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ROMAN NECKLACES, [illegible]
SOLID SILVER [illegible]
IN COMBINATION CASES [illegible]
Plated [illegible]
TABLE AND [illegible]
JEWELRY [illegible]
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PREFATORY.

For the purpose of bringing together in a compact form the many incidents, life and times of the earlier days of Montana, thus perpetuating its history, as also the collection of and compiling of statistical and other information bearing on subjects of interest, and in connection therewith a general business directory, has been the aim of this work. A brief glance at its contents will give some idea of the varied character of the information it contains, and feeling confident that it fills a void long needful to Montana, the compiler can but here express his thanks for the favors extended and kindness manifested in the collection of its contents.

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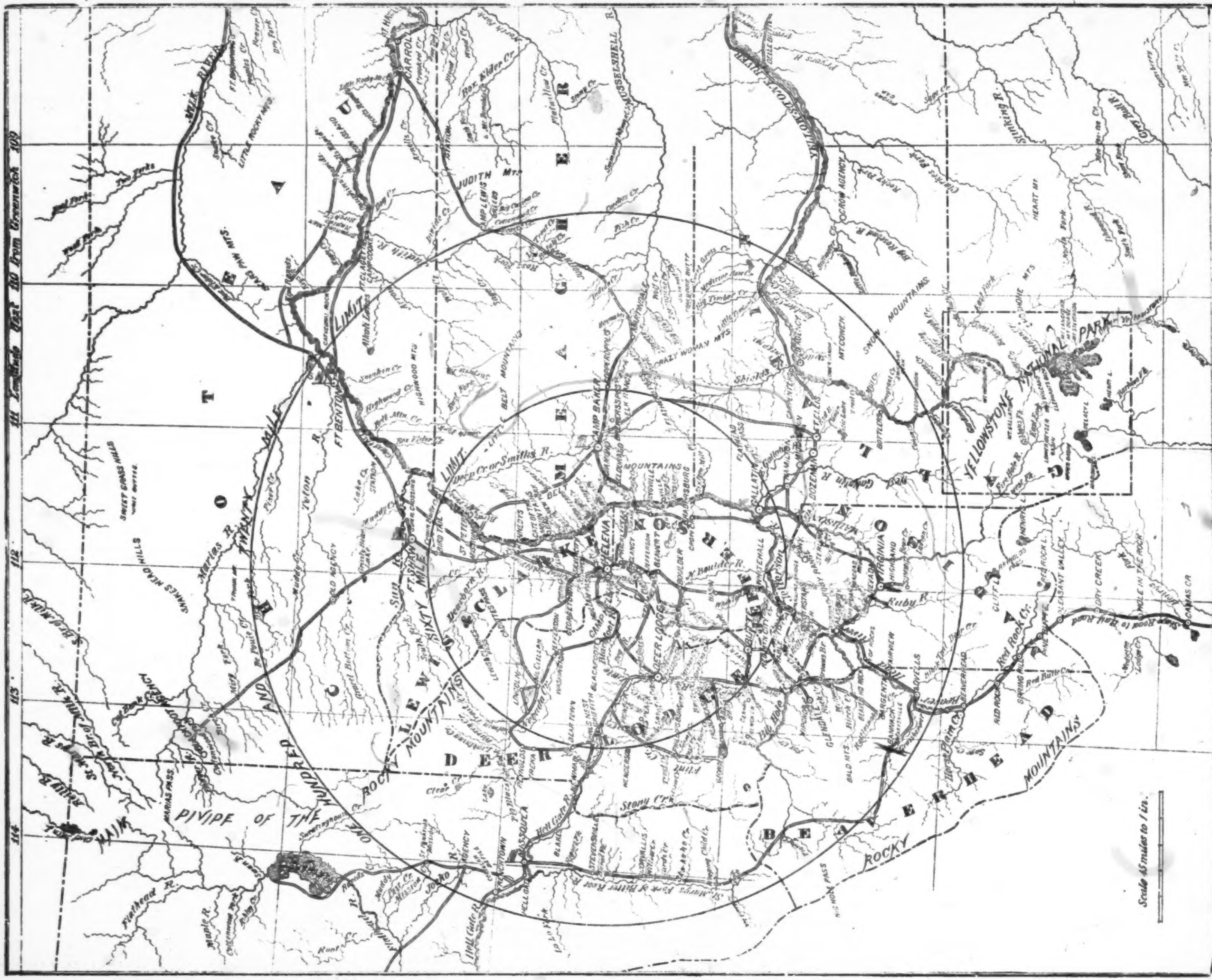
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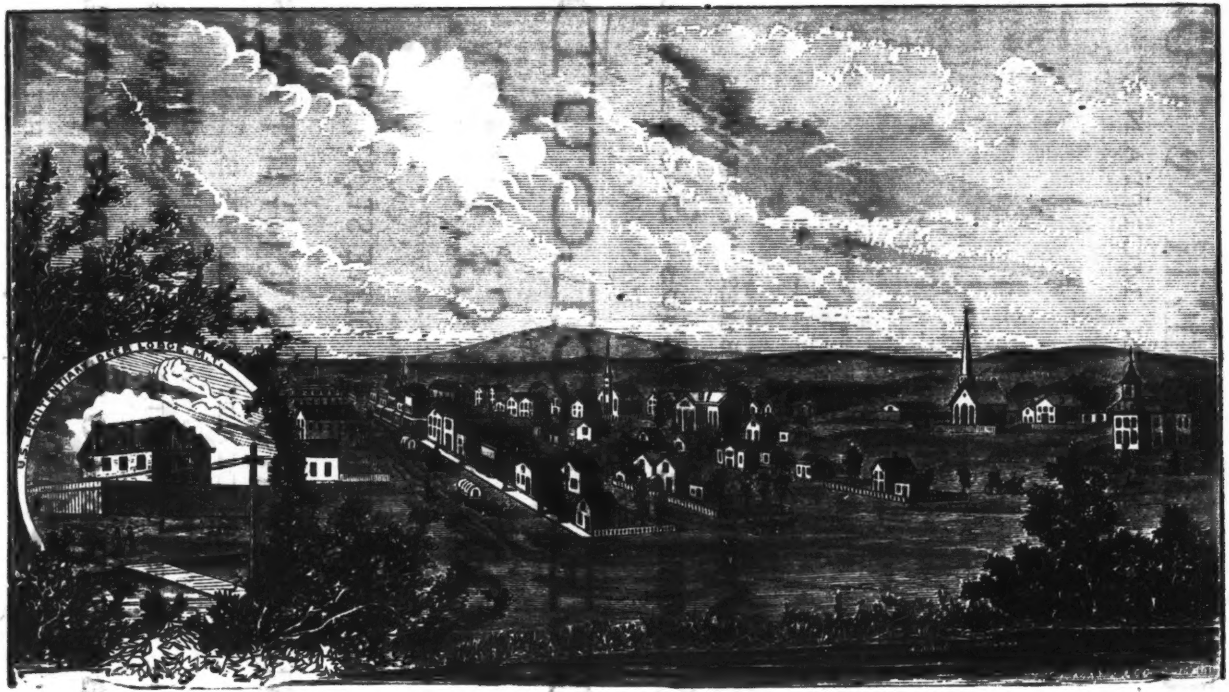
U.S. PENITENTIARY DEER LODGE, M.T.

VIEW OF DEER LODGE CITY, MONTANA.

MONTANA.

The historical sketch of Montana here written, however truthfully drawn, lacks in detail and life-like delineation a description which can only be given by an eye-witness now living, and above all others, probably, the most competent to write the permanent history of Montana in his own biography.

There is an eminent citizen of the present day who, coming to the Territory with the first tide of emigration, in 1863, has its history perfectly memorized and engraved upon his very soul by some of the most startling scenes that have redened the pages of crime, and which vexed him and the law-and-order Vigilantes of those early days, and made many hearts less brave and true than his quail before the notorious Henry Plummer and his band of road agent desperadoes. While only collecting and arranging the facts connected with the exploration and settlement of this Territory for the purposes of this book, it is left to Wilbur F. Sanders, Esq., of Helena, to write the enduring history of Montana as he knows it from a sixteen years' experience in the Rocky Mountains.

In the history of Montana "the charm that is given by the consecrating and beautifying power of time" is indeed wanting, but there is embraced in the short period of its existence enough of thrilling and startling history to furnish the tragical incidents for the thousands of pages that have been written upon the acquisition and settlement of the North American continent, from the time when the Icelanders Gunnbiorn and Eric colonized Greenland, in the ninth century, and Lief, the son of Eric, in the year of our Lord one thousand, christened the shores of Narragansett Bay as "Vinland."

It is to be hoped that the facts interleaved among the practical and statistical pages of this directory, which follow as a record of the present and the past, may find a place in some permanent history of Montana, as well to perpetuate the incidents of "the early days" as to point their moral on the guide-boards of fortune. The necessities of a people such as were those of the first citizens of Montana, when its population composed partly of the most desperate characters, who followed the gold-seekers to this el dorado for their prey, when it was four hundred miles to a person authorized to administer an oath and no officer of the law to conserve the peace was nearer, and no cabin from Montana to Bear river, near Corinne, in Utah, to furnish this primitive sign of civilization, are so well set forth by Professor Thomas J. Dimsdale in his remarkable and reliable work, "The Vigilantes of Montana," that the following chapters from his work are quoted as giving a more truthful statement of the situation than could be otherwise given by a mere compiler of the present day.

* * *

HISTORY OF THE VIGILANTES.

CHAPTER I.

INTRODUCTORY—VIGILANCE COMMITTEES.

The teeth that bite hardest are out of sight.—*Prov.*

The end of all good government is the safety and happiness of the governed. It is not possible that a high state of civilization and progress can be maintained unless the tenure of life and property is secure; and it follows that the first efforts of a people in a new country for the inauguration of the reign of peace, the sure precursor of prosperity and stability, should be directed to the accomplishment of this object. In newly settled mining districts, the necessity for some effective organization of a judicial and protective character is more keenly felt than it is in other places, where the less exciting pursuits of agriculture and commerce mainly attract the attention and occupy the time of the first inhabitants.

There are good reasons for this difference. The first is the entirely dissimilar character of the populations; and the second, the possession of vast sums of money by uneducated and unprincipled people in all places where the precious metals may be obtained at the cost of the labor necessary to exhume them from the strata in which they lie concealed.

In an agricultural country the life of the pioneer settler is always one of hard labor, of considerable privation, and of more or less isolation, while the people who seek to clear a farm in the wild forest, or who break up the virgin soil of the prairies are usually of the steady, hard-working classes, needing little assistance from courts of justice to enable them to maintain rights which are seldom invaded, and whose differences, in the early days of the country, are, for the most part, so slight as to be scarcely worth the cost of a litigation more complicated than a friendly and, usually gratuitous, arbitration, submitted to the judgment of the most respected among the citizens.

In marked contrast to the peaceful life of the tiller of the soil, and to the placid monotony of his pursuits are the turbulent activity, the constant excitement and the perpetual temptations to which the dweller in a mining camp is subject, both during his sojourn in the gulches, or, if he be given to prospecting, in his frequent and unpremeditated change of location, commonly called a "stampede." There can scarcely be conceived a greater or more apparent difference than exists between the staid and sedate inhabitants of rural districts and the motley group of miners, professional men and merchants, thickly interspersed with sharpers, refugees, and a full selection from the dangerous classes that swagger, armed to the teeth, through the diggings and infest the roads leading to the newly discovered gulches, where lies the object of their worship—Gold.

Fortunately the change to a better state of things is rapid, and none who now walk the streets of Virginia would believe that, within two years of this date the great question to be decided was, which was the stronger, right or might?

And here it must be stated that the remarks which truth compels us to make concerning the classes of individuals which furnish the law-defying element of mining camps are in nowise applicable to the majority of the people, who, while exhibiting the characteristic energy of the American race in the pursuit of wealth, yet maintain, under every disadvantage, an essential morality, which is the more creditable since it must be sincere in order to withstand the temptations to which it is constantly exposed. "Oh, cursed thirst of gold," said the ancient, and no man has even an inkling of the truth and force of the sentiment till he has lived where gold and silver are as much the objects of desire and of daily and laborious exertion as glory and promotion are to the young soldier. Were it not for the preponderance of this conservative body of citizens, every camp in remote and recently discovered mineral regions would be a field of blood; and where this is not so the fact is proof irresistible that the good is in sufficient force to control the evil, and eventually to bring order out of chaos.

Let the reader suppose that the police of New York were withdrawn for twelve months, and then let them picture the wild saturnalia which would take the place of the order that reigns there now. If, then, it is so hard to restrain the dangerous classes of old and settled communities, what must be the difficulty of the task when, tenfold in number, fearless in character, generally well armed, and supplied with money to an extent unknown among their equals in the East, such men find themselves removed from the restraints of civilized society, and beyond the control of the authority which there enforces obedience to the law.

Were it not for the sterling stuff of which the mass of miners is made, their love of fair play, and their prompt and decisive action in emergencies, this history could never have been written, for desperadoes of every nation would have made this country a scene of bloodshed and a sink of iniquity such as was never before witnessed.

Together with so much that is evil, nowhere is there so much that is sternly opposed to dishonesty and violence as in the mountains; and though careless of externals and style to a degree elsewhere unknown, the intrinsic value of manly uprightness is nowhere so clearly exhibited and so well appreciated as in the El Dorado of the West. Middling people do not live in these regions. A man or a woman becomes better or worse by a trip to the Pacific. The keen eye of the experienced miner detects the impostor at a glance and compels his entire isolation, or his association with the class to which he rightfully belongs.

Thousands of weak-minded people return after a stay in the mountains varying in duration from a single day to a year, leaving the field where only the strong of heart are fit to battle with difficulty and to win the golden crown which is the reward of persevering toil and unbending firmness. There is no man more fit to serve his country in any capacity requiring courage, integrity and self-reliance than an "honest miner," who has been tried and found true by a jury of mountaineers.

The universal license that is, at first, a necessity of position in such places, adds greatly to the number of crimes, and to the facilities for their perpetration. Saloons, where poisonous liquors are vended to all comers, and consumed in quantities sufficient to drive excitable men to madness and to the commission of homicide, on the slightest provocation, are to be found in amazing numbers, and the villainous compounds there sold, under the generic name of whisky, are more familiarly known by the cognomen of "Tangle-leg," "Forty-rod," "Lightning," "Tarantula-juice," etc., terms only too truly describing their acknowledged qualities.

The absence of good female society, in any due proportion to the numbers of the opposite sex, is likewise an evil of great magnitude; for men become rough, stern and cruel, to a surprising degree, under such a state of things.

In every frequent street, public houses with open doors and loud music are resorted to, in broad daylight, by hundreds—it might almost be said—of all tribes and tongues, furnishing another fruitful source of "difficulties," which are commonly decided on the spot, by an appeal to brute force, the stab of a knife, or the discharge of a revolver. Women of easy virtue are to be seen promenading through the camp, habited in the gayest and most costly apparel, and receiving fabulous sums for their purchased favors. In fact, all the temptations to vice are present in full display, with money in abundance to secure the gratification of the desire for novelty and excitement, which is the ruling passion of the mountaineer.

One "institution," offering a shadowy and dangerous substitute for more legitimate female association, deserves a more peculiar notice. This is the "Hurdy.Gurdy" house. As soon as the men have left off work, these places are opened and dancing commences. Let the reader picture to himself a large room, furnished with a bar at one end—where champagne at $12 (in gold) per bottle, and "drinks" at twenty-five to fifty cents are wholesaled (correctly speaking)—and divided, at the end of this bar, by a railing running from side to side. The outer enclosure is densely crowded (and, on particular occasions, the inner one also) with men in every variety of garb that can be seen on the continent. Beyond the barrier sit the dancing women, called "hurdy-gurdies," sometimes dressed in uniform, but more generally habited according to the dictates of individual caprice, in the finest clothes that money can buy, and which are fashioned in the most attractive styles that fancy can suggest. On one side is a raised orchestra. The music suddenly strikes up, and the summons, "Take your partners for the next dance," is promptly answered by some of the male spectators, who, paying a dollar in gold for a ticket, approach the ladies' bench and —in style polite or otherwise, according to antecedents—invites one of the ladies to dance.

The number being complete, the parties take their places as in any other dancing establishment, and pause for the performance of the introductory notes of the air.

Let us describe a first-class dancer—"sure of a partner every time"—and her companion. There she stands at the head of the set. She is of middle height, of rather full and rounded form; her complexion as pure as alabaster, a pair of dangerous looking hazel eyes, a slightly Roman nose, and a small and prettily formed mouth. Her auburn hair is neatly banded and gathered in a tasteful, ornamented net, with a roll and gold tassel at the side. How sedate she looks during the first figure, never smiling till the termination of "promenade eight," when she shows her little white hands in fixing her handsome brooch in its place, and settling her glistening ear-rings. See how nicely her scarlet dress, with its broad black band round the skirt, and its black edging, sets off her dainty figure. No wonder a wild mountaineer would be willing to pay—not one dollar, but all that he has in his purse, for a dance and an approving smile from so beautiful a woman.

Her cavalier stands six feet in his boots, which come to the knee and are garnished with a pair of Spanish spurs, with rowels and bells like young water wheels. His buckskin leggings are fringed at the seams, and gathered at the waist with a U. S. belt, from which hangs his loaded revolver and his sheath knife. His neck is bare, muscular, and embrowned by exposure, as is also his bearded face, whose sombre hue is relieved by a pair of piercing black eyes. His long, black hair hangs down beneath his wide felt hat, and in the corner of his mouth is a cigar, which rolls like the lever of an eccentric as he chews the end in his mouth.

After an amazingly grave salute, "all hands round" is shouted by the prompter, and off bounds the buckskin hero, rising and falling to the rythm of the dance with a clumsy agility and a growing enthusiasm testifying his huge delight. His fair partner, with a practiced foot and an easy grace, keeps time to the music like a clock, and rounds to her place as smoothly and gracefully as a swan. As the dance progresses he of the buckskins gets excited, and nothing but long practice prevents his partner from being swept off her feet, at the conclusion of the miner's delight, "set your partners," or "gents to the right." An Irish tune or a hornpipe generally finishes the set, and then the thunder of heel and toe, and some amazing demivoltes are brought to an end by the aforesaid "gents to the right," and "promenade to the bar," which last closes the dance. After a treat, the barkeeper mechanically raps his blower as a hint to "weigh out," the ladies sit down, and, with scarcely an interval, a waltz, polka, shottische, mazurka, varsovienne, or another quadrille commences.

All varieties of costumes, physique and demeanor can be noticed among the dancers—from the gayest colors and "loudest" styles of dress and manner, to the snugly fitted black silk, and plain, white collar, which sets off the neat figure of the blue-eyed, modest-looking Anglo-Saxon. Yonder, beside the tall and tastily clad German brunette, you see the short curls, rounded tournure and smiling face of an Irish girl; indeed, representatives of almost every dancing nation of white folks, may be seen on the floor of the Hurdy-Gurdy house. The earnings of the dancers are very different in amount. That dancer in the low necked dress, with the scarlet "waist," a great favorite and a really good dancer, counted fifty tickets into her lap before "The last dance, gentlemen," followed by "Only this one before the girls go home," which wound up the performance. Twenty-six dollars is a great deal of money to earn in such a fashion; but fifty sets of quadrilles and four waltzes, two of them for the love of the thing, is very hard work.

As a rule, however, the professional "hurdies" are Teutons, and, though first-rate dancers, they are, with some few exceptions, the reverse of good looking.

The dance which is most attended is one in which ladies to whom pleasure is dearer than fame represent the female element, and, as may be supposed, the evil only *commences* at the dance house. It is not uncommon to see one of these syrens with an "outfit" worth from seven to eight hundred dollars, and many of them invest with merchants and bankers thousands of dollars in gold; the rewards and presents they receive, especially the more highly favored ones, being more in a week than a well educated girl wonld earn in two years in an Eastern city.

In the dance house you can see judges, the Legislative corps, and every one but the minister. He never ventures further than to engage in conversation with a friend at the door, and, while intently watching the performance, lectures on the evil of such places with considerable force; but his attention is evidently more fixed upon the dancers than upon his lecture. Sometimes may be seen gray haired men dancing, their wives sitting at home in blissful ignorance of the proceeding. There never was a dance house running for any length of time in the first days of a mining town in which "shooting scrapes" do not occur; equal proportions of jealousy, whisky and revenge being the stimulants thereto. Billiard saloons are everywhere visible, with a bar attached, and hundreds of thousands of dollars are spent there. As might be anticipated, it is impossible to prevent quarrels in these places at all times, and in the mountains whatever weapon is handiest—foot, fist, knife, revolver, or deringer—is instantly used. The authentic and indeed literally exact accounts which follow in the course of this narrative will show that the remarks we have made on the state of society in a new mining country, before a controlling power asserts its sway, are in no degree exagerated, but fall short of the reality, as all description must.

Another marked feature of social intercourse, and (after indulgence in strong drink) the most fruitful source of quarrel and bloodshed, is the all pervading custom of using strong language on every occasion. Men will say more than they mean, and the unwritten code of the miners, based on a wrong view of what constitutes manhood, teaches them to resent by force what should be answered by silent contempt.

Another powerful incentive to wrong doing is the absolute nullity of the civil law in such cases. No matter what may be the proof, if the criminal is well liked in the community, "Not Guilty" is almost certain to be the verdict, despite the efforts of the judge and prosecutor. If the offender is a monied man, as well as a popular citizen, the trial is only a farce—grave and prolonged, it is true, but capable of only one termination—a verdict of acquittal. In after days, when police magistrates in cities can deal with crime, they do so promptly. Costs are absolutely frightful, and fines tremenduous. An assault provoked by drunkenness frequently costs a man as much as thrashing forty different policemen would do in New York. A trifling "tight" is worth from $20 to $50 in dust, all expenses told, and so on. One grand jury that we wot of, presented that it would be better to leave the punishment of offenders to the Vigilantes, who always acted impartially, and who would not permit the escape of proved criminals upon technical and absurd grounds, than to have justice defeated—as in a certain case named. The date of that document is not ancient, and though, of course, refused and destroyed, it was the deliberate opinion, on oath, of the Grand Inquest, embodying the sentiment of thousands of good citizens in the community.

Finally, swift and terrible retribution is the only preventive of crime while society is organizing in the far West. The long delay of justice, the wearisome proceeding, the remembrance of old friendship, etc., create a sympathy for the criminal so strong as to cause a hatred of the avenging law, instead of inspiring a horror of the crime. There is something in the excitement of continued stampedes that makes men of quick temperaments uncontrollably impulsive. In the moment of passion they would slay all around them; but let the blood cool, and they would share their last dollar with the men whose lives they sought a day or two before.

Habits of thought rule communities more than laws, and the settled opinion of a numerous class is, that calling a man a liar, a thief, or a son of a b——h is provocation sufficient to justify instant slaying. Juries not ordinarily bother themselves about the lengthy instruction they hear read by the court. They simply consider whether the deed is a crime against the Mountain Code, and if not, "not guilty" is the verdict, at once returned. Thieving, or any action which a miner calls *mean*, will surely be visited with condign punishment at the hands of a Territorial jury. In such cases mercy there is none; but in affairs of single combats, assaults, shootings, stabbings, and highway robberies, the civil law, with its positively awful expense and delay, is worse than useless.

One other point remains to be noticed. Any person of experience will remember that the universal story of criminals who have expiated their crimes on the scaffold, or who are pining away in the hardships of involuntary servitude, tells of habitual Sabbath breaking. This sin is so general in newly discovered diggings in the mountains, that a remonstrance usually produced no more fruit than a few jocular oaths and a laugh. Religion is said to be "played out," and a professing Christian must keep straight, indeed, or he will be suspected of being a hypocritical member of a tribe to whom it would be very disagreeable to talk about hemp.

Under these circumstances, it becomes an absolute necessity that good, law-loving and order-sustaining men should unite for mutual protection, and for the salvation of the community. Being united, they must act in harmony; repress disorder, punish crime, and prevent outrage, or their organization would be a failure from the start, and society would collapse in the throes of anarchy. None but extreme penalties, inflicted with promptitude, are of any avail to quell the spirit of the desperadoes with whom they have to contend; considerable numbers are required to cope successfully with the gangs of murderers, desperadoes and robbers who infest mining countries, and who, though faithful to no other bond, yet all league willingly against the law. Secret they must be, in council and in membership, or they will remain nearly useless for the detection of crime in a country where equal facilities for the transmission of intelligence are at the command of the criminal and the judiciary; and an organization on this footing is a VIGILANCE COMMITTEE.

Such was the state of affairs, when five men in Virginia, and four in Bannack, initiated the movement which resulted in the formation of a tribunal, supported by an omnipresent executive, comprising within itself nearly every good man in the Territory, and pledged to render impartial justice to friend and foe, without regard to clime, creed, race or politics. In a few short weeks it was known that the voice of justice had spoken in tones that might not be disregarded. The face of society was changed, as if by magic; for the Vigilantes, holding in one hand the invisible, yet effectual shield of protection, and in the other the swift descending and inevitable sword of retribution, struck from his nerveless grasp the weapon of the assassin; commanded the brawler to cease from strife; warned the thief to steal no more; bade the good citizen take courage, and compelled the ruffians and marauder who had so long maintained the "reign of terror" in Montana, to fly the Territory, or meet the just rewards of their crimes. Need we say that they were at once obeyed? yet not before more than one hundred valuable lives had been pitilessly sacrificed, and twenty-four miscreants had met a dog's doom as the reward of their crimes.

To this hour the whispered words, "Virginia Vigilantes," would blanche the cheek of the wildest and most redoubtable desperado, and necessitate an instant election between flight and certain doom.

The administration of the *lex talionis* by self-constituted authority is, undoubtedly, in civilized and settled communities, an outrage on mankind. It is there, wholly unnecessary; but the sight of a few of the mangled corpses of beloved friends and valued citizens;

the whistle of the desperado's bullet, and the plunder of the fruits of the patient toil of years spent in weary exile from home, in places where civil law is as powerless as a palsied arm, from sheer lack of ability to enforce its decrees—alter the basls of the reasoning, and reverse the conclusion, In the case of the Vigilantes of Montana, it must be also remembered that the Sheriff himself was the leader of the Road Agents, and his deputies were the prominent members of the band.

The question of the propriety of establishing a Vigilance Committee, depends upon the answers which ought to be given to the following queries: Is it lawful for citizens to slay robbers or murderers when they catch them? or ought they to wait for policemen, where there are none, or put them in penitentiaries not yet erected?

Gladly, indeed, we feel sure, would the Vigilantes cease from their labor, and joyfully would they hail the advent of power, civil or military, to take their place; but, till this is furnished by Government, society must be preserved from demoralization and anarchy; murder, arson and robbery must be prevented or punished, and road agents must die. Justice and protection from wrong to person or property, are the birth-right of every American citizen, and these must be furnished in the best and most effectual manner that circumstances render possible. Furnished, however, they must be by constitutional law, undoubtedly, wherever practical and efficient provision can be made for its enforcement. But where justice is powerles as well as blind; the strong arm of the mountaineer must wield her sword; for "self preservation is the first law of nature."

CHAPTER II.

THE SUNNY SIDE OF MOUNTAIN LIFE.

> The friends thou hast, and their adoption tried,
> Grapple them to thy soul with hooks of steel.—*Shaks.*

In the preceding chapter, it was necessary to show to the reader the dark side of the cloud; but it has a golden lining. and though many a cursory observer, or disappointed speculator, may deny this fact, yet thousands have seen it, and know to their heart's content that it is there. Yes! Life in the mountains has many charms. The one great blessing is perfect freedom. Untrammelled by the artificial restraints of more highly organized society, character developes itself so fully and so truly, that a man who has a friend, knows it. and there is a warmth and depth in the attachment which unites the dwellers in the wilderness that is worth years of the insipid and uncertain regard of so-called polite circles, which too often passes by the name of friendship, and sometimes insolently apes the atributes, and dishonors the fame of love itself. Those who have slept at the same watch-fire, and taaversed together many a weary league, sharing hardships and privations, are drawn together by ties which civilization wots not of. Wounded or sick, far from home, and depending for life itself upon the ministration and tender care of some fellow traveler, the memory of these deeds of mercy and kindly fellowship often mutually rendered, is as an oasis in the desert, or as a crystal stream to the fainting pilgrim.

As soon as towns are built, society commences to organize, and there is something truly cheering in the ready hospitality, the unfeighed welcome and the toleration of personal peculiarities which mark the intercourse of the dwellers in the land of gold. Every one does what pleases him best. Forms and ceremonies are at a discount, and generosity has its home in the heart of the Rocky Mountains. This virtue, indeed, is as inseparable from mountaineers of all classes, as the pick and shovel from the prospector. When a case of real destitution is made public, if any well known citizen will but take a paper in his hand and go round with it, the amount collected would astonish a dweller in eastern cities, and it is a fact that gamblers and saloon keepers are the very men who subscribe the most liberally. Mountaineers think little of a few hundreds of dollars when the feelings are engaged, and the number of instances in which men have been helped to fortunes and presented with valuable property by their friends, is truly astonishing.

The Mountains also may be said to circumscribe and bound the paradise of amiable and energetic women. For their labor they are paid magnificently, and they are treated with a deference and liberality unknown in other climes. There seems to be a law, unwritten, but scarcely ever transgressed, which assigns to a virtuous and amiable woman a power for good which she can never hope to attain elsewhere. In his wildest excitement, a mountaineer respects a woman and anything like an insult offered to a lady would be instantly resented, probably with fatal effects, by any bystander. Dancing is the great amusement with persons of both sexes, and we might say of all ages. The comparative disproportion between the male and female elements of society, ensures the possessor of personal charms of the most ordinary kind, if she be good natured, the greatest attention, and the most liberal provision for her wants, whether real or fancied.

If two men are friends, an insult to one is resented by both, an alliance offensive and defensive being a necessary condition of friendship in the mountains. A popular citizen is safe everywhere, and any man may be popular that has anything useful or genial about him:

"Putting on style," or the assumption of aristocratic airs, is the detestation of everybody. No one but a person lacking sense attempts it. It is neither forgotten nor forgiven, and *kills* a man like a bullet. It should also be remembered that no people more admire and respect upright moral conduct than do the sojourners in mining camps, while at the same time none more thoroughly despise hypocracy in any shape. It fact, good men and good women may be as moral and religious as they choose to be in the mining countries, and as happy as human beings can be. Much they will miss that they have been used to, and much they will receive that none offered them before.

Money is commonly plentiful; if prices are high, remuneration for work is liberal, and in the end, care and industry will achieve success and procure competence. We have traveled far and seen much of the world, and the result of our experience is a love for our mountain home that time and change of scene can never efface.

CHAPTER III.

SETTLEMENT OF MONTANA.

I hear the tread of pioneers,
  Of nations yet to be;
The first low wash of waves, where soon
  Shall roll a human sea.—*Whittier*.

Early in the Spring of 1862, the rumor of new and rich discoveries on Salmon River, flew through Salt Lake City, Colorado and other places in the Territories. A great stampede was the consequence. Faith and hope were in the ascendent among the motley crew that wended their toilsome way by Fort Hall and Snake river to the new Eldorado. As the trains approached the goal of their desires, they were informed that they could not get through with wagons, and shortly after came the discouraging tidings that the new mines were overrun by a crowd of gold-hunters from California, Oregon and other western countries; they were also told that finding it impossible to obtain either claims or labor, large bands of prospectors were already spreading over the adjacent territory, and finally, that some new diggings had been discovered at Deer Lodge.

The stream of emigration diverged from the halting place where this last welcome intelligence reached them. Some turning towards Deer Lodge, crossed the mountains between Fort Lemhi and Horse Prairle Creek, and taking a cut-off to the left, endeavored to strike the old trail from Salt Lake to Bitter Root and Deer Lodge Valleys. These energetic miners crossed the Grasshopper Creek, below the Canyon, and finding good prospects there, some of the party remained, with a view of practically testing their value. Others went on to Deer Lodge, but finding that the diggings were neither so rich nor extensive as they had supposed, they returned to Grasshopper Creek—afterwards known as the Beaver Head Diggings—so named from the Beaver Head River, into which the creek empties. The river derives its appellation from a rock, which exactly resembles in its outline, the head of a beaver.

—From this camp—the rendezvous of the emigration—started from time to time the bands of explorers who first discovered and worked the gulches east of the Rocky Mountains, in the world renowned country now the Territory of Montana. Other emigrants coming by Deer Lodge, struck the Beaver Head Diggings; then the first party from Minnesota arrived; after them came a large part of the Fisk company, who had traveled under Government escort, from the same state, and a considerable number drove through from Salt Lake City and Bitter Root in the early part of the winter, which was very open.

Among the later arrivals were some desperadoes and outlaws, from the mines west of the mountains. In this gang were Henry Plummer, afterwards the Sherifi, Charley Reeves, Moore and Skinner. These worthies had no sooner got the "lay of the country," than they commenced operations. Here it may be remarked that if the professed servants of God would only work for their master with the same energy and persistent devotion as the servants of the Devil use for their employer, there would be no need of a Heaven above, for the earth itself would be a Paradise.

CHAPTER IV.

THE ROAD AGENTS.

Thieves for their robbery have authority
When judges steal themselves.—*Shakespeare.*

It may easily be imagined that life in Bannack, in the early days of the settlement, was anything but pleasant. The ruffians, whose advent we have noticed, served as a nucleus, around which the disloyal, the desperate, and the dishonest gathered, and quickly organized themselves into a band, with captain, lieutenants, secretary, road agents, and outsiders, became the terror of the country. The stampede to the Alder Gulch, which occurred early in June, 1863, and the discovery of the rich placer diggings there, attracted many more of the dangerous classes, who, scenting the prey from afar, flew like vultures to the battle field.

Between Bannack and Virginia a correspondence was constantly kept up, and the roads throughout the Territory were under the surveillance of the "outsiders" before mentioned. To such a system were these things brought that horses, men and coaches were marked in some understood manner to designate them as fit objects for plunder, and thus the liers-in-wait had an opportunity of communicating the intelligence to the members of the gang in time to prevent the escape of the victims.

The usual arms of a road agent were a pair of revolvers, a double-barreled shotgun of large bore, with the barrels cut down short, and to this they invariably added a knife or dagger. Thus armed, and mounted on fleet, well trained horses, and being disguised with blankets and masks, the robbers awaited their pray in ambush. When near enough, they sprang out on a keen run, with leveled shotguns, and usually gave the word "Halt! Throw up your hands, you sons of b——s!" If this latter command were not instantly obeyed, there was the last of the offender; but, in case he complied, as was usual, one or two sat on their horses, covering the party with their guns, which were loaded with buck-shot, and one, dismounting, disarmed the victims, and made them throw their purses on the grass. This being done, and a search for concealed property being effected, away rode the robbers, reported the capture and divided the spoils.

The confession of two of their number, one of whom, named Erastus Yager, alias Red, was hung in the Stinkingwater valley, put the committee in possession of the names of the prominent men in the gang, and eventually secured their death or voluntary banishment. The most noted of the road agents, with a few exceptions, were hanged by the Vigilance Committee or banished. A list of the place and date of execution of the principal members of the band is here presented:

George Ives, Nevada City, December 21st, 1863; Erastus Yager (Red) and G. W. Brown, Stinkingwater valley, January 4th, 1864; Henry Plummer, Ned Ray and Buck Stinson, Bannack City, January 10th, 1864; George Lane (Club-foot George), Frank Parish, Haze Lyons, Jack Gallagher and Boone Helm, Virginia City, January 14th, 1864; Steven Marshland, Big Hole ranch, January 16th, 1864; William Bunton, Deer Lodge valley, January 19th, 1864; Cyrus Skinner, Alexander Carter and John Cooper, Hell Gate, January 25th, 1864; George Shears, Frenchtown, January 24th, 1864; Robert Zachary, Hell Gate, January 25th, 1864; William Graves, alias Whisky Bill, Fort Owens, January 26th, 1864; William Hunter, Gallatin valley, February 3d, 1864; John Wagoner (Dutch John) and Joe Pizanthia, Bannack City, January 11th, 1864.

Judge Smith and J. Thurmond, the counsel of the road agents, were banished. Thurmond brought an action at Salt Lake against Mr. Fox, charging him with aiding in procuring his banishment. After some peculiar developments of justice in Utah, he judiciously withdrew all proceedings and gave a receipt in full of all past and future claims on the Vigilance Committee, in which instance he exhibited a wise discretion.

The Bannack branch of the Vigilantes also sent out of the country H. G. Sessions, convicted of circulating bogus dust, and one H. D. Moyer, who furnished a room at midnight for them to work in, together with material for their labor. A man named Kustar was also banished for recklessly shooting through the windows of the hotel opposite his place of abode.

Moore and Reeves were banished, as will afterwards appear, by a miners' jury, in Bannack, in the winter of 1863, but came back in the spring. They fled the country when the Vigilantes commenced operations, and are thought to be in Mexico.

Charley Forbes was a member of the gang, but being wounded in a scuffle, or robbery, a doctor was found and taken to where he lay. Finding that he was incurable, it is believed that Moore and Reeves shot him to prevent his divulging what he knew of the band; but this is uncertain. Some say he was killed by Moore and Reeves in Red Rock canon.

The headquarters of the marauders was Rattlesnake ranch. Plummer often visited it, and the robbers used to camp, with their comrades, in little wakiups above and below it, watching and ready for fight, flight or plunder. Two rods in front of this building was a sign post, at which they used to practice with their revolvers. They were capital shots. Plummer was the quickest hand with his revolver of any man in the mountains. He could draw the pistol and discharge the five loads in three seconds. The post was riddled with holes, and was looked upon as quite a curiosity, until it was cut down, in the summer of 1863.

Another favorite resort of the gang was Dempsey's Cottonwood ranch. The owner knew the character of the robbers, but had no connection with them; and in those days a man's life would not have been worth fifteen minutes' purchase if the possessor had been foolish enough even to hint at his knowledge of their doings. Daley's, at Ramshorn gulch, and ranches or wakiups on the Madison, the Jefferson, Wisconsin creek and Mill creek were also constantly occupied by members of the band.

By discoveries of the bodies of the victims, the confessions of the murderers before execution, and reliable information sent to the committee, it was found that one hundred and two people had been certainly killed by those miscreants in various places, and it was believed, on the best information, that scores of unfortunates had been murdered and buried whose remains were never discovered, nor their fate definitely ascertained. All that was known was that they started, with greater or less sums of money, for various places, and were never heard of again.

CHAPTER X.

THE REPULSE.

Though few the numbers—theirs the strife,
That neither spares nor speaks for life.—*Byron.*

In the present and succeeding chapters will be found accounts of actual experiences with road agents in the practice of their profession. The exact chronological order of the narrative has in some cases been broken in upon, that the reader may have a correct notion of what an attack by road agents usually was. We shall show at a future time what it too often became when bloodshed was added to rapine. As the facts related are isolated, the story is not injured by the slight anachronism.

M. S. Moody (Milt Moody), with three wagons, started, in company with a train of packers, for Salt Lake. Among the latter were John McCormick, Billy Sloan, J. S. Rockfellow, J. M. Bozeman, Henry Branson and M. V. Jones.

In the entire caravan there was probably from $75,000 to $80,000 in gold, and it must not be supposed that such a splendid prize could escape the lynx-eyed vigilance of the road agents.

Plummer engaged Dutch John and Steve Marshland for the job, and his selection was not a bad one, so far as Dutch John was concerned, for a more courageous, stalwart or reckless desperado never threw spurs on the flanks of a cayuse or cried "Halt!" to a true man. Steve Marshland was a bold fellow when once in action, but he preferred what mountaineers call a "soft thing" to an open onslaught. This unprofessional weakness not only saved the lives of several whom we are proud to call friends, but ensured his own and his friend's capture and death at the hands of the Vigilantes.

In Black Tail Deer canon the party were seated at breakfast close to a sharp turn in the road, when they heard two men conversing close at hand, but hidden by the brush. Says the "First Robber," "You take my revolver and I'll take yours, and you come on right after me." Every man found his gun between his knees in less than no time, and not a few discovered that their revolvers were cocked. Pulsation became more active, and heads were "dressed" towards the corner. In a few moments Dutch John and Steve Marshland rode round the bend with their shotguns ready. On seeing the party prepared to receive them they looked confused and reined up. Steve Marshland recognized Billy Sloan and called out, "How do you do, Mr. Sloan?" to which Billy replied, "Very well, THANK YOU." The last two words have been a trouble to Sloan ever since, being too figurative for his conscience.

By way of excuse for their presence, the road agents asked if the party had seen any horses, and whether they had any loose stock, saying that they had been informed by some half-breeds that the animals which they claimed to be lost had been with their train. A decided negative being vouchsafed, they rode on.

The robbers did not expect to come upon them so soon, and were not masked. But for this fact, and the sight of the weapons on hand for use, if required, the train would have been relieved of the responsibility attaching to freighting in those days, without any delay.

Little did the party imagine that the safety of their property and their lives hung upon a thread, and that the evening before the "prudence" of Steve Marshland had saved six or eight of the party from unexpected death. Yet so it was. Wagner and Marshland had followed their trail, and hitching their steeds to the bush, with their double-barreled guns loaded with buckshot and at full cock, they crawled up to within fifteen feet of the camp and leisurely surveyed them by the light of the fire. The travelers lay around in perfect ignorance of the proximity of the road agents. Their guns were everywhere but where they ought to be, and without a sentry to warn them of the approach of danger, they carelessly exposed themselves to death and their property to seizure.

Wagner's proposal was that he and Marshland should select their men and kill four with their shotguns; that then they should move quickly around and keep up a rapid fire with their revolvers, shouting loudly at the same time to make them believe that they were attacked by a large concealed force. There was no fear of their shooting away all their charges, as the arms of the men who would inevitably fall would be at their disposal, and the chances were a hundred to one that the remainder would take to flight and leave their treasure—for a considerable time, at all events—within reach of the robbers. Steve, however, "backed down," and the attack was deferred till the next day.

It was the custom of the packers to ride ahead of the train towards evening, in order to select a camping place, and it was while packers were thus separated from the train that the attack on the wagons took place.

On top of the divide between Red Rock and Junction the robbers rode up to the wagons, called on them to halt, and gathering the drivers together, Dutch John sat on his horse covering them with his shotgun, while Steve dismounted and searched both them and their wagons.

Moody had slipped a revolver into his boot, which was not detected; $100 in greenbacks, which were in his shirt pocket, were also unnoticed. The material wealth of Kit Erskine and his comrade driver appeared to be represented by half a plug of tobacco, for the preservation of which Kit pleaded; but Steve said it was "just what he wanted," and appropriated it forthwith.

After attending to the men, Steve went for the wagons, which he searched, cutting open the carpet-sacks, and found $1,500 in treasury notes; but he missed the gold, which was packed on the horses, in cantinas. In the hind wagon was a sick man, named Kennedy, and his comrade, Lank Forbes; but the nerves of the first mentioned gentlemen were so unstrung that he could not pull trigger when Steve climbed up and drew the curtain. Not so with Forbes. He let drive and wounded Steve in the breast. With an oath and a yell, Steve fell to his knees, but recovered, and jumping down from the wagon, again fell, but rose and made, afoot, for the tall timber at an amazing speed. The noise of the shot frightened Dutch John's horse, which reared as John discharged both barrels at the teamsters, and the lead whizzed past just over their heads. Moody dropped his hand to his boot, and seizing his revolver, opened fire on Dutch John, who endeavored to increase the distance between him and the wagons to the best of his horse's ability.

Three balls were sent after him, one of which took effect in his shoulder. Had Moody jumped on Marshland's horse and pursued him, he could have killed him easily, as the shotgun was at his saddle-bow. These reflections and suggestions, however, occur more readily to a man sitting in an easy chair than to the majority of the unfortunate individuals who happen to be attacked by masked highwaymen.

John's wound and Marshland's were proof conclusive of their guilt, when they were arrested. John made for Bannack and was nursed there. Steve Marshland was taken care of at Deer Lodge.

The packers wondered what had become of the wagons, and, though their anxiety was releived, yet their astonishment was increased when, about 8 o'clock p. m, Moody rode up and informed them that his train had been attacked by road agents, who had been repulsed and wounded.

Steve's horse, arms and equippage, together with twenty pounds of tea, found lying on the road, which had been captured from a Mormon train previously were, as an acquaintance of ours expresses it, "confiscated."

J. S. Rockfellow and two others rode back, and striking the trail of Steve, followed it till 11 p. m. When afterwards arrested, this scoundrel admitted that they were within fifteen feet of him at one time.

On the ground they found scattered along the trail of the fugitive robber all the stolen packages and envelopes containing treasury notes, so that he made nothing by his venture, except frozen feet, and he lost his horse, arms and traps. J. X. Beidler met Dutch John and bandaged up his frozen limbs, little knowing who his frigid acquaintance was. He never tells this story without observing, "That's just my darned luck;" at the same time polishing the butt of his "navy" with one hand and scratching his head with the the other, his gray eye twinkling like a star before rain, with mingled humor and intelligence.

Lank Forbes claimed the horse and accoutrements of Steve as the lawful spoil of his revolver and the reward of his courage. A demurrer was taken to this by Milt Moody, who had done the agreeable to Dutch John, and the drivers put in a mild remonstrance on their own behalf, on the naval principle that all ships in sight share in the prize captured. They claimed that their "schooners" were entitled to be represented by the "steersmen." The subject afforded infinite merriment to the party at every camp. At last a judge was elected, a jury empanneled, and the attorneys harangued the judicial packers. The verdict was that Lank should remain seized and possessed of the property taken from the enemy upon payment ot $20 to each of the teamsters and $30 to Milt, and thereupon the court adjourned. The travelers reached Salt Lake in safety.

CHAPTER XIV.

THE OPENING OF THE BALL—GEORGE IVES.

They mustered in their simple dress,
For wrongs to seek a stern redress.

As a matter of course, after the failure of Justice in the case of the murderers of Dillingham, the state of society, bad as it was, rapidly deteriorated, until a man could hardly venture to entertain a belief that he was safe for a single day. We have been repeatedly shown where bullets used to come through the chinks between the logs separating one of the stores in town from a saloon. Wounded men lay almost unnoticed about the city, and a night or day without shooting, knifing or fighting would have been recognized as a small and welcome instalment of the milenium. Men dared not go from Virginia to Nevada or Summit after dark. A few out of the hundreds of instances must suffice. A Dutchman, known as Dutch Fred, was met by one of the band, who ordered him to throw up his hands, as usual. Finding he had $5 in Treasury notes with him, the robber told him he would take them at par, and added with a volley of curses, "If ever you come this way with only $5 I'll shoot you; —— you, I'll shoot you anyhow," and raising his pistol he shot him in the arm. Another man was robbed of two or three dollars, about two or three miles below Nevada, and was told that if ever he came with as little money again they would kill him.

George Ives was a young man of rather prepossessing appearance, probably twenty-seven years old. His complexion and hair were light, and his eyes blue. He wore no whiskers. His height was nearly six feet, and he wore a soldier's overcoat and a light felt hat. The carriage of this renowned desperado was sprightly, and his coolness was imperturbable. Long practice in confronting danger had made him absolutely fearless. He wonld face death with an indifference that had become constitutional, and the spirit of reckless bravado with which he was animated made him the terror of the citizens. He would levy black mail under the guise of a loan and as a matter of sport, and to show the training of his horse, he would back the animal into the windows of a store, and then ride off laughing. In looking at Ives a man would, at first sight, be favorably impressed; but a closer examination by any one skilled in physiognomy would detect in the lines of the mouth and in the strange, fierce and sinister gleam of the eye, the quick spirit which made him not only the terror of the community, but the dread of the band of ruffians with whom he was associated.

He was with Henry Plummer when he started to rob Langford and Hauser; he assisted at the robbery of the coaches in October and November, and, after that, he figured as a highwayman with Aleck Carter down on Snake River under the alias of Lewis.

In company with a friend, he visited his comrades, Hunter and Carter, at Brown's Gulch, and on their way back among the hills which form,as it were, the picket line of the Ramshorn Mountains, the two met Anton M. Holter, now a citizen of Virginia. They politely invited him to replenish their exchequers by a draft on his own, which, under the circumstances, he instantly did; but he was able at the moment to honor a small check. They read him a lecture upon the impropriety of traveling with so small a sum in his possession, and then, as an emphatic confirmation of their expressed displeasure, George drew his revolver, and, aiming at his head, sent a ball through his hat, grazing his scalp. A second shot, with more deliberate aim, was only prevented by the badness of the cap. After this failure this "Perfect gentleman" went his way, and so did Holter, doubtless blessing the cap maker.

Tex was a frequent companion of Ives, who was also intimate with Plummer, and George used frequently to show their letters, written in cypher, to unskilled if not unsuspecting citizens. He spent a life of ceaseless and active wickedness up to the very day of his capture.

Perhaps the most daring and cold blooded of all his crimes was the murder which he committed near the Cold Spring Ranch. A man had been whipped for larceny near Nevada, and to escape the sting of the lash, he offered to give information about the Road Agents. Ives heard of it, and meeting him purposely between

Virginia and Dempsey,s, he deliberately fired at him with his double-barrelled gun. The gun was so badly loaded, and the man's coat so thickly padded that the buckshot did not take effect, upon which he coolly drew his revolver, and talking to him all the time, shot him dead. This deed was perpetrated in broad daylight, on a highway—a very Bloomingsdale road of the community—and yet, there, in plain view of Daley's and the Cold Spring Ranch, with two or three teams in sight, he assassinated his victim in a cool and business like manner, and when the murdered man had fallen from his horse, he took the animal by the bridle and led it off among the hills.

Ives then went to George Hilderman and told him that he should like to stay at his wakiup for a few days, as he had killed a man near Cold Spring Ranch, and there might be some stir and excitement about it.

In about half an hour afterward some travelers arrived at the scene of the murder. The body was still warm but lifeless, and some of the neighbors from surrounding ranches dug a lonely grave in the beautiful valley, and there, nameless, uncoffined and unwept, the poor victim:

"Life's fitful fever over,
Sleeps well."

The passer-by may even now notice the solitary grave where he lies, marked as it still is by the upheaved earth, on the left side of the road as he goes down the valley, about a mile on the Virginia side of the Cold Spring Ranch.

All along the route the ranchmen knew the Road Agents, but the certainty of instant death in case they revealed what they knew enforced their silence, even when they were really desirous of giving information or warning.

Nicholas Tbalt had sold a span of mules to his employers, Butschy & Clark, who paid him the money. Taking the gold with him he went to Dempsey's Ranch to bring up the animals. Not returning for some time, they concluded he had run away with the mules, and were greatly grieved that a person they had trusted so implicitly should deceive them. They were, however, mistaken. Faithful to his trust, he had gone for the mules and met his death from the hand of George Ives, who shot him, robbed him of his money and stole his mules. Ives first accused Long John of the deed; but he was innocent of it, as was also Hilderman, who was a petty thief and hider, but neither murderer nor Road Agent. His gastronomic feats at Bannack had procured him the name, the American Pie-Eater. Ives contradicted himself at his execution, stating that Aleck Carter was the murderer; but in this he wronged his own soul. His was the bloody hand that committed the crime.

Long John said on his examination at the trial, that he did not see the shots fired, but that he seen Nicholas coming with the mules, and George Ives going to meet him; that Ives rode up shortly after with the mules, and said that the Dutchman would never trouble anybody again.

The body of the slaughtered young man lay frozen, stiff and stark among the sage brush, whither it had been dragged unseen of man, but the eye of Omniscience rested on the blood-stained corpse, and the fiat of the Eternal Judge ordered the wild bird of the mountains to point out the spot, and by a miracle to reveal the crime. It was the finger of God that indicated the scene of the assassination, and it was His will stirring in the hearts of the honest and indignant gazers on the ghastly remains of Tbalt that organized the party which, though not then formally enrolled as a Vigilance Committee, was the nucleus and embryo of the order—the germ from which sprang that goodly tree, under the shadow of whose wide-spreading branches the citizens of Montana can lie down and sleep in peace.

William Palmer was coming across the Stinkingwater Valley, near the scene of the murder, ahead of his wagon, with his shotgun on his shoulder. A grouse rose in fron of him, and he fired. The bird dropped dead on the body of Tbalt. On finding the grouse on the body, he went down to the wakiup, about a quarter of a mile below the scene of the murder, and seeing Long John and George Hilderman there, he told them that there was the body of a dead man below, and asked them if they would help him to put the corpse into his wagon, and that he would take it to town, and see if it could be identified. They said "No; that is nothing. They kill people in Virginia every day, and there's nothing said about it, and we want to have nothing to do with it."

Nicholas Tbalt was brought into Nevada on a wagon, after being missed for ten days. William Herron came to Virginia and informed Tom Baume, who at once went down to where the body lay. The head had been pierced by a ball, which had entered just over the left eye. On searching the clothes of the victim, he found in his pocket a knife which he had lent him in Washington gulch, Colorado, two years before, in the presence of J. X. Beidler and William Clark.

The marks of a small lariat were on the dead man's wrists and neck. He had been dragged through the brush, while living, after being shot, and when found lay on his face, his right arm bent across his chest and his left grasping the willows above him.

The man lay for half a day exposed in the wagon, after being brought up to Nevada. Elk Morse, William Clark and Tom Baume got a coffin made for him; took him up to the burying ground above Nevada; interred him decently, and at the foot of the grave a crooked stick was placed, which is, we believe, still standing. The indignation of the people was excited by the spectacle. The same afternoon three or four of the citizens raised twenty-five men, and left Nevada at 10 P. M. The party subscribed an obligation before starting, binding them to mutual support, etc., and then traveled on, with silence and speed, towards the valley of the Stinkingwater. Calling at a ranch on their way, they obtained an accession to their numbers, in the person of the man who eventually brought Ives to bay, after he had escaped from the guard who had him in charge. Several men were averse to taking him with them, not believing him to be a fit man for such an errand; but they were greatly mistaken, for he was both honest and reliable, as they afterwards found.

Avoiding the traveled road, the troop rode round by the bluff, so as to keep clear of Dempsey's Ranch. About six miles further on, they called at a cabin and got a guide to pilot them to the rendezvous.

At about half-past three in the morning, they crossed Wisconsin Creek, at a point some seven miles below Dempsey's, and found that it was frozen, but the ice was not strong enough to carry the weight of man and horse, and they went through one after another, at different points, some of the riders having to get down in order to help their horse, emerging half drowned on the other side, and continuing their journey cased in a suit of frozen clothes, which, as one of them observed, "Stuck to them like death to a dead nigger." Even the irrepressible Tom Baume was obliged to take a sharp nip on his "quid," and to summon all his fortitude to his aid to face the cold of his ice-bound "rig."

The leader called a halt about a mile further on, saying, "everyone light from his horse, hold him by the bridle and make no noise till day break." Thus they stood motionless for an hour and a half. At the first peep of day the word was given, "boys, mount your horses, and not a word pass until we are in sight of the wakiup." They had not traveled far when a dog barked. Instantly they put spurs to their horses, and breaking to the right and left, formed the "surround," every man reining up with his shotgun bearing on the wakiup. The leader jumped from his horse, and seeing eight or ten men sleeping on the ground in front of the structure, all wrapped up in blankets, sang out, "the first man that raises will get a quart of buckshot in him before he can say Jack Robinson." It was too dark to see who they were, so he went on to the wakiup, leaving his horse in charge of one of the party, half of whom had dismounted and the others held the horses. "Is Long John here?" he asked. "Yes," said that longitudinal individual. "Come out here; I want you." "Well," said he, "I guess I know what you want me for." "Probably you do; but hurry up; we have got no time to lose." "Well," said John, "wait till I get my moccasins on, won't you?" "Be quick about it then," observed his captor. Immediately after he came out of the wakiup, and they waited about half an hour before it was light enough to see distinctly. The captain took four of his men and Long John and walked to the place where the murder had been committed, leaving the remainder of the troop in charge of the other men. They went up to the spot, and there Long John was charged with the murder. Palmer showed the position in which the body was found. He said, "I did not do it, boy's." He was told that his blood would be held answerable for that of Nicholas Tbalt; for that, if he had not killed him, he knew well who had done it, and had refused to help to put his body into a wagon. "Long John," said one of the men, handling his pistol as he spoke, "You had better prepare for another world." The leader stepped between and said, "this won't do; if there is anything to be done, let us all be together." Long John was taken aside by three of the men, and sat down. They looked up, and there in the faint light—about a quarter of a mile off—stood Black Bess, the mule bought by J. X. Beidler in Washington Gulch. Pointing to the animal, they said, "John, whose mule is that?" "That's the mule that Nick rode down here," he answered. "You know whose mule that is, John, Things look dark. You had better be thinking of something else now." The mule was sent for, and brought before him, and he was asked where the other two mules were. He said he did not know. He was told that he had better look out for another world, for that he was played out in this. He said, "I did not commit that crime. If you give me a chance I'll clear myself." "John," said the leader, "you never can do it; for you knew of a man lying dead for nine days, close to your house, and never reported his murder; and you deserve hanging for that. Why didn't you c[illegible] Virginia and tell the people?" He replied that he was afraid and dared not do it. "Afraid of what?" asked the captain. "Afraid of the men around here." I dare not tell who they are. There's one of them around here." "Where?" "There's one of them here at the wakiup that killed Nick." Who is he?" "George Ives." "Is he down at the wakiup?" "Yes." "You men stand here and keep watch over John, and I'll go down." Saying this he walked to the camp.

On arriving at the wakiup he paused, and picking out the man answering to the description of George Ives, he asked him, "Is your name George Ives?" "Yes," said that worthy. "I want you," was the laconic reply. "What do you want me for?" was the natural query. "To go to Virginia City," was the direct but unpleasing rejoinder. "All right," said George, "I expect I have to go." He was at once given in charge of the guard.

So innocent were some of the troop that they had adopted the "perfect gentleman" hypothesis and laid down their arms in anger at the arrest of this murderous villain. A little experience prevented any similar exhibition of such a weakness in the future.

Two of the party went over to Tex, who was engaged in the highly necessary operation of changing his shirt. "I believe we shall want you too," said one of them. Tex denuded himself of his under garment, and, throwing it towards Tom Baume, exclaimed: "There's my old shirt and plenty of graybacks; you'd better arrest them too." He was politely informed that he himself, but neither the shirt nor its population, was the object of this "unconstitutional restraint," and was asked if the pistols lying on the ground were his, which he admitted, and was thereupon told that they were wanted also, and that he must consider himself "under arrest"—a technical, yet simple, formula adopted by mountaineers to assure the individual addressed that his brains will, without further warning, be blown out if he should attempt to make a "break." Tex dressed himself and awaited further developments.

There appeared to be a belief on the part of both Tex and Ives that they should get off, but when they saw the party with Long John they appeared cast down and said no more.

The other men who were lying around the wakiup when the scouting party rode up were Aleck Carter, Bob Zachary, Whisky Bill, Johnny Cooper, and two innocent strangers, whose prolonged tenure of life can only be accounted for by the knowledge of the circumstance that they were without money at the time. Of the fact of the connection of the others with the band the boys were ignorant, and were drinking coffee with them, laying down their guns within the reach of the robbers, on their bed-clothes. Had the road agents possessed the nerve to make the experiment, they could have blown them to pieces. One of the party, pointing to Aleck Carter, said to the leader: "There's one good man among them, any way. I knew him on the 'other side'" (west of the mountains). The captain's view of the state of things was not altered by this flattering notice. He sang out in a tone of voice that signified "something's up," "Every man take his gun and keep it." In after expeditions he had no need to repeat the command. Five men were sent into the wakiup and the rest stood around it. The result of their search was the capture of seven dragoon and navy revolvers, nine shotguns and thirteen rifles. These were brought out, and in laying them down one of them went off close to Tom Baume's head. Leroy Southmayde's pistol—taken from him at the time of the robbery of the coach—was one of the weapons. It was recognized at the trial of Ives by the number upon it. About half an inch of the muzzle had been broken off, and it had then been fixed up smoothly.

All being now ready the party started for Dempsey's, and George, who was mounted on his spotted bob-tailed pony, went along with them. He had determined to escape, and in order to carry out his design he expressed a wish to try the speed of his horse against the others, and challenged several to race with him. This was foolishly permitted, and, but for the accidental frustration of his design to procure a remount of unsurpassed speed, a score of names might have been added to the long list of his murdered victims.

At Dempsey's ranch there was a bridge in course of construction, and two of the men riding ahead saw George Hilderman standing in the center, at work. He was asked if his name was George Hilderman and replied "Yes," whereupon he was informed that he was wanted to go up to Virginia City. He inquired whether they had any papers for him, and being told that he had not any he declared that he would not leave the spot; but the leader coming up told him to go "without any foolishness," in a manner that satisfied him of the inutility of resistence, and he prepared to accompany them, but not as a volunteer, by any means. He said he had no horse. Tom Baume offered him a mule. Then he had no saddle. The same kind friend found one, and he had to ride with them. His final effort was couched in the form of a declaration that the beast would not go. A stick was lying on the ground, and he received an instruction, as the conventions word it, either to "whip and ride" or "walk and drive." This, practically speaking, reconciled him to the breach of the provisions of Magna Charta and the bill of rights involved in his arrest, and he jogged along, if not comfortably, yet, at all events, in peace.

In the meantime, the arch-villian in custody of the main party was playing his *role* with much skill and with complete success. He declared his entire innocense of the awful crime with which he was charged, and rather insinuated than expressed his wish that he might be taken to Virginia, where his friends were, and that he might be tried by civil authorities (Plummer to empannel the jury), and incidentally remarked that he should not like to be tried at Nevada, for that he once killed a dog there which had scared his horse, and for that reason they had prejudices against him, which might work him serious injury in the event of a trial at that place. There is no doubt that the seeming alacrity with which he apparently yielded to the persuasion of his captors threw them off their guard, and he was permitted to ride unarmed, but otherwise unrestrained, along with the escort.

So large a troop of horsemen never yet rode together, mounted on fleet cayuses, on the magnificent natural roads of Montana, without yielding to the temptation presented to try the comparative merits of their horses, and our company of partizan police were no exception to this rule. Scrub races were the order of the day, until in one of them George Ives, who was the winner, attracted the attention of the whole party by continuing the race at the top of his horse's speed; but not until he was ten rods ahead of the foremost rider did the guard(?) realize the fact that the bird had flown from the open cage. Twenty-four pairs of spurs were driven home into the flanks of twenty-four horses, and with a clatter of hoofs never since equalled on that road—except when the deluded cavalry of Virginia rode down the valley

"To see the savage fray,"

or at the reception given to the Hon. J. M. Ashley and party—they swept on like a headlong route.

For awhile the fugitive gained gradually, but surely, on his pursuers, heading for Daley's ranch, where his own fleet and favorite mare was standing bridled and saddled ready for his use (so quickly did intelligence fly in those days). Fortune, however, declared against the robber. He was too hotly pursued to be able to avail himself of the chance. His pursuers seeing a fresh horse from Virginia and a mule standing there, leaped on their backs and continued the chase. Ives turned his horse's head towards the mountains around Bivens' gulch, and across the plain, in that race for life, straining every nerve, flew the representatives of crime and justice. Three miles more had been passed when the robber found that his horse's strength was failing and every stride diminishing. The steeds of Wilson and Burtchey were in no better condition; but the use of arms might now decide the race, and springing from his horse, he dashed down a friendly ravine, whose rocky and boulder-strewn sides might offer some refuge from his relentless foes. Quick as thought the saddles of his pursuers were empty, and the trial of speed was now to be continued on foot. On arriving at the edge of the ravine, Ives was not visible; but it was evident that he must be concealed within a short distance. Burtchey quickly "surrounded" the spot, and sure enough, there was Ives crouching behind a rock. Drawing a bead on him Burtchey commanded him to come forth, and with a light and careless laugh he obeyed. The wily Bohemian was far too astute, however, to be thus overreached, and before Ives could get near enough to master his gun, a stern order to "stand fast" destroyed his last hope, and he remained motionless until assistance arrived in the person of Wilson.

Two hours had elapsed between the time of the escape and the recapture and return of the prisoner. A proposition was made to the captain to raise a pole and hang him there, but this was negatived. After gaily chatting with the boys and treating them, the word was given to "mount," and in the center of a hollow square Ives began to realize his desperate situation.

Tidings of the capture flew fast and far. Through every nook and dell of the inhabited parts of the Territory wildly and widely spread the news. Johnny Gibbons, who afterwards made such sly and rapid tracks for Utah, haunted with visions of vigilance committees, joined the party before they reached the canyon at Alder creek, and accompanied them to Nevada. At that time he was a part owner of the Cottonwood ranch (Dempsey's) and kept the band informed of all persons who passed with large sums of money.

The sun had sunk behind the hills when the detachment reached Nevada, on the evening of the 18th of December, and a discussion arose upon the question whether they should bring Ives to Virginia or detain him for the night at Nevada. The "conservatives" and "radicals" had a long argument, developing an "irrepressible conflict;" but the radicals, on a vote, carried their point—rejecting Johnny Gibbon's suffrage on account of mixed blood. It was thereupon determined to keep Ives at Nevada until morning, and then to determine the place of trial.

The prisoners were separated and chained. A strong guard was posted inside and outside of the house, and the night came and went without developing anything remarkable. But all that weary night a "solitary horseman might have been seen" galloping along the road at topmost speed, with frequent relays of horses, on his way to Bannack City. This was Lieut. George Lane, alias Clubfoot, who was sent with news of the high-handed outrage that was being perpetrated in defiance of law, and with no regard whatever to the constituted authorities. He was also instructed to suggest that Plummer should come forthwith to Nevada, demand the culprit for the civil authorities, enforce that demand by what is as fitly called *hocus pocus* as *habeas corpus*, and see that he had a fair(?) trial.

As soon as it was determined that Ives should remain at Nevada, Gibbons dashed up the street to Virginia, meeting a lawyer or two on the way—

"Where the carrion is there will the vultures," etc.

At the California Exchange Gibbons found Messrs. Smith and Richie, and a consultation between client, attorney and *prochain ami* resulted in Lane's mission to Bannack, as one piece of strategy that faintly promised the hoped for rewards. All of Ives' friends were notified to be at Nevada early the next morning.

The forenoon of the 19th saw the still swelling tide of miners, merchants and artizans wending their way to Nevada, and all the morning was spent in private examinations of the prisoners, and private consultations as to the best method of trial. Friends of the the accused were found in all classes of society. Many of them were assiduously at work to create a sentiment in his favor, while a large multitude were there suspicious that the right man had been caught, and resolved, if such should prove to be the case, that no loop-hole of escape should be found for him in any technical form of the law.

Although on the eve of "Forefather's Day," there was in the atmosphere the mildness and the serenity of October. There was no snow and but little ice along the edges of sluggish streams, but the sun, bright and genial, warmed the clear air, and even thawed out the congealed mud in the middle of the streets. Little boys were at play in the streets, and fifteen hundred men stood in them impatient for action, but waiting without a murmur, in order that everything might be decently done and in order.

Messrs. Smith, Richie, Thurmond and Colonel Wood were Ives' lawyers, with whom was associated Mr. Alex. Davis, then a comparative stranger in Montana.

Col. W. F. Sanders, at that time residing at Bannack City, but temporarily sojourning at Virginia, was sent for to conduct the prosecution, and Hon. Charles S. Bagg was appointed his colleague, at the request of Judge Wilson, Mr. Bagg being a miner and then little known.

In settling upon the mode of trial much difference of opinion was developed, but the miners finally determined that it should be held in presence of the whole body of citizens, and reserved to themselves the ultimate decision of all questions; but lest something should escape their attention, and injustice thereby be done to the public, or to the prisoner, a delegation composed of twelve men from each district (Nevada and Junction) was appointed to hear the proof and to act as an advisory jury. W. H. Patton, of Nevada, and W. Y. Pemberton, of Virginia, were appointed amanuenses. An attempt to get on the jury twelve men from Virginia was defeated, and late in the afternoon the trial began and continued till nightfall. The three prisoners—George Ives, George Hilderman and Long John (John Franck)—were chained with the lightest logging chain that could be found. This was wound round their legs, and the links were secured with padlocks.

In introducing testimony for the people, on the morning of the 21st, the miners informed all concerned that the trial must close at three p. m. The announcement was received with great satisfaction.

It is unnecessary to describe the trial, or to recapitulate the evidence. Suffice it to say that two alibis, based on the testimony of George Brown and honest Whisky Joe, failed altogether. Among the lawyers there was, doubtless, the usual amount of browbeating and technical insolence, intermingled with displays of eloquence and learning; but not the rhetoric of Blair, the learning of Coke, the metaphysics of Alexander, the wit of Jerrold, or the odor of Oberlin, could dull the perceptions of these hardy mountaineers, or mislead them from the stern and righteous purpose of all this labor, which was to secure immunity to the persons and property of the community, and to guarantee a like protection to those who should cast their lot in Montana in time to come.

The evidence was not confined to the charge of murder; but showed, also, that Ives had been acting in the character of a robber, as well as that of a murderer; and it may well be doubted whether he would have been convicted at all if developments damaging to the reputations and dangerous to the existence of some of his friends had not been made during the trial, on which they absented themselves mysteriously, and have never been seen since. There was an instinctive and unerring conviction that the worst man in the community was on trial: but it was hard work, after all the proof and all this feeling, to convict him.

Prepossessing in his appearance; brave, beyond a doubt; affable in his manners; jolly and free among his comrades, and with thousands of dollars at his command; bad and good men alike working upon the feeling of the community, when they could not disturb its judgment—it seemed, at times, that all the labor was to end in disastrous failure.

The crowd which gathered around that fire in front of the court is vividly before our eyes. We see the wagon containing the judge, and an advocate pleading with all his earnestness and eloquence for the dauntless robber, on whose unmoved features no shade of despondency can be traced by the fitful glare of the blazing wood, which lights up at the same time the stern and impassive features of the guard, who, in every kind of habiliments, stand in various attitudes in a circle surrounding the scene of justice. The attentive faces and compressed lips of the jurors show their sense of the vast responsibility that rests upon them, and of their firm resolve to do their duty. Ever and anon a brighter flash than ordinary reveals the expectant crowd of miners, thoughtfully and steadily gazing on the scene, and listening intently to the trial. Beyond this close phalanx, fretting and shifting around its outer edge, sways with quick and uncertain motion the wavering line of desperadoes and sympathizers with the criminal; their haggard, wild and alarmed countenances showing too plainly that they tremble at the issue which is, when decided, to drive them in exile from Montana, or to proclaim them as associate criminals, whose fate could neither be delayed nor dubious. A sight like this will ne'er be seen again in Montana. It was the crisis of the fate of the Territory. Nor was the position of prosecutor, guard, juror, or judge, one that any but a brave and law-abiding citizen would chose, or even accept. marked for slaughter by desperadoes, these men staked their lives for the welfare of society. A mortal strife between Col. Sanders and one of the opposing counsel was only prevented by the prompt action of wise men, who corraled the combatants on their way to fight. The hero of that hour of trial was avowedly W. F. Sanders. Not a desperado there but would have felt honored by becoming his murderer, and yet, fearless as a lion, he stood there confronting and defying the malice of his armed adversaries. The citizens of Montana, many of them his bitter political opponents, recollect his actions with gratitude and kindly feeling. Charles S. Bagg is also remembered as having been at his post when the storm blew loudest. Judge Byam, who shouldered the responsibility of the whole proceeding, will never be forgotten by those in whose behalf he courted certain, deadly peril, and probable death.

The argument of the case having terminated, the issue was, in the first place, left to the decision of the twenty-four who had been selected for that purpose, and they thereupon retired to consult.

The jury were absent, deliberating on their verdict, but little less than helf an hour, and on their return twenty-three made a report that Ives was proven guilty; but one member—Henry Spivey—declined to give in any finding, for unknown reasons.

The crisis of the affair had now arrived. A motion was made, "That the report of the committee be received, and it discharged from further consideration of that case," which Mr. Thurmond opposed, but, upon explanation, deferred pressing his objections until the motion should be made to adopt the report, and to accept the verdict of the committee as the judgment of the people there assembled; and thus the first formal resolution passed without opposition.

Before this, some of the crowd were clamorous for an adjournment, and now Ive's friends renewed the attempt; but it met with signal failure. Another motion, "That the assembly adopt as their verdict the report of the committee, was made, and called forth the irrepressible and indefatigable Thurmond and Col. J. M. Wood; but it carried, there being not more than one hundred votes against it.

Here it was supposed by many that the proceedings would end for the present, and that the court would adjourn until the morrow, as it was already dark. Col. Sanders, however, mounted the wagon and having recited that Ives had been declared a murderer and a robber by the people there assembled, moved, "that George Ives be forthwith hung by the neck until he is dead"—a bold and business like movement which excited feeble opposition, and carried before the defendant seemed to realize the situation; but a friend or two and some old acquaintances having gained admission to the circle in which Ives was guarded, to bid him farewell, awakened him to a sense of the condition in which he was placed, and culprit and counsel sought to defer the execution. Some of his ardent counsel shed tears, of which lachrymose effusions it is well to say no more than that they were copious. The vision of a long and scaly creature, inhabiting the Nile, rises before us in connection with this acqueous sympathy for an assassin. Quite a number of his old chums were, as Petroleum V. Nasby says: "Weeping profoosely." Then came moving efforts to have the matter postponed until the coming morning, Ives giving assurances, upon his *honor*, that no attempt at rescue or escape would be made; but already Davis and Hereford were seeking a favorable spot for the execution.

No more anxiously did the great Captain at Waterloo sigh for "night or Blucher," than did they for Plummer. But, relying upon him, they delayed all other expedients; and when the dreaded end came, as come it must, they felt that the tide in the affairs of villains had not been taken at its flood, and, not without a struggle, they yielded to the inevitable logic of events, and because they could not help it they gave their loved companion to the gallows.

Up to the very hour at which he was hanged, they were confident of Plummer's arrival in time to save him. But events were transpiring throughout the Territory which produced intense excitement, and rumor on her thousand wings was ubiquitious in her journeying on absurd errands.

Before Lane reached Bannack news of Ives' arrest had reached there, with the further story that the men of Alder Gulch were wild with excitement and ungovernable from passion; that a Vigilance Committee had been formed; a number of the best citizens hanged, and that from three hundred to five hundred men were on their way to Bannack City to hang Plummer, Ray, Stinson, George Chrisman, A. J. McDonald and others. This last "bulletin from the front" was probably the offspring of Plummer's brain. It is also likely that Lane and perhaps Ray and Stinson, helped in the hatching of the story. Suffice it to say that Plummer told it often, shedding crocodile tears that such horrible designs existed in the minds of any, as the death of his, as yet, unrobbed friends, Chrisman, McDonald and Pitt.

His was a most unctious sorrow, intended at that crisis to be seen of men in Bannack, and a number of the good citizens clubbed together to defend each other from the contemplated assault, the precise hour for which Plummer' detectives had learned, and all night long many kept watch and ward to give the attacking party a warm reception.

There is no doubt that Plummer believed that such a body of men were on their way to Bannack City after him, Ray, Stinson and company. The coupling of the other names with theirs was his own work, and was an excellent tribute paid, in a backhanded way, to their integrity and high standing in the community.

"Conscience doth make cowards of us all."

and Lane found Plummer anxious to look after his own safety, rather than that of George Ives.

The rumors carried day by day from the trial, to the band in different parts of the Territory, were surprising in their exactness, and in the celerity with which they were carried; but they were changed in each community by those most interested, into forms best suited to subserve the purposes of the robbers; and in this way did they beguile into sympathy with them and their misfortunes, many fair, honest men.

Ives' trial for murder, though not the first in the Territory, differed from any that had preceded it.

Before this memorable day, citizens, in the presence of a well disciplined and numerous band of desperadoes, had spoken of their atrocities with bated breath, and witnesses upon their trial had testified in whispered humbleness. Prosecuting lawyers, too, had in their arguments often startled the public with such novel propositions as, "now, gentlemen, you have heard the witnesses, and it is for you to say whether the defendent is or is not guilty; if he is guilty, you should say so; but if not you ought to acquit him. I leave this with you, to whom it rightfully belongs." But the counsel for the defense were, at least, guiltless of uttering these last platitudes, for a vigorous defense hurt no one, and won hosts of friends—of a *certain kind.* But on Ives' trial there was given forth no uncertain sound. Robbery and honesty locked horns for the mastery, each struggling for empire; and each stood by his banner until the contest ended—fully convinced of the importance of victory. Judge Byam remained by the prisoner from the time judgment was given, and gave all the necessary directions for carrying it into effect. Robert Hereford was the executive officer.

An unfinished house, having only the side walls up, was chosen as the best place, near at hand, for carrying into effect the sentence of death. The preparations, though entirely sufficient, were both simple and brief. The butt of a forty-foot pole was planted inside the house, at the foot of one of the walls, and the stick leaned over a cross beam. Near the point was tied the fatal cord, with the open noose dangling fearfully at its lower end. A large goods box was the platform. The night had closed in, with a bright, full moon, and around that altar of Vengeance the stern and resolute faces of the guard were visible, under all circumstances of light and shade conceivable. Unmistakable determination was expressed in every line of their bronzed and weather-beaten countenances.

George Ives was led to the scaffold in fifty-eight minutes from the time that his doom was fixed. A perfect Babel of voices saluted the movement. Every roof was covered, and cries of "hang him!" "Don't hang him!" "Banish him!" "I'll shoot!" "—— their murdering souls!" "Let's hang Long John!" were heard all around. The revolvers could be seen flashing in the moonlight. The guard stood like a rock. They had heard the muttered threats of a rescue from the crowd, and with grim firmness, the characteristic of the miners when they mean "business," they stood ready to beat them back. Woe to the mob that should surge against that living bulwark. They would have fallen as grass before the scythe.

As the prisoner stepped on to the fatal platform, the noise ceased, and the stillness became painful. The rope was adjusted, and the usual request was made as to whether he had anything to say. With a firm voice he replied, "I am innocent of *this* crime; Aleck Carter killed the Dutchman."

The strong emphasis on the word "this" convinced all around that he meant his words to convey the impression that he was guilty of other crimes. Up to this moment he had always accused Long John of the murder.

Ives expressed a wish to see Long John, and the crowd of sympathizers yelled in approbation; but the request was denied, for an attempt at a rescue was expected.

All being ready, the word was given to the guard, "men do your duty." The click of the locks rang sharply, and pieces flashed in the moonlight as they came to the "aim;" the box flew from under the murderer's feet with a crash, and George Ives swung in the night breeze, facing the pale moon that lighted up the scene of retributive justice.

As the vengeful click! click! of the locks sounded their note of deadly warning to the intended rescuers, the crowd stampeded in wild confusion, rolling over one another in heaps, shrieking and howling with terror.

When the drop fell, the Judge, who was standing close beside Ives, called out, "his neck is broken; he is dead." This announcement, and the certainty of its truth—for the prisoner never moved a limb—convinced the few resolute desperadoes who knew not fear, that the case was hopeless, and they retired with grinding teeth, and with muttered curses issuing from their lips.

It is astonishing what a wonderful effect is produced upon an angry mob by the magic sound referred to. Hostile demonstrations are succeeded by a mad panic; rescuers turn their undivided attention to their own corporal salvation; eyes that gleamed with anger, roll wildly with terror; the desire for slaughter gives way to the fear of death, and courage hands the craven fear his scepter of command. When a double barreled shotgun is pointed at a traveler by a desperado, the feeling is equally intense; but its development is different. The organ of acquisitiveness is dormant; combativeness and distructiveness are inert; caution calls benevolence to do its duty; a very large lump rises into the wayfarer's throat; cold chills follow the downward course of the spine, and the value of money, as compared with that of bodily safety, instantly reaches the minimum point. Verily, "all that a man hath will he give for his life." We have often smiled at the fiery indignation of the great untried, when listening to their account of what they would have done if a couple of Road Agents ordered them to throw up their hands; but they failed to do anything toward convincing us that they would not have sent valor to the rear at the first onset, and appeared as the very living and breathing impersonations of discretion. We felt certain that were they "loaded to the guards" with the gold dust, they would come out of the scrape as poor as Lazarus, and as mild and insinuating in demeanor as a Boston mamma with six marriageable daughters.

At last the deed was done. The law abiding among the citizens breathed more freely, and all felt that the worst man in the community was dead—that the neck of crime was broken, and that the reign of terror was ended.

The body of Ives was left hanging for an hour. At the expiration of this period of time it was cut down, carried into a wheelbarrow shop, and laid out on a work bench. A guard was then ylaced over it till morning, when the friends of the murderer had him decently interred. He lies in his narrow bed, near his victim—the murdered Tbalt—to await his final doom, when they shall stand face to face at the grand tribunal, where every man shall be rewarded according to his deeds.

George Ives, though so renowned a desperado, was by no means an ancient practitioner in his profession. In 1857-8 he worked as miner, honestly and hard, in California, and though wild and reckless, was not accused of dishonesty. His first great venture in the line of robbery was the stealing of government mules near Walla Walla. He was employed as herder, and used to report that certain of his charge were dead, every time that a storm occurred. The officer of the post believed the story and inquired no further. In this way George ran off quite a decent herd, with the aid of his friends. In Elk City he startled his old employer in the mines of California by riding his horse into his saloon, and when that gentleman seized the bridle he drew his revolver, and would certainly have killed him, but fortunately he caught sight of the face of his intended victim in time, and returning his pistol he apologized for his conduct. When leaving the city he wished to present his splendid gray mare to his friend, who had for old acquaintance sake supplied his wants; but the present, though often pressed upon this gentleman, was as often refused, for no protestation of Ives' could convince him that the beautiful animal was fairly his property. He said that he earned it honestly by mining. His own account of the stealing of the government mules, which we have given above, was enough to settle that question definitely. It was from the "other side" that Ives came over to Montana—then a part of Idaho—and entered with full purpose upon the career which ended at Nevada, so fatally and shamefully for himself, and so happily for the people of this Territory.

The trial of Hilderman was a short matter. He was defended by Judge (?) H. P. A. Smith. He had not been known as a very bad man, but was a weak and somewhat imbecile old fellow. reasonably honest in a strictly honest community, but easily led to hide the small treasure, keep the small secrets and do the dirty work of strong-minded, self-willed, desperate men, whether willingly or through fear the trial did not absolutely determine. The testimony of Dr. Glick showed him to be rather cowardly, and a great eater. He had known of the murder of Tbalt for some weeks, and had never divulged it. He was also cognizant of the murder near Cold Spring Ranch, and was sheltering and hiding the perpetrators. He had concealed the stolen mules, too, but in view of the disclosures made by many after Ives was hung, and the power of the gang being broken, such disclosures did not so much damage men in the estimation of the honest mountaineer. Medical men were taken to wounded robbers to dress their wounds; they were told in what affray they were received, and the penalty of repeating the story to outsiders was sometimes told; but to others it was described by a silence more expressive than words. Other parties, too, came into possession of the knowledge of the tragedies enacted by them, from their own lips, and under circumstances rendering silence a seeming necessity. To be necessarily the repository of their dreadful secrets was no enviable position. Their espionage upon every word uttered by the unfortunate accessory was offensive, and it was not a consolatory thought that, at any moment, his life might pay the penalty of any revelation he should make; and a person placed in such a "fix" was to some extent a hostage for the reticence of all who knew the same secret.

If stronger minded men than Hilderman could pretend to be had kept secrets at tne bidding of the Road Agents, and that, too, in the populous places where there were surely some to defend them —it was argued that a weak minded man, away from all neighbors, where by day and by night he could have been killed and hidden from all human eyes, with perfect impunity, had some apology for obeying their behests.

Mr. Smith's defense of Hilderman was rather creditable to him. There was none of the braggadocio common to such occasions, and the people, feeling that they had caught and executed a chief of the gang, felt kindly disposed towards the old man.

Hilderman was banished from Montana, and was allowed ten days time for the purpose of settling his affairs and leaving. When he arrived at Bannack City, Plummer told him not to go, but the old man took counsel of his fears, and, comparing the agile and effeminate form of Plummer with those of the earnest mountaineers of Nevada, concluded that he would rather bet on them than on Plummer, and being furnished by the latter with a pony and provisions, he left Montana forever.

When found guilty and recommended to mercy, he dropped on his knees, exclaiming, "My God, is it so?" At the close of his trial he made a statement, wherein he confirmed nearly all Long John had said of Ives.

Thus passed one of the crisis which have arisen in this new community. The result demonstrated that when the good and law abiding were banded together and all put forth their united strength, they were too strong for the lawlessness which was manifested when Ives was hung.

It has generally been supposed and believed that Plummer was not present at the trial of Ives, or at his execution. We are bound, however, to state that Mr. Clinton, who kept a saloon in Nevada at the time, positively asserts that he was in the room when Plummer took a drink there, a few minutes before the roughs made their rush at the fall of Ives, and that he went out and headed the mob in the effort which the determination of the guard rendered unsuccessful.

Long John, having turned States' evidence, was set free, and we believe that he still remains in the Territory.

One thing was conclusively shown to all who witnessed the trial of Ives. If every Road Agent cost as much labor, time and money for his conviction, the efforts of the citizens would have, practically, failed altogether. Some shorter, surer, and at least equally equitable method of procedure was to be found. The necessity for this, and the trial of its efficieucy when it was adopted, form the groundwork of this history.

CHAPTER XV.

THE FORMATION OF THE VIGILANCE COMMITTEE.

The land wants such
As dare with vigor execute the laws,
Her festered members must be lanced and tented;
He's a bad surgeon that for pity spares
The part corrupted till the gangrene spread,
And all the body perish; he that is merciful
Unto the bad is cruel to the good.

Those who have merely read the account given in these pages of the execution of Ives, can never fully appreciate the intense popular excitement that prevailed throughout the Territory during the stormy and critical period, or the imminent peril to which the principal actors in the drama were exposed. As an instance of the desire for murder and revenge that actuated the roughs, it may be stated that Col. Sanders was quietly reading in John Creighton's store, on the night of the execution of Ives, when a desperado named Harvey Meade—the individual who planned the the seizure of a Federal vessel at San Francisco—walked into the room, with his revolver stuck into the band of his pants in front, and walking up to the Colonel, commenced abusing him. Col. Sanders, not having been constituted with a view to the exhibition of fear, continued his reading, quietly slipping his hand out of his pocket in which lay a derringer, and dropping it into his coat pocket, cocked his revolver as a preparative for a little shooting. Raising his eyes to the intruder, he observed, "Harvey, I should feel hurt if some men said this; but from such a dog as you it is not worth noticing." A doctor who was present laid his hand on a pick handle, and an "affair" seemed imminent; but John Creighton quietly walked up to the man and said, "You have to get out of here—quick!" All men fond of shooting, otherwise than in self-defense, unless they take their victim at an advantage, never care to push matters to extremities, and Meade quietly walked off—foiled. He admitted afterwards, to Sanders, that he had intended to kill him; but he professed a recent and not unaccountable change of sentiment.

All the prominent friends of justice were dogged, threatened and watched by the roughs; but their day was passing away, and the dawn of a better state of things was even then enlivening the gloom which overspread society like a funeral pall.

Two sister towns—Virginia and Nevada—claim the honor of taking the first steps towards the formation of a Vigilance Committee. The truth is, that five men in Virginia and one in Nevada commenced simultaneously to take the initiative in the matter. Two days had not elapsed before their efforts were united, and when once a beginning had been made, the ramifications of the league of safety and order extended, in a week or two, all over the Territory, and on the 14th day of January, 1864, the *coup de grace* was given to the power of the band by the execution of five of the chief villains in Virginia City. The details of the rapid and masterly operations which occupied the few weeks immediately succeeding the execution of Ives, will appear in the following chapters.

The reasons why the organizations were so generally approved, and so numerously and powerfully supported, were such as appealed to the sympathies of all men who had anything to lose, or who thought their lives safer under the dominion of a body which, upon the whole, it must be admitted, has from the first acted with a wisdom a justice and a vigor never surpassed on this continent, and rarely, if ever, equalled. Merchants, miners, mechanics and professional men, alike, joined in the movement, until within an uncredible short space of time, the Road Agents and their friends were in a state of constant and well grounded fear, lest any remarks they might make confidentially to an acquaintance might be addressed to one who was a member of the much dreaded committee.

The inhabitants of Virginia had especial cause to seek for vengeance upon the head of the blood-thirsty marauders who had, in addition to the atrocities previously recounted, planned and arranged the murder and robbery of as popular a man as ever struck the Territory—one whose praise was in all men's mouths, and who had left them in the previous autumn with the intention of returning to solicit their suffrages, as well as those of Lewiston and Western Idaho, as their Delegate to Congress. His address, in the form of a circular, is still to be seen in the possession of a citizen of Nevada.

Lloyd Magruder, to whom the above remarks have special reference, was a merchant of Lewiston, Idaho. He combined in his character so many good and even noble quanities, that he was one of the most generally esteemed and beloved men in the Territory, and no single act of villainy ever committed in the far West was more deeply felt, or provoked a stronger desire for retaliation upon the heads of the guilty perpetrators, than the murder and robbery of himself and party, on their journey homeward.

In the summer of 1860, this unfortunate gentleman came to Virginia with a large pack-train, laden with merchandise, selected with great judgment for the use of miners, and on his arrival he opened a store on Wallace street, still pointed out as his place of business by "old inhabitants."

Having disposed of his goods, from the sale of which he had realized about $14,000, he made arrangements for his return to Lewiston, by way of Elk City. This becoming known, Plummer and his band held a council in Alder Gulch, and determined on the robbery and murder of Magruder, C. Allen, Horace and Robert Chalmers, and a Mr. Phillips, from the neighborhood of Marysville. During the debate, it was proposed that Steve Marshland should go on the expedition, along with Jem Romaine, Doc Howard, Billy Page and a man called indifferently Bob or Bill Lowry. The programme included the murder of the five victims, and Marshland said he did not wish to go, as he could make money without murder. He was, he said, "on the rob, but not on the kill." Cyrus Skinner laughed at his notion, and observed that "dead men tell no tales." It was accordingly decided that the four miscreants above named should join the party and kill them all at some convenient place on the road. Accordingly they offered their services to Magruder, who gave them a free passage and a fat mule each to ride, telling them that they could turn their lean horses along with the band.

Charley Allen, it seems, had strong misgivings about the character of the ruffians, and told Magruder that the men would not harm (Allen) as they were under obligations to him; but they would, likely enough, try to rob Magruder. His caution was ineffectual, and Mr. McK. Dennee, we believe, fixed up for the trip the gold belonging to Magruder.

It is a melancholy fact that information of the intention of the murderers had reached the ears of more than one citizen; but such was the terror of the Road Agents that they dared not tell any of the party.

Having reached the mountain beyond Clearwater River, on their homeward journey, the stock was let out to graze on the slope, and Magruder, in company with Bill Lowry, went up to watch it. Seizing his opportunity, the ruffian murdered Magruder, and his confederates assassinated the four remaining in camp, while asleep. Romaine said to Phillips while shooting him down, "I told you not to come." The villains having possessed themselves of the treasure, rolled up the bodies, baggage and arms, and threw them over a precipice. They then went on to Lewiston, aviding Elk City on their route, where the first intimation of foul play was given by the sight of Magruder's mule, saddle, leggings, etc., in the possession of the robbers. Hill Beechey, the Deputy Marshal at Lewiston, and owner of the Luna House, noticed the cantinas filled with gold, and suspected something wrong, when they left by the coach for San Francisco. A man named Goodrich recognized Page, when he came to ranch the animals with him.

The murderers were closely muffled and tried to avoid notice. Beechey followed them right through to California, and there arrested them on the charge of murdering and robbing Magruder and his party. He found that they had changed their names at many places. Every possible obstacle was interposed that the forms of law allowed; but the gallant man fought through it all, and brought them back, on requisition of the Governor of Idaho, to Lewiston. Page turned State's evidence, and the men, who were closely guarded by Beechey all the time, in his own house, were convicted after a fair trial, and hanged. Romaine, who had been a barber, and afterwards a barkeeper, was a desperate villain. At the gallows he said that there was a note in his pocket, which he did not wish to be read until he was dead. On opening it, it was found to contain a most beastly and insolent defiance of the citizens of Lewiston. Before he was swung off, he bade them "launch their —— old boat," for it was "only a mud-scow any way."

A recognoisance of the ground, in spring discovered a few bones, some buttons from Magruder's coat, some fire arms, etc. The coyotes had been too busy to leave much.

The perpetration of this horrible outrage excited immense indignation, and helped effectually to pave the way for the advent of the Vigilantes. Reviewing the long and bloody lists of crimes against person and property, which last included several wholesale attempts at plunder of the stores at Virginia and Bannack, it was felt that the question was narrowed down to "kill or be killed." "Self preservation is the first law of nature," and the mountaineers took the right side. We have to thank them for the peace and order which exist to-day in what are, by the concurrent testimony of all travelers, the best regulated new mining camps in the West.

The record of every villain who comes to Montana arrives with him, or before him; but no notice is taken of his previous conduct. If, however, he tries his hand at his trade in this region, he is sure of the reward of his crimes, and that on short notice; at least such is the popular belief.

CHAPTER XVIII.

THE ARREST AND EXECUTION OF HENRY PLUMMER, THE ROAD AGENT CHIEF, BUCK STINSON AND NED RAY.

United there that trio died,
By deeds of crime and blood allied.

At dusk, three horses were brought into town, belonging severally and respectively to the three marauders so often mentioned, Plummer, Stinson and Ray. It was truly conjectured that they had determined to leave the country, and it was at once settled that they should be arrested that night. Parties were detailed for the work. Those entrusted with the duty performed it admirably. Plummer was undressing when taken at his house. His pistol (a self-cocking weapon) was broken and useless. Had he been armed, resistance would have been futile; for he was seized the moment the door was opened in answer to the knocking from without. Stinson was arrested at Toland's, where he was spending the evening. He would willingly have done a little firing, but his captors were too quick for him. Ray was lying on a gaming table when seized. The three details marched their men to a given point, *en route* to the gollows. Here a halt was made. The leader of the Vigilantes and some others, who wished to save all unnecessary hard feeling, were sitting in a cabin, designing not to speak to Plummer, with whom they were so well acquainted. A halt was made, however, and at the door appeared Plummer. The light was extinguished, when the party moved on, but soon halted. The crisis had come. Seeing that the circumstances were such as admitted of neither vacillation nor delay, the citizen leader, summoning his friends, went up to the party and gave the military command, "company! forward—march!" This was at once obeyed. A rope taken from a noted functionary's bed had been mislaid and could not be found. A nigger boy was sent off for some of that highly necessary, but unpleasant remedy for crime, and the bearer made such good time that some hundreds of feet of hempen neck-tie were on the ground before the arrival of the party at the gallows. On the road Plummer heard the voice and recognized the person of the leader. He came to him and begged for his life; but was told, "it is useless for you to beg for your life; that affair is settled and cannot be altered. You are to be hanged. You cannot feel harder about it than I do; but I cannot help it if I would." Ned Ray, clothed with curses as with a garment, actually tried fighting, but found that he was in the wrong company for such demonstrations; and Buck Stinson made the air ring with the blasphemous and filthy expletives which he used in addressing his captors. Plummer exhausted every argument and plea that his imagination could suggest, in order to induce his captors to spare his life. He begged to be chained down in the meanest cabin; offered to leave the country forever; wanted a jury trial; implored time to settle his affairs; asked to see his sister-in-law; and falling on his knees, with tears and sighs declared to God that he was too wicked to die. He confessed his numerous murders and crimes, and seemed almost frantic at the prospect of death.

The first rope being thrown over the cross-beam, and the noose being rove, the order was given to "bring up Ned Ray." This worthy was run up with curses on his lips. Being loosely pinioned, he got his fingers between the rope and his neck, and thus prolonged his misery.

Buck Stinson saw his comrade robber swinging in the death agony, and blubbered out, "there goes poor Ed. Ray." Scant mercy had he shown to his numerous victims. By a sudden twist of his head at the moment of his elevation, the knot slipped under his chin, and he was some minutes dying.

An order to "bring up Plummer" was then passed and repeated, but no one stirred. The leader went over to this *perfect gentleman*, as his friends called him, and was met by a request to "give a man time to pray." Well knowing that Plummer relied for a rescue on other than Divine aid, he said briefly and decidedly, "Certainly; but let him say his prayers up here." Finding all efforts to avoid death were useless, Plummer arose and said no more prayers. Standing under the gallows which he had erected for the execution of Horan, this second Haman slipped off his neck-tie and threw it over his shoulder to a young friend who had boarded at his house, and who believed him innocent of crime, saying as he tossed it to him, "here is something to remember me by." In the extremity of his grief, the young man threw himself weeping and wailing upon the ground. Plummer requested that the men would give him a good drop, which was done, as far as circumstances permitted, by hoisting him up as high as possible in their arms, and letting him fall suddenly. He died quickly and without much struggle.

It was necessary to seize Ned Ray's hand, and by a violent effort draw his fingers from between the noose and his neck before he died. Probably he was the last to expire of the guilty trio.

The news of a man's being hanged flies faster than any other intelligence in a Western country, and several had gathered around the gallows on that fatal Sabbath evening, many of them friends of the Road Agents. The spectators were allowed to come up to a certain point, and were then halted by the guard, who refused permission either to depart or to approach nearer the "dead line," on pain of being instantly shot.

Soon after the party formed and returned to town, leaving the corpses stiffening in the icy blast. The bodies were eventually cut down by the friends of the Road Agents and buried. The "Reign of Terror" in Bannack was over.

CHAPTER XX.

CAPTURE AND EXECUTION OF BOONE HELM, JACK GALLAGHER, FRANK PARISH, HAZE LYON, AND CLUB-FOOT GEORGE (LANE).

'Tis joy to see the engineer hoist
With his own petard.—*Shakspeare.*

The effect of the executions noticed in the foregoing chapters was both marked and beneficial. There was much to be done, however, to insure lasting peace to the community. Ives, Yager, Brown, Plummer, Stinson, Ray, Pizanthia and Wagner were dead; but the five villains whose names head this chapter, together with Bunton, Zachary, Marshland, Shears, Cooper, Carter, Graves, Hunter and others were still at large, and were supported by many others equally guilty, though less daring and formidable as individuals.

Threats of vengeance had been made, constantly, against the Vigilantes, and a plot to rob several stores in Virgiuia had nearly matured when it was discovered and prevented. Every man who had taken part in the pursuit of the criminals whose fate has been recorded was marked for slaughter by the desperadoes, and nothing remained but to carry out the good work so auspiciously begun by a vigorous and unhesitating severity, which should know no relaxation until the last blood-stained miscreant that could be captured had met a felon's doom.

On the evening of the 13th of January, 1864, the executive committee, in solemn conclave assembled, determined on hanging six of them forthwith. One of the doomed men—Bill Hunter—suspecting danger, managed to crawl away, along a drain-ditch, through the line of pickets that surrounded the town, and made his escape. He was badly frozen by exposure to the cold, and before his capture was discovered by J. A. Slade, while lying concealed under a bed at a ranch, and told that the Vigilantes were after him, which information caused him to move his quarters to the Gallatin valley, where he was caught and executed soon after.

While the committee were deliberating in secret, a small party of the men who were at that moment receiving sentence of death were gathered in an upper room at a gambling house, and engaged in betting at faro. Jack Gallagher suddenly remarked, "While we are here betting, those Vigilante sons of —— are passing sentence on us." But he might be excused telling the truth once, as it was entirely accidental.

Express messengers were sent to warn the men of the neighboring towns in the gulch, and the summons was instantly obeyed.

Morning came—the last on earth that the five desperadoes should ever behold. The first rays of light showed the pickets of the Vigilantes stationed on every eminence and point of vantage round the city. The news flew like lightning through the town. Many a guilty heart quaked with just fear, and many an assassin's lip turned pale and quivered with irrepressible terror. The detachments of Vigilantes, with compressed lips and echoing footfall, marched in from Nevada, Junction, Summit, Pine Grove, Highland and Fairweather, and halted in a body in Main street. Parties were immediately detailed for the capture of the Road Agents, and all succeeded in their mission except the one which went after Hunter, who had escaped.

Frank Parish was brought in first. He was arrested without any trouble, in a store, and seemed not to expect death. He took the executive officer one side, and asked, "What am I arrested for?" He was told, "For being a Road Agent and thief, and accessory to the murders and robberies on the road." At first he pleaded innocent, but at last he confessed his complicity with the gang, and admitted being one of the party that robbed the coach between Bannack and Virginia, and that he was guilty of stealing horses and stock for them. He used to butcher stolen cattle, and attend to the commissariat business. He gave some directions about articles of clothing belonging to him, and the settlement of some debts. Until his confession it was not known that he had any share in the robbery of the coach.

Club-foot George (George Lane) was arrested at Dance & Stuart's. He was living there, and working at odd times. He was perfectly cool and collected, and inquired the reason of his arrest, as Parish had done previously. On receiving the same answer, he appeared surprised, and said, "If you hang me you will hang an innocent man." He was told that the proof was positive, and that if he had any preparation to make he must do it at once, as his sentence was death. He appeared penitent and sat down for some time, covering his face with his hands. He then asked for a minister, and one being immediately sent for, he talked and prayed with him till the procession to the gallows was formed. In his pocket-book was found an extract from a western newspaper, stating that George Lane, the notorious horse-thief, was Sheriff of Montana. Lane was a man of iron nerve; he seemed to think no more of the hanging than a man would of eating his breakfast.

Boone Helm was brought in next. He had been arrested in front of the Virginia Hotel. Two or three were detailed for his capture of whom he would entertain no suspicion, and they played their part, apparently, so carelessly and well, that he was seized without being able to make any effort at resistance. A man at each arm, and one behind, with a cocked revolver, brought him to the rendezvous. He lamented greatly that he "had no show" when taken, as he said, "They would have had a gay old time taking me, if I had known what they were after." He said, "I am as innocent as the babe unborn; I never killed any one, or robbed or defrauded any man; I am willing to swear it on the Bible." Anxious to see if he was really so abandoned a villain as to swear this, the book was handed to him, and he, with the utmost solemnity, repeated an oath to that effect, invoking most terrific penalties on his soul in case he was swearing falsely. He kissed the book most impressively. He then addressed a gentleman, and asked him to go into a private room. Thinking that Boone wanted him to pray with him, he proposed to send for a clergyman, but Boone said, "You'll do." On reaching the inner room, the prisoner said, "Is there no way of getting out of this?" Being told that there was not, and that he must die, he said, "Well, then, I'll tell you, I did kill a man named Shoot, in Missouri, and I got away to the West; and I killed another chap in California. When I was in Oregon I got into jail, and dug my way out with tools that my squaw gave me." Being asked if he would not tell what he knew about the gang, he said, "Ask Jack Gallagher; he knows more than I do." Jack, who was behind a partition, heard him, and burst out into a volley of execrations, saying that it was just such cowardly sons of —— and traitors that had brought him into that scrape.

Helm was the most hardened, cool and deliberate scoundrel of the whole band, and murder with him was mere pastime. He killed Shoot in Missouri, and testimony of the most conclusive character showed that his hands were steeped in blood, both in Idaho and since coming to the Territory. Finding that all his asseverations and pleas availed him nothing, he said, "I have dared death in all its forms, and I do not fear to die." He called repeatedly for whisky, and had to be reprimanded several times for his unseemly conduct.

The capture of Lyons, though unattended with danger, was effected only by great shrewdness. He had been boarding at the Arbor Restaurant, near the "Shades." The party went in. The owner said he was not there, but they might search if they liked. The search was made, and was ineffectual. He had left in the morning. During the search for Lyons, Jack Gallagher was found in a gambling room, rolled up in bedding, with his shotgun and revolver beside him. He was secured too quickly to use his weapons, if, indeed, he had the courage; but his heart failed him, for he knew that his time was come.

In the meantime the other party went after Haze Lyons, and found that he had crossed the hill, beyond the point overhanging Virginia, and, after making a circuit of three miles through the mountains, he had come back to within a quarter of a mile of the point from which he started, to a miner's cabin on the west side of the gulch, above town. At the double-quick the pursuers started, the moment they received the information. The leader threw open the door, and, bringing down his revolver to a present, said, "Throw up your hands." Lyons had a piece of hot slapjack on his fork; but dropped it instantly, and obeyed the order. He was told to step out. This he did at once. He was in his shirt sleeves, and asked for his coat, which was given him. He was so nervous that he could hardly get his arms into it. A rigid search was made for weapons; but he had just before taken off his belt and revolver, laying them on the bed. He said that was the first meal he had sat down to with any appetite for six weeks. Being told to finish his dinner, he thanked the captain, but said he could eat no more. He then inquired what was going to be done with him, and whether they would hang him. The captain said, "I am not here to promise you anything; prepare for the worst." He said, "My friends advised me to leave here, two or three days ago." The captain asked him why he did not go. He replied that he had "done nothing, and did not want to go." (He was one of the murderers of Dillingham, in June, 1863, and was sentenced to death, but was spared.) The real reason for his stay was his attachment for a woman in town, whose gold watch he wore when he died on the scaffold.

Jack Gallagher came in swearing, and appeared to be inclined to pretend that the affair was a joke, asking, "what the —— is it all about?" and saying, "this is a pretty break ain't it?" Being informed of his sentence, he appeared much affected, and sat down, crying; after which he jumped up, cursing in the most ferocious manner, and demanded who had informed of him. He was told that it was "Red, who was hung at Stinkingwater." He cursed him with every oath he could think of. He said to himself "my God! must I die in this way?" His general conduct and profanity were awful, and he was frequently rebuked by the chief executive.

Haze Lyon was last fetched in, and acquainted with his sentence. He, of course, pleaded innocent in the strongest terms, but he had confessed to having murdered Dillingham, to a captain of one of the squads of the guard, in the presence of several witnesses; and he was a known Road Agent. He gave some directions for letters to be written, and begged to see his mistress; this last request was denied.

After all was arranged for hanging them, the prisoners were ordered to stand in a row, facing the guard, and were informed that they were about to be marched to the place of execution. Being asked if they had any requests to prefer, as that would be their last opportunity, they said they had none to make. They were then asked if they had anything to communicate, either of their own deeds or their comrade Road Agents; but they all refused to make any confession. The guard were ordered to pinion their prisoners. Jack Gallagher swore he would never be hung in public, and drawing his knife he clapped the blade to his neck, saying he would cut his throat first. The executive officer instantly cocked his pistol, and told him if he made another movement he would shoot him, and ordered the guard to disarm him. One of them seized his wrist and took the knife away from him, after which he was pinioned, cursing horribly all the time. Boone Helm was encouraging Jack, telling him not to "make a fool of himself," as there was no use in being afraid to die.

The chief called upon men that could be depended upon, to take charge of the prisoners to the place of execution. The plan adopted was to march the criminals, previously pinioned, each between two Vigilantes, who grasped an arm of the prisoner with one hand, and held in the other a "navy" ready for instant use. When Haze Lyons heard the order above mentioned, he called out, "X, I want you to come and stay with me till I die," which reasonable request was at once complied with.

The criminals were marched into the center of a hollow square, which was flanked by four ranks of Vigilantes, and a column in front and rear, armed with shotguns and rifles carried at a half present, ready to fire at a moment's warning, completed the array. The pistol men were dispersed through the crowd to attend to the general deportment of outsiders, or, as a good man observed, to to take the "roughs out of the wet."

At the word "march!" the party started forward, and halted, with military precision, in front of the Virginia Hotel. The halt was made while the ropes were preparing at the unfinished building, now Clayton & Hale's Drug Store, at the corner of Wallace and Van Buren streets. The logs were up to the square, but there was no roof. The main beam for the support of the roof, which runs across the center of the building, was used as a gallows, the being thrown over it, and then taken to the rear and fastened round some of the bottom logs. Five boxes were placed under the beam, ss substitutes for drops.

The prisoners were, during this time, in front of the Virginia Hotel. Club-foot George called a citizen to him, and asked him to speak as to his character; but this the gentleman declined, saying, "your dealings with me have been right, but what you have done outside of that I do not know." Club-foot then asked him to pray with him, which he did, kneeling down and offering up a fervent petition to the thrown of grace on his behalf. George and Jack Gallagher knelt. Haze Lyons requested that his hat should be taken off, which was done. Boone Helm was cracking jokes all the time,. Frank Parish seemed greatly affected at the near prospect of death. Boone Helm, after the prayer was over, called to Jack Gallagher, "Jack, give me that coat; you never gave me anything." "D——d sight of use you'd have for it," replied Jack. The two worthies kept addressing short and pithy remarks to their friends around, such as "Hallo, they've got me this time;" "Bill, old boy, they've got me, sure," etc.

Jack called to a man standing at the windows of the Virginia Hotel, "Say! I'm going to Heaven! I'll be there in time to open the gate for you, old fellow." Jack wore a very handsome United States cavalry officer's overcoat, trimmed with Montana beaver.

Haze begged of his captor that his mistress might see him, but his prayer was refused. He repeated his request a second time, with the like result. A friend offered to fetch the woman but was ordered off. The Vigilantes had not forgotten the scene after the trial of Dillingham's murderers.

The guard marched at the word to the place of execution; opened ranks, and the prisoners stepped up on the boxes. Club-foot George was at the east side of the house; next to him was Haze Lyons; then Jack Gallagher and Boone Helm. The box next to the west end of the house was occupied by Frank Parish. The hats of the prisoners were ordered to be removed. Club-foot, who was somewhat slightly pinioned, reached up to his California hat and dashed it angrily on the ground. The rest were taken off by the guards.

The nooses were adjusted by five men, and all being ready, Jack Gallagher, as a last request, asked that he might have something to drink, which, after some demur, was acceded to. Club-foot George looked round, and seeing an old friend clinging to the logs of the building, said, "good-bye, old fellow—I'm gone;" and hearing the order,—"men do your duty"—without waiting for his box to be knocked away, he jumped off, and died in a short time.

Haze stood next, but was left to the last. He was talking all the time, telling the people that he had a kind mother, and that he had been well brought up; that he did not expect that it would have come to that, but that bad company had brought him to it.

Jack Gallagher, while standing on the box, cried all the time, using the most profane and dreadful language. He said, "I hope that forked lightning will strike every strangling ——— of you." The box flying from under his feet brought his ribaldry and profanity to a close, which nothing but breaking his neck would have done.

Boone Helm, looking coolly at his quivering form, said, "Kick away, old fellow; I'll be in hell with you in a minute." He probably told the truth, for once in his life. He then shouted, "Every man for his principles—hurrah for Jeff Davis! Let her rip!" The sound of his words was echoed by the twang of the rope.

Frank Parish requested to have a handkerchief tied over his face. His own black neck-tie, fastened in the Road Agents' knot, was taken from his throat, and dropped over his face like a veil. He seemed serious and quiet, but refused to confess anything more; and was launched into eternity. A bystander asked the guard who adjusted the rope, "Did you not feel for the poor man when you put the rope round his neck?" The Vigilante, whose friend had been slaughtered by the Road Agents, regarded his interrogator with a stern look, and answered slowly, "Yes; I felt for his left ear."

Haze Lyons seemed to expect a second deliverance from death up to the last moment, looking right and left at the swaying bodies of the desperadoes, his countenance evidently indicating a hope of reprieve. Finding entreaty useless, he sent word to his mistress that she should get her gold watch, which he wore, and requested that his dying regards might be conveyed to her. He expressed a hope that she would see that his body was taken down, and that it was not left to hang too long. Also he charged her to see him decently buried. He died, apparently, without pain. The bodies, after hanging for about two hours, were cut down, and carried to the street, in front of the house, where their friends found them and took them away for burial. They sleep on Cemetery Hill, awaiting, not the justice of man, but the judgment of the last day.

As Jack Gallagher had not been specially referred to, the following short account of a transaction in which he was engaged, in Virginia City, is here presented:

Near the end of 1863 Jack Gallagher, who had hitherto occupied the position in Montana of a promising desperado, raised himself to the rank of a "big medicine man" among the Road Agents by shooting a blacksmith named Jack Temple. He did not kill him; but his good intentions were credited to him, and he was thenceforth respected as a proved brave. Temple had been shoeing oxen, and came up to Coleman & Loeb's saloon to indulge in a "Thomas and Jeremiah" with some friends. Jack Gallagher was there. A couple of dogs began to fight, and Temple gave one of them a kick, saying to the dog, "Here, I don't want you to fight in here." Jack said there was not a —— there that should kick that dog, and he was able to whip any man in the room. Temple, who, though not quarrelsome, was as brave as a lion, went up to him and said, "I'm not going to fight in here; but, if you want a fight so bad, come into the street and I'll give you a 'lay out;' I'll fight you a square fight." He immediately went to the door. Jack Gallagher, seeing him so nicely planted for a shot, in a narrow doorway, whipped out his pistol and fired twice at him. The first ball broke his wrist. "You must do better than that," said Temple, "I can whip you yet." The words were hardly out of his mouth when the second ball pierced his neck, and he fell. Gallagher would have finished him where he lay, but his friends interfered. The unfortunate man said, "Boys, carry me somewheres; I don't want to die like a dog, in the street." He remained, slowly recovering, but suffering considerably, for several weeks, and at the execution of Gallagher he was walking round town, with his arm in a sling, and greatly grieved at the end of his antagonist. "I wish," said he, "you had let him run till I got well; I would have settled that job myself."

Bill Hunter and Gallagher robbed a Mormon of a large amount of greenbacks, which he had been foolish enough to display in a saloon in Virginia. They followed him down the road, on his way to Salt Lake City, and it is presumed they murdered him. The money was recognized by several while the thieves were spending it in town. The Mormon was never heard of more.

These executions were a fatal blow to the power of the band, and henceforth the *right* was the stronger side. The men of Nevada deserve the thanks of the people of the Territory for their activity, brave conduct and indomitable resolution. Without their aid, the Virginians could never have faced the roughs, or conquered them in their headquarters—their own town. The men of Summit, especially, and "up the gulch" generally, were always on hand, looking business, and doing it. Night fell on Virginia; but sleep forsook many an eye; while criminals of all kinds fled for their lives from the fatal City of the Vigilantes.

After this baptism in blood, and the overthrow of the Road Agents, the dark days of Montana were passed, and the peaceful pursuits have taken the place of anarchy and crime; business flourishes, and the fields, homes and mines are the scenes of industry and thrift, where

"Peace bars the doors,
Content puts out the lamp;
And sleep, happy sleep, fills
Up the residue of night."

PRIMEVAL MONTANA.

The first knowledge of Montana, obtained by white men, was when it was embraced in that vast region whose boundaries were the Arctic waters of Hudson's Bay, the Pacific ocean, the Gulf of Mexico and the eastern tributary streams of the Missouri, and claimed for France by Chevalier De La Verendrye, an explorer put in charge of an expedition sent out by the Governor of Canada, who visited the Missouri river in 1742, at points from the country of the Mandans, up as far as the Gates of the Mountains, and to within twenty miles of the present site of Helena. The Historical Society of Montana, in their first volume of contributions, publishes an account of this early discovery, and in a note by Granville Stuart, Esq., "is enclined to believe that the route persued by Verendrye was as follows: Starting from Fort La Reine, on the Assinnaboine, they went up Mouse river in a southerly direction, and then crossed over to the Missouri a little below where is now Fort Berthold. They then ascended the Missouri as far as the 'Gates of the Mountains,' and ascended those mountains on the 1st of January, 1743. Thence they passed up Deep or Smith's River and over to the head of the Muscleshell, and from thence they went south to the Yellowstone, crossing which they went up Pryor's Fork and through Pryor's Gap to Stinking River, which they crossed and continued on south, came among the Snake Indians, on Wind River." Here the party turned back, and on the 19th of May, 1774, they returned to the Upper Missouri, and in the Petite Cerise (choke cherry) country, they planted on an eminence a leaden plate of the arms of France, and raised a monument of stones, which they called Beauharnois.

"After erecting the monument they doubtless descended the Missouri to where they first struck it on their outward journey, and from there returned by the way of Mouse River and the Assinnaboine to the Lake of the Woods, where they arrived on the 2d of July, 1744." Thus "sixty-two years before the party of Lewis and Clarke visited this region, this dauntless adventurer broke the stillness of these solitudes by a mid-winter journey, fired by an enthusiasm for his faith and his King."

A few years later, 1764, this vast region was ceded to Spain, under whose ownership it remained until 1800, when by treaty it was receded to France, and for a period of three years afterwards, had for its sovereign ruler Napoleon Bonaparte. In 1803 this vast territory, known as the Louisiana purchase, and afterward as the Province of Louisiana, was purchased from France by President Jefferson for the nominal sum of fifteen million dollars, and which had been actually transferred to the United States by treaties executed at Paris on the 13th of April, 1803, the news of which, however, did not reach Washington until about the first of July of the same year.

Through the influence and by the authority of Thomas Jefferson, then President of the United States, the famous expedition of Lewis and Clarke set out from the mouth of the Missouri River on Monday, the 14th of May, 1804, under the following instructions from the President:

To Meriwether Lewis, Esquire, Captain of the First regiment of infantry of the United States of America:

Your situation as secretary of the president of the United States, has made you acquainted with the objects of my confidential message of January 18, 1803, to the legislature; you have seen the act they passed, which, though expressed in general terms, was meant to sanction those objects, and you are appointed to carry them into execution.

Instruments for ascertaining, by celestial observations, the geography of the country through which you will pass, have already been provided. Light articles for barter and trade among the Indians, arms for your attendants, say for from ten to twelve men, boats, tents, and other traveling apparatus, with ammunition, medicine, surgical instruments and provisions, you will have prepared, with such aids as the Secretary at War can yield in his department; and from him also you will receive authority to engage among our troops, by volunteer agreement, the number of attendants above mentioned; over whom you, as their commanding officer, are invested with all the powers the laws give in such a case.

* * * * * * * *

The object of your mission is to explore the Missouri river, and such principal streams of it, as, by its course and communication with the waters of the Pacific ocean, whether the Columbia, Oregon, Colorado, or any other river, may offer the most direct and practicable water communication across the continent, for the purposes of commerce.

* * * * * * * *

The interesting points of the portage between the heads of the Missouri, and of the water offering the best communication with the Pacific ocean, should also be fixed by observation; and the course of that water to the ocean, in the same manner as that of the Missouri.

Your observations are to be taken with great pains and accuracy; to be entered distinctly and intelligibly for others as well as yourself; to comprehend all the elements necessary, with the aid of the usual tables, to fix the latitude and longitude of the places at which they were taken; and are to be rendered to the War Office, for the purpose of having the calculations made concurrently by proper persons within the United States. Several copies of these, as well as of your other notes, should be made at leisure times, and put into the care of the most trustworthy of your attendants to guard, by multiplying them, against the accidental losses to which they will be exposed. A further guard would be, that one of these copies be on the cuticular membranes of the paper-birch, as less liable to injury from damp than common paper.

The commerce which may be carried on with the people inhabiting the line you will pursue, renders a knowledge of those people important. You will therefore endeavor to make yourself acquainted, so far as a diligent pursuit of your journey will admit, with the names of the nations and their numbers;

The extent and limits ot their possessions;

Their relations with other tribes or nations;

Their language, traditions, monuments;

Their ordinary occupations in agriculture, fishing, hunting, war, arts, and the implements for these;

Their food, clothing, and domestic accommodations;

The diseases prevalent among them, and the remedies they use;

Moral and physical circumstances which distinguish them from the tribes we know;

Peculiarities in their laws, customs, and dispositions;

And articles of commerce they may need or furnish, and to what extent.

And, considering the interest which every nation has in extending and strengthening the authority of reason and justice among the people around them, it will be useful to acquire what knowledge you can of the state of morality, religion, and information among them; as it may better enable those who may endeavor to civilize and instruct them, to adopt their measures to the existing notions and practices of those on whom they are to operate.

Other objects worthy of notice will be—

The soil and surface of the country, its growth and vegetable productions, especially those not of the United States;

The animals of the country generally, and especially those not known in the United States;

The remains and accounts of any which may be deemed rare or extinct;

The mineral productions of every kind, but more particularly metals, lime-stone, pit-coal, and saltpetre; salines and mineral waters, noting the temperature of the last, and such circumstances as may indicate their character;

Volcanic appearances;

Climate, as characterized by the thermometer, by the proportion of rainy, cloudy, and clear days; by lightning, hail, snow, ice; by the access and recess of frost; by the winds prevailing at different seasons; the dates at which particular plants put forth, or lose their flower or leaf; times of appearance of particular birds, reptiles or insects.

Although your route will be along the channel of the Missouri, yet you will endeavor to inform yourself, by inquiry, of the character and extent of the country watered by its branches, and especially on its southern side. The North river, or Rio Bravo, which runs into the Gulf of Mexico, and the North river, or Rio Colorado, which runs into the Gulf of California, are understood to be the principal streams heading opposite to the waters of the Missouri, and running southwardly. Whether the dividing lines between the Missouri and them are monntains or flat lands, what are their distance from the Missouri, the character of the intermediate country, and the people inhabiting it, are worthy of particular inquiry.

The northern waters of the Missouri are less to be inquired after, because they have been ascertained to a considerable extent, and are still in the course of ascertainment by English traders and travelers; but if you can learn anything certain of the most northern source of the Mississippi, and of its position relatively to the Lake of the Woods, it will be interesting to us. Some accounts, too, of the Canadian traders from the Mississippi, at the mouth of the Owisconsin to where it strikes the Missouri, and of the soil and rivers in its course. In all your intercourse with the natives, treat them in the most friendly and conciliatory manner which their own conduct will admit; allay all jealousies as to the object of your journey, satisfy them of its innocence; make them acquainted with the position, extent, character, peaceable and commercial disposition of the United States; of our wish to be neighborly and friendly, and useful to them, and of our dispositions to a commercial intercourse with them; confer with them on points most convenient as useful emporium, and the articles of most desirable interchange for them and us. If a few of their influential chiefs, within a practicable distance, wish to visit us, arrange such a visit with them, and furnish them with authority to call on our officers on their entering the United States to have them conveyed to this place at the public expense. If any of them should wish to have some of their young people brought up with us, and taught such arts as may be useful to them, we will receive, instruct, and take care of them. Such a mission, whether of influential chiefs or of young people, would give security to your own party.

Carry with you some matter of the kine-pox; inform those of them with whom you may be of its efficacy as a preservative from the small-pox, and instruct and encourage them in the use of it. This may be especially done wherever you may winter.

Is it is impossible for us to see in what manner you will be received by those people, whether with hospitality or hostility, so it is impossible to prescribe the exact degree of perseverance with which you are to pursue your journey. We value too much the lives of citizens to offer them to probable destruction. Your numbers will be sufficient to secure you against the unauthorized opposition of individuals, or of small parties; but if a superior force, authorized, or not authorized, by a nation, should be arrayed against your further passage, and inflexibly determine to arrest it, you must decline its further pursuit and return. In the loss of yourselves we shoulc lose also the information you have acquired. By returning safely with that, you may enable us to renew the essay with better calculated means. To your own discretion, therefore, must be left the degree of danger you may risk, and the point at which you should decline, only saying, we wish you to err on the side of your safety, and to bring back your party safe, even if it be with less information.

As far up the Missouri as the white settlements extend, an intercourse will probably be found to exist between them and the Spanish posts of Saint Louis opposite Cahokia or Saint Genevieve opposite Kaskaskia. From still further up the river the traders may furnish a conveyance for letters. Beyond that you may perhaps be able to engage Indians to bring letters for the government to Cahokia or Kaskaskia, on promising that they shall receive such special compensation as you shall have stipulated with them. Avail yourself of these means to communicate to us, at seasonable intervals, a copy of your journal, notes and observations of every kind, putting into cypher whatever might do injury if betrayed.

Should you reach the Pacific ocean, inform yourself of the circumstances which may decide whether the furs of those parts may not be collected as advantageously at the head of the Missouri (convenient as is supposed to the waters of the Colorado and Oregon or Columbia) as at Nootka Sound, or any other point of that coast; and that trade be consequently conducted through the Missouri and United States more beneficially than by the circumnavigation now practiced.

On your arrival on that coast, endeavor to learn if there be any port within your reach frequented by the sea vessels of any nation, and to send two of your trusty people back by sea, in such way as shall appear practicable, with a copy of your notes; and should you be of opinion that the return of your party by the way they went will be imminently dangerous, then ship the whole, and return by sea, by the way either of Cape Horn, or the Cape of Good Hope, as you shall be able. As you will be without money, clothes, or provisions, you must endeavor to use the credit of the United States to obtain them; for which purpose open letters of credit shall be furnished you, authorizing you to draw on the Executive of the United States, or any of its officers, in any part of the world, on which drafts can be disposed of, and to apply with our recommendations to the consuls, agents, merchants, or citizens of any nation with which we have intercourse, assuring them, in our name, that any aids they may furnish you shall be honorably paid, and on demand. Our consuls, Thomas Hewes, at Batavia, in Java, William Buchanan, in the Isles of France and Bourbon, and John Elmslie, at the Cape of Good Hope, will be able to supply your necessities, by drafts on us.

Should you find it safe to return by the way you go, after sending two of your party round by sea, or with your whole party, if no conveyance by sea can be found, do so; making such observations on your return as may serve to supply, correct, or confirm those made on your outward journey.

On re-entering the United States and reaching a place of safety, discharge any of your attendants who may desire and deserve it, procuring for them immediate payment of all arrears of pay and clothing which may have incurred since their departure, and assure them that they shall be recommended to the liberality of the legislature for the grant of a soldier's portion of land each, as proposed in my message to Congress, and repair yourself, with your papers, to the seat of government.

To provide, on the accident of your death, against anarchy, dispersion, and the consequent danger to your party, and total failure of the enterprise, you are hereby authorized, by any instrument signed and written in your own hand, to name the person among them who shall succeed to the command on your disease, and by like instruments to change the nomination from time to time, as further experience of the characters accompanying you shall point out superior fitness; and all the powers and authorities given to yourself are, in the event of your death, transferred to, and vested in the successor so named, with further power to him and his successors, in like manner to name each his successor, who, on the death of his predecessor, shall be invested with all the powers and authorities given to yourself. Given under my hand at the City of Washington, this twentieth day of June, 1803.

THOMAS JEFFERSON,
President of the United States of America."

The party consisted of nine young men from Kentucky, fourteen soldiers of the United States army, who volunteered their services, two French watermen, an interpreter and hunter, and a black servant belonging to Captain Clarke. All these, except the last two, were enlisted to serve as privates during the expedition, and three sergeants were appointed from amongst them by the Captains.

The following is the roster of the command on Sunday, April 7, 1805, when they left Fort Mandan (the winter quarters of 1804-5) for a continuation of their voyage up the Missouri: Captain Meriwether Lewis, U. S. A., Captain William Clarke, U. S. A., Sergeants John Ordway, Nathaniel Byor and Patrick Gass, Privates William Bratton, John Colter, John Collins, Peter Cruzatte, Robert Frazier, Reuben Fields, Joseph Fields, George Gibson, Silas Goodrich, Hugh Hall, Thomas P. Howard, Baptiste Lapage, Francis Labiche, Hugh McNeal, John Potts, John Shields, George Shannon, John B. Thompson, William Werner, Alexander Willard, Richard Windsor, Joseph Whitehouse, Peter Wiser, the negro servant York, the two interpreters, George Drewyer and Toussaint Chaboneau, and the latter's wife, Sacajawea, accompanied by her young child.

[Sergeant Charles Floyd died, August 20, 1804.]

[The barge attached to the expedition, manned with seven soldiers, two Frenchmen, and Mr. Gravelines as pilot, left Fort Mandan, above Bismarck, at 5 p. m. on Sunday, April 7, 1805, for Saint Louis, bearing dispatches, and presents from the Indians.]

Pursuing their journey, and reaching the summit of the Rocky Mountains, beyond the "Three thousand mile island," on the 12th of August, 1805, "where leaving the hidden sources of the Missouri which had never yet been seen by civilized man, and following a descent of three-quarters of a mile to the westward," they "reached a handsome, bold creek of cold, clear water, where they stopped to taste for the first time the waters of the Columbia." Pursuing their tedious way on foot, transporting their goods on Indian pack horses, at times so scarce of food as to be obliged to kill horses for subsistence and to purchase Indian dogs to eat, they reached the Columbia river on the 15th of September, and on the 7th of November they enjoyed for the first time the delightful prospect of the Pacific ocean.

Wintering some few miles south of the mouth of the Columbia river, among the Clatsop Indians, they, on the 23d of March, 1806, began their return, and recrossing the mountains on July 3d, the party divided, Captain Lewis going northward to strike the waters of the Marias, and Captain Clarke, with fifteen men and fifty horses, set off to the south east and down to the forks of the Jefferson, where the boats and merchandise had been deposited the year before.

Captain Clarke's party arriving by boats and on horseback at the Three Forks of the Missouri, this party again divided, and Sargeant

Ordway and men set out in six canoes to descend the Missouri, while Captain Clarke and ten men, and the wife and child of Chaboneau, proceeded by land with fifty horses, to the Yellowstone river. The distance traveled by Captain Clarke from the Three Forks of the Missouri to the Yellowstone river being forty-eight miles. Captain Lewis, who being joined by Sergeant Ordway's party in five canoes and the white perouge on the 28th of July, 1806, and turning loose all their horses, embarked on the river, and proceeding down the Missouri formed a junction on the 12th day of August 30 miles below the mouth of the Yellowstone with Captain Clarke and party, who had come down that river.

The whole command being once more all together, proceeded down the Missouri, arriving at St. Louis on the 23d of September, 1806.

After having traversed for thousands of miles a trackless wilderness, inhabited by fierce and warlike savages, and returned to the place of starting after an absence of over two years, with the loss of only one man. This expedition, made by the primitive mode of *voyageurs*, and the complete manner in which it explored a continent from ocean to ocean, makes it the most remarkable one in American history.

Within the limits of which is now Montana they *cached* their first boat and surplus supplies at the mouth of the Marias, and another perouge and their surplus stores at the forks of the Jefferson until their return from toward the setting sun.

This expedition was followed by the trapping and trading parties sent out by the "Missouri Fur Company," in 1808, and this again by Astor's parties in 1809.

It is probable that the first building erected within the limits of what is now Montana was Lisa's Fort, built by Emanuel Lisa, on the Yellowstone, just below the mouth of the Bighorn river, in 1809 or 1810. The next was a post built by General Ashley on the lower Yellowstone in 1822. In 1832 Alexander Culbertson (still a resident of Montana) built Fort Union on the Missouri, about five miles above its junction with the Yellowstone. Subsequently, other trading posts were established on both rivers culminating in the building by Culbertson of Fort Benton in 1846. During all this time large bands of trappers roved all over the Rocky Mountain region; some were outfitted and employed by the forts on the Missouri and Yellowstone, and others who sought to contest this rich field with them came by the way of the Platte and Green rivers under the Sublettes and Bridger, in 1807, Sublette in 1825, De Bonneville in 1832 and Fremont in 1842. Ross Bridger and others traveled through the Rocky Mountains, but these explorers were all tourists, and none remained for a foot-hold upon Montana soil. The first white people who came to stay, were the

Catholic Missionaries among the Flathead Indians. In 1840 Rev. Father DeSmet, S. J., visited these Indians for the first time. He found them in the Gallatin valley and administered to them the rite of baptism. Returning from St. Louis the following year with Fathers Point and Mangarini and three others, (probably brothers of the order) he established St. Mary's Mission in Bitter Root Valley, near where Stevensville now stands. Here they hewed the first logs and built a dwelling, carpenter and blacksmith shops and a chapel. These same men drove into the country the first oxen with wagons and carts and plows in that year, and in 1842 brought cows from Colville, and raised a crop of wheat and a variety of garden produce. In this same locality in 1845 the first gristmill was built by Father DeSmet and his companions—Father Ravalli and others. The stones were brought from Antwerp, in Belgium, *via* the Columbia river. Father Ravalli has these stones now at Stevensville, and says they were able to grind about four bushels each day, and although the flour made was very coarse, it was exquisite for them in that day. In the same year they constructed a saw mill, cutting a whip saw into the proper shape and attaching a crank formed out of an old wagon tire. Father Ravalli says: "The lumber was very undulating, but was to us of great service." Such were the salf-sacrificing efforts of these zealous missionaries to improve the condition of the wild children of the mountains. The germ they planted has grown into the fruitful tree.

This mission was established at the request of the Flathead Indians, who sent two delegations overland to Bishop Rosati, Diocese of St. Louis, a distance of some three thousand miles, one of these delegations being massacred by the Blackfeet, it was necessary to send the other, which returned in safety with Father P. J. DeSmet and his party.

Fathers Devos, Hoeckens, Joset, Zerbinati and Ravalli, reached the Rocky Mountain Indian Missions in 1843. Fathers Gazzoli and Menetry followed in 1848.

At the end of 1845 the three missions of St. Mary, Lower Pen d' Oreilles and Couer D'Alene were duly established. The next white settlers were the traders who came in the interests of the American Fur Company, and established a post on the present site of Fort Benton in 1846. Then came the gold seekers and discoverers. Among the latter a Scotch half-breed, who is recognized as the first discoverer of gold in the Territory as early as 1852 on Gold Creek in western Montana, then embraced in the Territory of Oregon.

This first discovery of gold in Montana is verified as to the place and the person of the discoverer by citizens now living in Helena, and there can be no doubt as to the correctness of this established fact. But the following plausible story, told by Lieut. James H. Bradley, 7th Infantry, in a letter of his written at Fort Shaw, M. T., to the HELENA HERALD, September 21st, 1875, is given (to show that gold was sold to a trader in Montana as early as 1856,) without vouching for the statement that the gold was found in a Montana placer:

To the Editor of the Herald:

DEAR SIR:—I read with interest the extract from the *Northwest*, contained in your weekly issue of the 16th instant, relative to the "First Gold Mining in Montana." Anything that Mr. Granville Stuart has to say about the early history of Montana is sure to be interesting and valuable, and it is probably rare indeed that his views should require subsequent modification. But in reference to the first gold mining done in Montana, I am in possession of some facts apparently not known to Mr. Stuart, and which may be equally unknown to the great majority of your readers * *

It is probably generally known that the American Fur Company, founded by Mr. Astor and subsequently controlled by Pierre Choteau, Jr., & Co., had a trading post at or near the site of the present town of Fort Benton * * * Maj. Alexander Culbertson was for a number of years in charge of that post, and was at the time of which I have to speak, namely the year 1856. In the month of October a stranger appeared at the Fort, coming by the trail from the southwest, now the Benton and Helena stage road. he was evidently an old mountaineer, and his object was to purchase supplies. Producing a sack, he displayed a quantity of yellow dust which he claimed was gold, and for which he demanded $1,000, offering to take it all in goods. Nothing was known at the For of the existence of gold in the adjoining country, and Maj. Culbertson was loth to accept the proffered dust, having doubts of its genuineness. Besides, even if gold, he was uncertain of its value in this crude state, and he was, therefore, about to decline it, when an employe of the Fort, a young man named Ray, came to the aid of the mountaineer, and by his assurances as to the genuineness of the gold and the value of the quantity offered, induced Maj. Culbertson to accept it. Still doubtful, however, he made it a private transaction, charging the goods to his own account.

The mountaineer was very reticent as to the locality where he obtained his gold, but in answer to numerous questions, he stated that he had been engaged in prospecting for a considerable period in the mountains to the southwest, that his wanderings were made alone, and that he had found plenty of gold. Receiving in exchange for his dust a supply of horses, arms, ammunition, blankets, tobacco, provisions and other supplies, he quietly left the Fort on his return to the mountains. Maj. Culbertson never saw or heard of him afterward, and was ignorant even of his name. The following year, 1857, he sent the gold dust through the hands of Mr. Choteau to the mint, and in due time received as the yield thereof $1,525, the dust having proved to be remarkably pure gold. Thus as early as 1857, three years before Gold Tom hewed out his rude sluice boxes on Gold Creek, Montana gold had found its way to the mint, and contributed a small fortune of shining pieces to the circulating medium of the country.

This much I obtained from the lips of Major Culbertson, just enough to pique curiosity; and the misterious miner who had been first to work the rich gulches of Montana, made the earliest contribution to the world of its mineral treasure, and whose subsequent fate and very name were unknown, often returned to my thoughts to vex me in my apparent powerlessness to lift any part of the veil of mystery that shrouded him. But one day I mentioned the circumstance to Mr. Mercure, an old and respected resident of Fort Benton, who came to the Territory in the interest of the American Fur Company in 1855. To my great satisfaction he remembered the old mountaineer, the event of his golden visit to the Fort having created quite an enduring impression.

When Montana's great mining rush began, Mr. Mercure quitted the service of the Fur Company and sought the mines. There he met the mountaineer again, and immediately recognized him. His name was Silverthorne, and his habits were still of the solitary character that had distinguished him in former days. For several years he remained in the Territory, occasionally appearing at the settlements, with gold in abundance; but after supplying his necessities by trade, he would again disappear on his lonely rambles. He could not be induced to divulge the secret of his diggings, but always declared that his mine was not a rich one, yielding him only four or five dollars a day. Mr. Mercure believes, however, from the quantity of gold always in the possession of Silverthorne, that he greatly understated the value of his discovery. * *

He is evidently entitled to the distinction of having been first, by several years, of the thousands of enterprising men who have labored in the gold gulches of Montana and made so rich a contribution to the volume of the world's treasure.

Yours Truly,
JAMES H. BRADLEY,
1st Lieutenant 7th Infantry.

It has been ascertained from a prominent citizen of Helena, Matt. Carroll, Esq., that the Silverthorne mentioned above is John W. Silverthorne, now living in Missoula county, and that he obtained his gold from the Kootena mines, in the British possessions.

A perfectly authentic account of the gold discovery and first gold mining in Montana is the following from a "historical sketch" contributed to the columns of the *New North-West* by Granville Stuart, Esq., himself a gold miner in the early days, and now a prominent citizen of Helena. It is the more reliable because contributed by a gentleman of renowned integrity, and an eye witness:

"In the year 1852, a Scotch half-breed from Red River of the North, named Francois Finlay, but who was known among his associates by the name of "Benetsee," and who had just returned from California to the Rocky Mountains, began to prospect on what is now Gold Creek, in Deer Lodge county, and found light, float gold; but as his prospecting was necessarily of a very superficial character, he found no mines that would pay. The fact of gold being found there, however, became noised about among the few mountaineers still in the country, and in the spring of 1856 a party, among whom were Robert Hereford, late of Helena, John Saunders, called "Long John" (who could throw a stone with almost the force and precision of a rifle ball), Bill Madison and one or two others, who were passing "Benetsee" creek on their way to Salt Lake from the Bitter Root valley, where they had spent the winter trading with the Indians and prospecting a little, found more gold than had been obtained by Finlay. One piece weighed about ten cents, and they gave it to old Captain Grant, who used to show it, up to the time of his death in 1862, as the first piece of gold found in the country. The matter rested here until the spring of 1858, when Thomas Adams (now of Washington city), Reece Anderson, and James and Granville Stuart, searched for gold in that vicinity and found as high as ten cents to the pan of gravel, but as they had neither provisions (they were living on wild meat straight, without salt) nor tools they could not accomplish anything, more especially as the Blackfeet stole four of their horses and so harrassed them that they abandoned the country for a time, returning, however, in the fall of 1860, firm in the faith that this was a rich gold country. In the meantime, during the summer of 1860, a mining enthusiast named Henry Thomas (but who, as soon as his peculiarities became known, was designated "Gold Tom," by which he ever afterwards went), came by the way of Pen d'Oreille Lake and began to prosdect on Benetsee creek about one mile west of where Pioneer City now stands. Almost unaided, he sunk a shaft over 30 feet deep in the glacial detritus along the creek, getting a little gold all the way down. He also washed some on the surface at this point during this and the following summer, but only made about $1.50 a day, owing to the great disadvantage under which he worked. His windlass and four little sluice boxes, hewed out with an axe and now fast falling to decay, may still be seen where he worked. Alas! poor Tom! The writer lost sight of him in '66 or '67, and often wonders if he fell a victim to the *ignus fatui* of Cœur d'Alene, Peace River, Stickeen, Cassiar, White Pine, Pioche, Yellowstone, and last, but not least, the Black Hills, and, wherever he may be, may Fortune smile upon him with a broader grin than fell to the lot of any of the pioneers at "Pioneer Creek" in 1860-1-2. He usually preferred to be alone, and would spend days and weeks among the mountains without other companions than his horses and trusty rifle; yet he was not at all misanthropic.

"In the fall of 1860 and spring of 1861, Anderson and the Stuarts prospected in the dry gulches putting into Benetsee creek and found what they considered good paying mines, but did little towards working them that season for two reasons: First, they had very few and imperfect tools, and no lumber until they could get it whipsawed; and second, all the party except the writer went to Fort Benton for the purpose of purchasing supplies from the steamboats expected up the river that year. The one boat (the Chippeway) that started up was burned near the mouth of Milk river, and the summer was lost in waiting for her. On this boat were the Hons. Wm. Graham, of Philipsburg, and Frank L. Worden, of Missoula. Early in the spring of 1862, the Stuarts, Adams, Burr and Powell began to mine, having had lumber sawed by hand at ten cents a foot, and picks and shovels packed up from Walla Walla, 425 miles distant, by Worden & Higgins' train that brought their goods to Hellgate, and on the 8th day of May they set the first string of sluices ever used in Montana, and began to mine by the old pick and shovel process.

"In 1861 the Stuarts had written to their brother Thomas, who was in Colorado Territory, to come out here, as they thought this a better and richer country than that, which opinion, by the way, they have seen no reason to change, and still adhere to. Thomas showed the letter to many friends of his, and the result was that quite a number left there in the spring of 1862 for Deer Lodge. The first of these, a party of twelve, arrived at Pioneer on the 20th of June, and among them was J. M. Bozeman, who was murdered by the Indians on the Yellowstone in 1867, and after whom the flourishing town of Bozeman, in Gallatin valley, was named. The party found good prospects in a branch of the Benetsee, or Gold creek, as it now began to be called, which branch took the name of Pike's Peak gulch, from the fact of the discoverers being from Pike's Peak, as Colorado was then generally called. Other parties also began to straggle in from Pike's Peak and Utah, and about the 29th of June Samuel T. Hauser, Frank Louthan and —— Alt arrived, being the advance guard of a number who came up on the steamers from St. Louis, and who were on their way to Florence, in the Salmon river mines, not having heard of the discoveries at Gold creek, where, however, many of them stopped, and are now among our oldest and most respected citizens.

"Speaking of Florence City brings to mind an interesting relic of early days in that rich but nearly inaccessible mining camp of a bill of goods bought there in the spring of 1861 by a miner who afterwards came to Bannack City, and from whom the writer procured it as worthy of preservation. Here it is *verbatim:*

BILL OF PROVISIONS.

100 lbs. Beans, @ $1.25	$125 00
300 lbs. Flour, @ $1.00	300 00
11 lbs. Coffee, @ $1.25	13 75
300 lbs. Beef, @ 25c	75 00
9 lbs. Beans	9 50
3 sks. Salt, @ $4.00	12 00
1 Bar Soap	3 00
6 lbs. Nails, @ $1.00	6 00
10 lbs. Sugar, @ 1.50	15 00
25 lbs. Bacon, @ $1.25	31 25
1 Paper Saleratus	6 00
	$595 50

Paid ————————"

To continue the discovery of gold and gold mining in Montana, the following extract of reliable history is taken from the Centennial address delivered by W. A. Clark at the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia, October 11th, 1876:

"In July, 1861, the first gold was discovered on Salmon river by John J. Healy (now of Fort Benton) and George Grigsby. This discovery in paying quantities attracted thither from Colorado and other Territories a large immigration. Some of these found their way into the Gold creek country in the summer of 1862, and others going up the Missouri en route for the Salmon river and Florence diggings stopped there to prospect in the adjacent gulches. During this summer a small party discovered some mines on Big Hole river of limited extent. A party of Coloradians, among them Dr. Leavitt, of Glendale, had attempted the route to the Florence mines by way of Lemhi valley, and were forced to abandon it by reason of precipitous mountains, and were by favorable reports led to Deer Lodge valley as a desirable wintering place. This point they reached in July, 1862. While there two horsemen came in from Lemhi and reported the existence of favorable indications for gold on Grasshopper creek, near where Bannack now stands. They were provided with supplies and urged to return and prospect the gulch and report. This they proceeded to do, and returning with the news met the impatient party moving on towards the place. Augmented by other parties joining them, they proceeded to the discovery which had been made by John White on the 16th day of 1862, and in honor of the discoverer named White's Bar. Soon afterwards other bars were found which were exceedingly rich. The gulch itself was then opened and mining began in good earnest. In the autumn a train was dispatched to Salt Lake City for provisions, the town of Bannack was laid out, and by the 1st of January, 1863, a population of five hundred souls had gathered there, and among them some of the wildest and most reckless adventurers, whose names and misdeeds figure conspicuously in the early history of the Territory. Thus began the first important mining operations in this Territory. The fame of these diggings soon spread with almost lightning rapidity through the Territories and Pacific States and occasioned a large immigration the ensuing spring and summer. Grasshopper gulch and bars have since yielded continuously and added to the world's wealth several millions of gold. In May, 1863, mines of considerable extent were discovered on Horse Prairie creek, thirty miles southwest from Bannack. On the 1st of February of that year Wm. Fairweather and others left Bannack to prospect the Big Horn Mountains. They were driven back by the Crow Indians on the Gallatin river. Returning homeward, the party camped at noon on Alder creek, eighty miles east from Bannack, and while the mid-day meal was preparing Fairweather washed a few pansful of gravel near the camp, and to his great surprise obtained thirty cents in the first and as much as two dollars in subsequent pans. One of the party was sent to Bannack to carry the news to friends and return with supplies. Such intelligence could with difficulty be confined to a few, and became generally circulated. A great many rushed to the scene of the discovery and on the 6th day of June Fairweather district was organized with Doctor Steele as President and James Fergus as Recorder, and mining began in this famous gulch, which, it is estimated, has yielded since its discovery sixty millions of gold, and half of this amount in the first three years of its working. It was industriously worked for a distance of fifteen miles. Virginia City was built in this gulch. It was for several years the commercial and political capital of the Territory and in its palmiest days of 1864-5 had a population of ten thousand people, and although the seat of government has since been transferred to Helena, it yet commands a large trade from Southern Montana and is an active and prosperous city. At this place in August, 1875, near the wild spot where twelve years before the hidden treasure was first revealed by him, William Fairweather was laid down to his rest. Like the unfortunate discoverer of the Comstock lode, whose bones also repose in Montana, this erratic soul stranded on the shoals of dissipation, although each in his day had turned a key, the one silver and the other golden, which unlocked millions to others.

"The next important discoveries of gold were made by John Cowan, in the fall of 1864, at Last Chance gulch, where Helena now stands, and 125 miles north of Virginia, and by other parties at Silver Bow and German gulches, west of the Rocky Mountains, at the head of Deer Lodge valley. Last Chance gulch and its tributaries sprang at once into notoriety on account of their richness. Helena grew rapidly in population and became the chief city in commercial importance, a position which it has since preeminently maintained. To this place the seat of government was removed in 1874. A government assay office and many handsome public and private buildings have been erected there. The distance from this point to the head of navigation, at Fort Benton, on the Missouri river, is only 140 miles over an easy road, and by this route a great part of the merchandise is transported to the Territory.

"The winter and spring succeeding the discoveries last named were noted for the finding of other auriferous gulches, notably the following: Confederate, eastwardly from Helena and beyond the Missouri river; Ophir gulch, west of the range and thirty miles from Helena, and likewise numerous small gulches contiguous to those named, some of which were marvelously rich. In the fall of 1866 a four-mule team hauled to Benton for transportation down the river two and one-half tons of gold, worth one and one-half millions of dollars, nearly all of which was taken out at Montana bar and vicinity near Confederate gulch.

The spring of 1865 opened propitiously. Mines of great richness had been found extending throughout a region 150 miles in length and about 100 miles in width, and immigration came pouring in from all directions. The year following was likewise important in discovery and actual operations. Elk creek, Bear, Lincoln and Highland gulches in Deer Lodge county, New York gulch and Montana bar in Meagher county, began their contributions to the mint. In 1869 the auriferous belt was further extended by the discovery of Cedar creek, a rich mining region in the Cœur d'Alene mountains in Missoula county, 175 miles westward from Helena, and at Nine Mile, in the same county, diggings of considerable promise were found in 1874.

In all there are about five hundred gold bearing gulches in Montana, varying from half a mile to twenty miles in length, besides numerous bars, and in nearly all them mining operations are actively carried on during six or seven months of the year. The gold varies in size from microscopic powder to nuggets weighing forty and fifty ounces, and in quality from 600 to 990 in fineness. One nugget was found in a tributary of Snow Shoe gulch in 1865 which weighed 178 ounces troy, and was worth $3,200."

In July, 1865, another large gold nugget was found in the claim of Maxwell Rollins & Co. in Nelson gulch, worth $2,073. Deitrick & Brother found one on their claim in Rocker gulch, 1867, worth $1,800. Three others were found on Scratch Gravel—one by a boy, in 1875, worth $475; and two by the owner of the placer, Captain Tandy, in 1876 and 1875, one worth $375 and another worth $550. Another in Nelson gulch by the owner of the mine, Mr. Rogers, in 1878, worth $550. From the late discovery of nuggets and valuable new placers, and old mines further prospected, it is not trenching upon the grounds of probability to say that more money still lies in the placers of Montana than has yet seen the light of day.

THE TERRITORY OF MONTANA.

ORGANIZATION.

Under the passage by Congress of the Organic Act for Montana, May 26, 1864, the Territorial Government was organized by the appointment by President Lincoln of Sidney Edgerton Governor, and H. P. Torcey as Secretary. Election of Members of the first Legislature held October 28, 1864. On the 12th of December, 1864, the first Territorial Legislature convened at Bannack City. This legislature established the Capital of the Territory at Virginia City.

GOVERNORS.

Sidney Edgerton, June 24, 1864. Green Clay Smith, July 13, 1866. James M. Ashley, April 9, 1869. Benjamin F. Potts, July 13, 1870.

TERRITORIAL SECRETARIES.

Henry P. Torcey, June 22, 1864. John Coburn, March 3, 1865. Thomas Francis Meagher, August 4, 1865. James Tufts, March 28, 1867. Wiley S. Scribner, April 20. 1869. Addison H. Sanders, July 19, 1870. James E. Callaway, January 27, 1771. James H. Mills, May, 18, 1877.

CHIEF JUSTICES.

Hezekiah L. Hosmer, June 30, 1864. Henry L. Warren, July 18, 1868. Decius S. Wade, March 17, 1871, 1875, 1879.

ASSOCIATE JUSTICES.

Ammi Giddings, June 22, 1864. Lorenzo P. Williston, June 22, 1864. Lyman E. Munson, March 11, 1865. Hiram Knowles, July 18, 1868. Hiram Knowles, July 13, 1872. George G. Symes, April 5, 1869. John L. Murphy, January 27, 1871. Francis G. Servis, Sept. 21, 1872. Henry N. Blake, July 30, 1875.

CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATES.

Hon. Samuel McLean, 1865. Hon. James M. Cavanaugh, 1867. Hon. William H. Clagget, 1871. Hon. Martin Maginnis, 1872, 1874, 1876, 1878.

GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION.

Montana is bounded on the north by the Dominion of Canada, on the east by Dakota, on the South by Wyoming and Idaho, and on the west by Idaho, and is one of the largest Territories in the United States, lies between the 45th and 49th degrees of north latitude, and contains 93,000,000 acres of land, of which 16,000,000 are agricultural, 38,000,000 grazing, 12,000,000 timber, 5,000,000 mineral, and about 22,000,000 mountainous. It is the best watered country in the United States, by pure mountain streams and navigable rivers, and, varied by mountain, canyon and valley, presents a physical grandeur unsurpassed on the globe. Portions of Montana have been successfully included within the boundary lines of Oregon, Washington, Nebraska, Dacotah and Idaho Territories, until May 16th, 1864, a bill was passed establishing the Territory out of the northwestern part of Idaho. For convenience in description it is popularly divided into five large basins, four lying east of the Rocky Mountains, and one to the westward. These basins are broken into large numbers of minor valleys separated and sheltered by spurs projecting from the main mountain ranges. All may be said to have their own peculiar river system—as complete and grand as those of any first-class state—and though generally divided from each other by mountain ranges are easily accessible by good wagon roads over low passes.

The main chain of the Rocky Mountains in Montana affords numerous passes, through which, with liltle work, wagon roads have been constructed that may be traversed every day in the year. Of the three projected railroads—the Northern Pacific, Utah and Northern, and Helena and Benton—two have their proposed terminus at Helena.

Within Montana are the sources of the two mighty rivers of the continent that flow into either ocean. Besides there are within her borders the Yellowstone, navigable for steamboats 500 miles, and the Jefferson, Gallatin, Madison, Muscleshell, Deer Lodge, Bitter Root, Big Hole, Big and Little Blackfoot, Dearborn, Teton, Marias, Milk and Sun rivers. All the water courses have broad bottoms and rich alluvial lands, capable of bearing heavy crops of all farm and garden products. Montana, whose rich gold placers brought the first tide of settlement in 1862-3, continues rich in its surface and gulch mines, but the main and permanent sources of her metalic wealth lie in her quartz veins, which have been discovered by thousands, and which are only just beginning to be developed.

The valleys drained and nourished by these mountain streams are wider, more extensive and possess a lower average altitude—therefore a more genial climate—than any in the Rocky Mountain chain north of New Mexico, excepting alone the valley of Great Salt Lake. They are unsurpassed for fertility, and are generally sheltered and rendered extremely picturesque by overlooking pine-covered mountain ranges. They are rarely more than a dozen miles wide, but it is estimated that if the arable lands of the principal ones alone were placed in a continuous body they would form a belt 4,000 miles long averaging four miles in width—a belt of country unexcelled for fertility which would stretch across our praries, plains and mountains from Boston to San Francisco. Flanking these valleys and often extending to the summits of adjacent mountains are the almost illimitable natural pasture lands, producing thick carpets of grasses which cure as they grow, and in winter furnish food as nutricious as oats.

CLIMATE.

The climate is mild throughout the year except from December to March, during which time it is for the most part moderately cold, with comparatively little snow. Severe cold or inclement winter weather is the exception, and is of brief duration, as will be seen by the following weather record of the of the year 1878, mean:

Two hundred and twenty-two days calm, clear and mild weather.

Forty-nine days cloudy and mild.

Nineteen days snowing. Total amount of snow at any one time this year, four inches.

Thirty-three days, rain.

Eight days, the mercury below zero.

Thirty days, windy.

Four days in June and July, thunder.

During the winter months this year building has continued, and mason and plaster work have progressed without interruption from frost. The recorded mean annual temperature of Montana is forty-eight deg.

The climate at the average altitude of four thousand feet above the sea is mild at most all seasons, and has an atmosphere that animates the body in such a manner that it is all aglow with magnetic vigor, rendering it capable of withstanding the severests tests of physical or mental labor. Even the animals catch the inspiration, and to this magnetism may be ascribed the wonderful increase of the flock, both in the cattle and the sheep. Setting aside as it does the known laws of physiology which govern them elsewhere, this climate works wonders to both man and beast, and furnishes all the element for the fulfillment of the command which required the "old settlers" to "multiply and replenish the earth."

Every breath of the pure invigorating mountain air, perfumed by the odor of pine and spruce, is a conscious inhalation of new life and strength. Malaria and epidemics are unknown. Body and intellect are quickened alike, and it is a noticeable fact that nowhere do we find such a high average degree of physical vigor, courage and intelligence as among regular residents of the mountainous regions of western North America.

ALTITUDES.

Acknowledments are made to Robert E. Strahorn, Esq., publisher and editor of the *New West*, for part of the following comparison of altitudes in Montana, and for other selections from his valuable paper:

Following is a table of altitudes of towns, mountain passes, lakes, rivers, etc., in Montana compiled from the reports of Hayden, DeLacy and others. The altitudes are given in feet above the level of the sea. It will be observed that even the passes over the highest ranges in Montana usually have an altitude of only about 6,000 feet above sea level—no greater than the elevation of the plains at Cheyenne, Wyoming, and less than 1,000 greater than Denver, Colorado, a city surrounded by highly productive farms. Nearly all the arable Montana valleys average from 500 to 2,000 lower than the most fertile ones of Colorado or Utah. Montana's highest peaks would hardly reach timber-line in Colorado, and her average mountains only reach heights which in the Centennial State are made to bloom and blossom as the rose. It is a land of gentle acclivities, over which you often pass without knowing when you are upon the summit. Further, a consultation of the valuable tables compiled by Prof. Gannett, of the Hayden survey, discloses the fact that 51,600 square miles of Montana's area is less than 4,000 feet above the sea, while only 9,000 square miles of Colorado's area, and none of Utah's, is at a less altitude than 4,000 feet. Montana also possesses valley and bench lands covering an area of 40,700 miles at a less altitude than 3,000 feet, while neither Colorado, New Mexico, Utah or Wyoming contain an acre of surface as low as 3,000 feet. Carrying this still further, we find that these official reports make the mean or average height of Montana above the sea 3,900 feet; that of Nevada, 5,600: of New Mexico, 5,660; of Wyoming, 6,400, and of Colorado, 7,000 feet—Montana possessing an average altitude above the sea of 2,260 feet less than the combined average of those rich and thriving commonwealths. These comparisons are worthy of study in connection with the climatic features of Montana, for it is patent that if its mountain ranges possess an altitude no greater than that of arable valleys in other Rocky Mountain regions, its climate in valley and mountain must be less rigorous than that of localities even further south:

ALTITUDES, TOWNS, ETC.

Argenta	6,337	Fort Shaw	3,930
Beaverhead	4,464	Fish Creek Station	4,570
Big Horn City	2,831	Fort Ellis	4,747
Botteler's ranch	4,873	Gallatin City	4,838
Bozeman	4,838	Helena	4,266
Butte	5,800	Hamilton	4,342
Bannack	5,896	Jefferson	4,776
Beavertown	4,942	Lovell's	5,465
Blackfeet Agency	3,169	Montana City	4,191
Boulder	5,000	Missoula	3,318
Brewer's Springs	4,957	Nevada City	5,548
Camp Baker	4,538	Sheridan	5,221
Carroll	2,247	Salisbury	4,838
Deer Lodge	4,546	Virgtnia City	5,778
Fort Benton	2,814	Whitehall	4,639

MOUNTAINS AND PASSES.

Bridger's Peak	9,002	Old Baldy	9,711
Bridger's Pass	6,147	Pleasant Valley Pass	6,030
Cloud Cone	7,300	Skiotah Peak	7,200
Cadotte's Pass	6,167	Sphinx	10,880
Deer Lodge Pass	6,200	Three Buttes (highest)	6,700
Emigrant Peak	10,629	Wedge Mountain	10,342
Electric Peak	10,992	Ward's Peak	10,371
Engle Peak	7,500	Mt. Washburn	10,105
Flathead Pass	6,709	Cœur d'Alene Mission	2,280
Kishnehna Peak	8,574	Sohn's Pass (Mullen Road)	5,006
Lewis and Clarke's Pass	6,519	Mt. Sheridan	10,156
Liberty Peak	9,162	Sailor Mountain	10,046
Little Blackfoot Pass	6,250	Togwotee Pass	9,621
Mt. Blackmore	10,134	Mountain southwest of Pass	10,150
Mt. Delano	10,200	Summit of Main Chimney	11,853
Mt. Powell	10,500	Fremont's Peak (Wind river range)	13,570
McCloud's Peak	7,500	Camp Stambaugh	7,767
Mullen's Pass	5,980	Camp Brown	5,498
Madison Pass	6,911	Grand Teton Mountain	13,835
Mt. Cowan	10,351	Mt. Moran	12,800
Mt. Ellis	8,419		

"These great cloud barriers play an important part in the prosperity of this Territory, as will be shown. Passing eastward to the Pacific,, we meet the great equatorial or Japan current, which, following up the eastern shore of Asia, is deflected by the western coast of North America, and running southerly washes the shores of Washington Territory and Oregon. This huge river of warm water, which ploughs through the Pacific at the rate of three miles an hour, raises the temperature of the southwest or return trade winds to the warmth and softness of a summer day. These warm winds, bearing clouds surcharged with moisture, cross Oregon and the adjacent Territories, and after deluging our web-footed neighbors, strike the cool air surrounding the everlasting peaks of the grand old Rockies, and are held prisoners till they have paid tribute in copious showers of rain and snow. The latter, accumulating to immense depths on these peaks during the winter months, is a treasure to the ranchman, the herdsman and the miner, which is subject only to the drafts of a July sun. It is to those great agents, the Japan current and the southwest trade winds, that Montana owes its matchless climate. These same causes have made her the birthplace of two of the mightiest rivers in North America—the Missouri and Columbia. They are the parents of our 'chinooks,' and often turn December into May, and until some great convulsion of nature shall have leveled our mountains, formed new continents and changed the course of ocean currents will we have the waters of the Pacific brought to our doors by these powerful agents, and though our mountain sides were denuded of every tree and shrub, the craggy heights of the Rockies, like towering sentinels with snowy heads, would laugh to scorn the puny efforts of the woodman to stay them in gathering to themselves the rich treasures of snow which they so lavishly yield in the summer months."

LAKES, RIVERS AND VALLEYS.

Flathead Lake	2,800
Red Rock Lake	6,500
Big Hole river (mouth of Camp creek)	5,499
Bitter Root river (Missoula)	3,318
Jefferson river (mouth of Beaverhead)	4,888
Madison (opposite Virginia City)	5,026
Gallatin (twenty miles above its mouth)	4,493
Gallatin (at its mouth)	4,100
Missouri (mouth of Sun river)	3,573
Missouri (Fort Benton)	2,814
Yellowstone river at the lake	7,565
Yellowstone river (mouth of Big Horn)	2,831
Big Horn river (exit from Big Horn Mountains)	3,534
Sun river (near Fort Shaw)	3,930
North fork of Muscleshell	5,063
Yellowstone Lake at outlet (mean adopted)	7,564
Three Forks of the Missouri	4,132
White Sulphur Springs	4,957
Yellowstone river at bridge	5,695
Height of upper falls of the Yellowstone	150
Height of the great falls of the Yellowstone	328.7

The foregoing tables of altitudes has been corrected by Professor Walter W. DeLacy, and is now reliable from measurements taken and on record in his office at Helena. He has also furnished for this book the following tables of latitudes and longitudes ascertained by himself and United States officers at different times and from instrumental calculations. They are therefore reliable, and the compiler of this work acknowledges his obligations to Professor DeLacy for the valuable acquisition:

LATITUDES AND LONGITUDES.

Places.	*Latitude.*	*Longitude.*
Helena	46° 35′ 37″	112° 02′ 00″
Bozeman.	45° 40′ 52″	111° 36′ 06″
Virginia City	45° 19′ 01″	111° 56′ 30″
Fort Shaw	47° 30′ 33″	111° 48′ 19″
Fort Benton.	47° 49′ 38″	110° 39′ 48″
Fort Ellis.	45° 40′ 15″	110° 59′ 04″
Missoula	46° 52′ 13″	113° 59′ 33″
Mullen's Pass, near Helena	46° 38′ 38″	112° 12′ 27″
Fort Keogh.	46° 23′ 11″	105° 56′ 51″
Three Forks	45° 55′ 51″	111° 34′ 06″
Old Faithful, upper geyser basin	44° 28′ 30″	110° 53′ 51″
Carroll	47° 34′ 48″	108° 24′ 00″
Camp Lewis	47° 03′ 47″	109° 26′ 30″
North Fork of the Musselshell	46° 33′ 13″	110° 28′ 30″
White Sulphur Springs	46° 32′ 50″	110° 55′ 40″
Fort Logan (Camp Baker)	46° 40′ 44″	111° 11′ 00″
Outlet of Yellowstone Lake.	44° 34′ 52″	110° 21′ 56″

Montana, situated nearly midway between the great lakes and the Pacific ocean, has a width of over 300 miles from north to south, and is about 550 miles long from east to west. The same in latitudè as parts of Wisconsin, Minnesota, Michigan, Oregon, France and Switzerland; lies south of Great Britain, Belgium, Prussia, Norway and Sweden, and contains 165,000 square miles; as a gold country ranks next to California, and in silver next to Utah and Nevada.

Although yet a Territory, Montana, for some wise purpose, is yet scarcely visible to the commercial eye, and, on account of her remoteness from the great commercial centres, she may be the last star in the constellation of the galaxy of American States, yet, with her vast deposits of precious metals that will not spoil with age nor corrupt with rust, and which "thieves cannot break through and steal," there is a future probably for this young Territory not yet in her teens that will eclipse in greatness, prosperity and wealth any of the older States of this great republic. And standing with her northern boundary snug up to the 49th parallel, where Her Majesty's subjects affiliate with the progressive sons of America, she may form the hymenial altar, as it were, before whose threshold the trousseaus may be cast of another sisterhood come a-wooing from Athabasca, Winnipeg, and the countries about the Ukon and the great Slave Lake.

With a climate that has no equal for its healthfulness to the human family, the citizens of Montana can well afford to endure the present isolation from friends and homes, from luxuries and fashion, for the other more than compensating substantial blessings which they enjoy. However long the winters, there are the compensating days of long sunshine at the summer solstice which hasten the promise "that seed time and harvest shall never fail." If deprived of the fickle rains that beauty and fructify the earth at other places, and at uncertain seasons, the thirsting soil of Montana looks up to the surrounding peaks of eternal snow with an abiding faith that the reflecting rays of midsummer's sun will bring down the certain and desired supply of cool, clear waters for its irrigation and profit.

The two great rivers that drain the continent into the Atlantic and Pacific have their sources away up in the Rockies that overlook and beautify every valley in Montana, and which hold their accumulated snows upon their mountain tops so far above the dwellers in the plains that they better serve to nourish and enrich, rather than to deceive and destroy. As the fountains of every little rivulet that increases the ranchman's store or "pans out" the miner's gold, they are the life of the Missouri and the Columbia, and by the providential distribution of their supply they furnish a wealth of navigable waters almost from one ocean to the other.

AGRICULTURE.

I bring the axe, the reaper and the plow,
  Whose use alone gives rest;
And with the dews which fell from Adam's brow
  I here baptize the West."

Among the early crowd to Montana who rustled, jostled and stampeded in the search for gold, there were but very few who took time to drop a seed or turn a furrow with a confidence that they would wait for the harvest or be content in the quiet pursuits of agriculture. And not until 1869 did the production of flour reach sufficient magnitude to supply home consumption. This was from no fault of the soil or the climate, as it was ascertained at an early day that the rich soils of Montana's valleys would produce all the cereals to an extent per acre that far exceeded any production before known in the States. In the meanwhile flour had been shipped by river to Benton and transported across the plains, and a considerable amount had been conveyed by pack animals across the mountains from Washington Territory, but by far the larger part was hauled in wagons from the Mormon settlements in Utah. Flour was sold during the first six years at twenty to fifty dollars per hundred weight, and during the winter of 1864, when all of the late trains from Utah were snowed in on Snake river, the market became almost depleted, the price rose to more than one dollar per pound, a riot occurred at Virginia City and all the flour that could be found was seized and publicly distributed. After the home production became equal to the demand the price settled down to ten dollars, and since then has gradually receded until now the prevailing price is about three to four dollars per hundred pounds. There are now about twenty grist mills in Montana, which produce an annual aggregate yield of about three hundred thousand sacks of flour. This is the product of thirty thousand acres of land, all in wheat, at an average of twenty-five bushels to the acre. Upon a similar ratio, the fifteen millions of acres of arable lands in the Territory, allowing it to be cultivated as follows, would produce an an annual yield of: One-fifth in wheat, 30,000,000 bushels; two-fifths in oats and barley, 300,000,000 bushels; one-tenth in corn, 60,000,000 bushels; one-tenth in potatoes, 300,000,000 bushels; one-tenth in vegetables, 6,000,000,000 pounds; one-tenth in peas, 48,000,000 bushels. In addition, from the thirty-eight millions of acres of grazing lands, all occupied, would come the annual production of five hundred thousand cattle and a million or two of sheep.

According to the present yield of the soil and the present consumption of the population, computed in round numbers at 35,000 people, the arable lands of the Territory would be capable of sustaining a population of six millions, who could sell an annual surplus of half the above agricultural products and the whole of the foregoing numbers of cattle and sheep. To follow this calculation in its detail and include the dairy products, the fruits and the small marketing, as it is called, and add them to the total product of fifteem millions of acres of such land as is given to the farmers of Montana, the result is startling, the work simply becomes bewildering, and the capabilities of such a country at its fullest capacity seem beyond the measurement of human computation.

Strawberries and raspberries are indigenous and are also cultivated at the highest altitudes of the bench lands, where they have reached a perfection and profit scarcely known outside of the Territory. The first attempts at growing larger fruits were made in Missoula county. In 1865 apple trees, about fifty in number, were brought from Oregon or Washington Territory and transplanted in Bitter Root valley. The year following about ten thousand apple and some plum trees were brought there and sold to the farmers at one dollar each. Only about ten per cent. survived the cold of the winter and are now bearing fruit. The trees had been planted in gardens where irrigation was continued too long. Kept growing until late, they were full of sap when the leaves fell, and were winter-killed. Afterward they were planted on the bench lands, where the wood thoroughly ripens, and there are now growing and beginning to produce about eight thousand trees of different varieties of apple, peach, plum, quince and cherry, and a great variety of small fruits known in American horticulture.

The Bitter Root valley, on the west side, was the first permanent settlement for the cultivation of the soil, and there the first flouring mill was erected, at St. Mary's Mission, by the Jesuits, in 1845. At the present time all the great valleys have their settlements of prosperous farmers, and there is no place in the whole Territory where the farmer cannot go with his family to till the soil and cultivate the arts of peace free from dread or harm from the hostile Indian, who once held sway in all the land, but who has given way before the power of the government, progress and civilization. The valleys yielding the present largest agricultural productions are the Bitterroot, Gallatin, Prickly Pear, Madison, Jefferson, Missouri, Sun river, Deer Lodge, Blackfoot, Jocko and Hellgate. The fine lands of the Judith Basin and Yellowstone river were opened up to settlement last year.

The wheat generally cultivated in Montana is the spring wheat, sown in April and May, and of the red variety; but winter wheat is an assured success and yields richly. To show the superior quality of the wheat grown in Montana, the following analysis furnished by the Government Labratory at Washington to General John Gibbon, of the army, then in command of the District of Montana, and by him referred to the Chief Commissary of Subsistance for the same district, the following correspondence is quoted:

WASHINGTON, April 20, 1878.

My Dear Captain:—I enclose you a copy of an analysis of wheat made in the Government Laboratory here which contains matter of great interest to Montana, and you will oblige me by having it published in the *Herald*. My attention was called to the matter by accident, and I am glad to have my preconceived ideas of Montana wheat confirmed by a scientific analysis.

Yours, very truly, JOHN GIBBON.

Capt. J. F. Weston, U. S. A., Helena, M. T.

WASHINGTON (D. C.) LABORATORY, July 30, 1877.

Sir:—Subjoined is a statement of the results of the analyses of the samples of wheat which I received from you some time ago.

A comparison of the respective amounts of nitrogenous matter and of starch—the two most important constituents of wheat-grain—shows, particularly as regards the former substance, a decided superiority of the Montana sample, which, you will observe, contains 12.66 per cent. of nitrogenous or flesh-forming matter against 10.27 per cent. for the sample in the bottle, and 10.72 per cent. for the Minnesota sample, respectively. The latter contains an unusually large proportion of woody fiber or cellulose. This sample is a little richer in nitrogenous matter than the sample in the bottle; but the latter is the richer of the two in starch.

Another observation which I made shows that the Montana sample is heavier than either of the other, bulk for bulk. A convenient measure—250 cubic centimetres of each—was weighed, giving the following result:

Montana sample	giving	855	grammes.
*Bottle	"	"	838	"
Minnesota	"	"	805	"

Itself a valuable indication of the relative value of the wheat. Lastly, the microscopic examination, with a low power, shows that the grains of the Montana sample were almost wholly, perfectly sound and plump; the sample in the bottle somewhat less so; while the Minnesota sample was decidedly inferior to either in these respects.

There is no difficulty, therefore, in deciding that the Montana sample is a wheat of unusually good quality—superior to that in the bottle, and very markedly superior to the Minnesota sample.

SAMPLES.	Water.	Fat.	Starch.	Woody fiber.	Nitrogenous Matter.	Gum, Sugar, etc.	Ash.	Totals.
Montana	11.65	1.69	64.24	2.95	12.66	4.91	1.63	99.73
*Bottle	11.78	1.71	63.94	4.35	10.27	5.57	1.51	99.13
Minnesota	11.81	1.81	62.85	5.10	10.72	5.36	1.61	99.26

*St. Louis Winter Wheat.

Signed, W. W. New, Analytical Chemist.

INDIAN MONUMENTS.

If cut off, as it were, from the comforts of the world and "the rest of mankind," the people of the Rocky Mountains have a freedom from storms and tempests, heated terms and scourges such as no others enjoy.

If the frontier has furnished its martyrs and massacres, it has produced its heroes and victories, and if the Indian is solving his own problem on our soil to the peace and progress of the land, we are reminded as he passes away by the monuments which fancy rears upon the bloody fields of the Little Big Horn, Big Hole and Pear Paw alike to the bravery and sacrifices of the heroes they commemorate and as mementoes of the prowess and bravery of the mighty chiefs of the once great nation of red men.

Other monuments are found. One in particular which carries this history back to a time when the American Indians were without horses, and to a time previous to the first introduction of this animal during the conquest of Mexico. It is to be found today about five miles east of Birdtail Rock, in Lewis and Clarke county, at the falls of the prairie, and consists of piles of stones at equal distances in the shape of a V, extending and enclosing, except at the open end of the triangle, several miles of prairie. Tradition hands down the custom that the Indians, before the introduction of horses, used this mode of corraling the buffalo, by driving the herd with headlong speed towards the area of the enclosure, when an Indian behind each pile of stones would rise up on each side as the herd crowded past in full run towards the front, while the momentum of the rear band forced the leaders irresistibly through the apex of the triangle over the perpendicular rocks, some eighty feet in depth. At the dry falls of the prairie can be seen this day the heaps of stones, the precipice, the pile of bones, the depth of phosphate which has enriched the ground where the thousands and hundreds of thousands of buffalo struck the earth and were killed by the fall or the arrows of other Indians stationed down on the plain below, behind other stone breastworks, so as to let no wounded one escape. This monument is of no little importance as a record of history, and as an object of interest to the traveler and historian of the present day.

Other monuments besides the everlasting hills, which have their noted and designated peaks in every county, with altitude and names prescribed by the foregoing table, are the boiling or thermal springs, which have been visited by the aborigines for cures and their "annual bath" from time immemorial, and which are celebrated at the present time for the medicinal properties of their waters. The most noted are the White Sulphur Hot Springs of Meagher county, the Puller's Hot Springs of Madison county, the Deer's Lodge Hot Springs of Deer Lodge county, the Helena Hot Springs of Lewis and Clarke county, and the Hunter's Hot Springs of Gallatin county. They are all health resorts, and are visited by invalids, tourists and pleasure seekers. These, although utilized for the pleasure and health of the people and the profit of the owners, are no more valuable than other thermal springs in the Territory which have no name, and, as it were, are wasting their perfumes upon the desert air.

THE PRECIOUS METALS.

The yield of the precious metals, from data obtained of the amount shipped and taken out of the Territory up to and including the year 1869, and from estimates from reliable sources from that date to the end of the year 1878, and including the product of gold quartz since 1864, and the silver since 1874, has been as follows:

For 1862	$ 600,000
“ 1863	8,000,000
“ 1864	16,000,000
“ 1865	18,000,000
“ 1866	17,500,000
“ 1867	16,300,000
“ 1868	15,000,000
“ 1869	11,200,000
“ 1870	9,000,000
“ 1871	8,000,000
“ 1872	7.000,000
“ 1873	5,200,000
“ 1874	4,000,000
“ 1875	4,100,000
“ 1876	4,500,000
“ 1877	3,750,000
“ 1878	5,867,000
Total	$154,017,000

Which is distributed among the counties as follows:

Madison	$ 78,000,000
Lewis and Clarke	26,000,000
Deer Lodge	23,367,000
Meagher	12,500,000
Beaver Head	8,500,000
Jefferson	4,500,000
Missoula	500,000
Gallatin	650,000
Total	$154,017,000

The hidden treasure that is known to exist in Montana in the value of gold and silver mines, which would probably run up into the hundreds of millions, might be taken into account in the actual estimate of our wealth at the present time, but this would be premature.

Quartz mining in Montana is almost contemporary with that of the placers. The Dacotah lode, bearing gold quartz, was discovered near Bannack and located November 12, 1862. The decomposed quartz from the surface of the vein was packed down from the hill on which it was situated to the creek and the gold panned out. A mill to crush the quartz from this lode was begun by Wm. Arnold in the winter of 1862, and finished by J. F. Allen the following spring. The motive power was water. The stamp stems, four in number, were made of wood and the shoes and dies were made of old wagon tires cut and welded together. This primitive affair was followed in 1863 by the erection of other mills which had been transported from Colorado and the east, and from that time to this the gold quartz near Bannack has given employment to several mills almost uninterruptedly. Gold bearing quartz was sought for and found in nearly all the placer districts.

The discovery of gold quartz in Lewis and Clarke county was almost as early as those of gold placers. September 27, 1864, Jas. W. Whitlatch discovered the famous Union lode which yieled paying gold quartz for a distance of two thousand feet along the lode, and has been worked in places to the depth of five hundred and eight hundred feet on the dip of the lode. Several mills were built to reduce the quartz of this lode, many of them proving very profitable investments and the yield of this mine since its discovery has amounted to about three millions of dollars. The Atlantic cable lode, in Deer Lodge county, proved also to be remarkably rich. From this mine in 1872 was extracted by Mr. S. Cameron, some specimens of gold quartz about ten thousand dollars in value which are gorgeous to behold, and believed to be the most interesting collection in the world of gold bearing quartz.

At Unionville and the Park, four miles from Helena, and at Silver Star, Summit, Alder, Meadow Creek, Iron Rod, Bannack, Radersburg, Pony, Boulder and Highland are other gold quartz mines worked with paying profits for years.

The Stemple District, situated twenty miles from Helena, being the latest development of gold quartz, contains the famous Penobscot and other extensions of the Snow Drift, which are probably the most valuable gold quartz mines in the world. Besides in this district there are other valuable gold mines of developed richness, and being worked, viz: Belmont, Blue Bird, Whippoorwill, Black Hawk, Viola, Hickey, Grey Eagle. Emma Miller, Mount Pleasant, Green, Northern Light, Piegan, Humbug and Long Tom.

The Penobscot, considering its great richness, is deserving of more than a passing notice. A description of this famous mine is probably best given by the reporter of the Helena *Herald*, who descended into the shaft of the Penobscot on the 10th of March, 1878:

"Here, for instance, is the shaft we examined. It is fifteen feet square, and at the present time descends fifty feet from the surface. Out of this square hole ore has already been extracted that will return to the owner before the end of March the comfortable competence of sixty thousand dollars. This is upwards of $1,000 to the foot of ore thus far mined in the shaft."

The proof of the above prediction is the casting of the famous Penobscot brick, at Helena, April 14, 1878, of $54,262.62, the net products of the mine for thirty days in February and March. "The development of the Penobscot in February, 1878, by its then sole owner, Nathan S. Vestel, Esq., and its product of thousands of dollars daily, as exhibited by the ponderous retorts of pure gold in the windows of the banking house of L. H. Hershfield & Bro., on Main street in Helena, furnished at that time an endless theme of discussion and speculation, and created in the mining world a sensation which has no parallel since the bonanza strike in the Consolidated Virginia and California mines—the twin silver wonders of Washoe." The owner, Mr. Vestel, like most of the successful miners, had had his days of hard luck, prosperty and poverty at times. In the fall of 1876 he bought out the original locators of the Penobscot, the Messrs. Murphy, of Silver, Wm. Rader and Bert Nash, who had sunk shafts on Discovery and No. 1 east. Ore worked from the dumps paid a profit and answered his expectations. He discontinued operations during the winter, but commenced again in the spring, continuing on till August, when a division of interests was agreed upon, Capt. Sears taking the Emma mine and arastra as his part and Vestel the Penobscot.

The season of 1879 found him earnestly engaged with a small force of men on his mine, taking out ore from Discovery and shaft No. 2, and crushing in an arastra which he had previously secured. Ore to the amount of 160 tons taken from the Snow Drift (east extension) gave him a start. To work his arastra he needed continuous power, and with the help of a staunch friend, Mr. John Whitehead, who endorsed for him in bank, he bought a ten horse power engine, put it in motion, and went forward with his undertaking. Favored by his workmen, who refused to press him for wages, he started in at the close of the old year to sink a third shaft on the Penobscot, uncovering at grass roots a wide vein of good ore, between well-defined granite walls, the "show" beckoning him down. Every foot sunk pointed to something better, and it was not long before the men were picking and hoisting from a fifteen foot body of choice quartz. Mr. Courtwright, owning a five-stamp quartz mill lying idle near Helena, had been induced to move it to Silver under a contract to crush 500 or more tons of ore. This mill and the arastra were quick to show results, the first clean-ups producing a gold bar of twenty thousand dollars. Before this Mr. Vestel was $7,000 in debt, and this amount he had just previously doubted his ability to pay. On February 14th, 1878, his birthday, he appeared in Helena with his bullion, satisfied in full every claim, and found himself with a surplus of $13,000.

In the summer following he sold the Penobscot to Wm. B. Frue, of Detroit, Michigan, for $350,000, and it now forms the chief magnet in the "Penobscot and Snow Drift Consolidated Mining Company," which has been organized with Eastern capital and is now turning out thousands of dollars daily from their forty horse power stamp mill at Belmont.

The gold mines and mills of the National Mining Company and of the Columbia Company, and at the Park in Lewis and Clarke county, have yielded immense products.

Galena lodes carrying silver were found at Argenta in 1864 which caused the first silver excitement in the Territory. The silver mines of Phillipsburg were discovered in 1865, and mills at great expense have been built there to work the ores of the Speckled Trout, Hope and Northwestern Companies mines. Valuable silver lodes outcrop west and south of Helena, on Ten Mile, Prickly Pear and Boulder, and for the reduction of the ores of which smelters furnaces and mill were erected at Helena, Clancy, Jefferson and Wicks, and at Vipond. The great reduction works of the Montana Company at Wicks, erected at a cost far above one hundred thousand dollars, is yielding a rich return from the silver ores of the Boulder.

When all the districts are supplied with mills, smelters and works for reducing the various kinds of ores, the annual silver product of Montana will be second only to that of Nevada.

The copper interests of Butte were first developed in 1875, and are mostly represented by the following leads, all rich in copper. Foremost of these is the Gagnon, owned by Col. J. C. C. Thornton, John Rosenfeld, Joel W. Ransom and others. The Original, owned by W. A. Clark, and the La Plata, owned by Jones, Talbott, Downs and Leary. The ores from these leads are purchased at the mines by parties who buy them for shipment east for reduction. But these and other ores containing 40 per cent. copper, have been successfully reduced by the Hecla Consolidated Mining Company, at Glendale, producing argentiferous copper matte suitable for profitable shipment even at the present high rates of freight.

The mines at Copperopolis in Meagher county produce ores with a large percentage of copper, which are shipped east by way of the Missouri river.

COAL.

Bituminous coal has been discovered in Montana on the Yellowstone; on the Missonri, near Benton; near the forks of the Musclesshell; on the Dearborn; at Bozeman, and twelve miles from Helena, near the Greenhorn , where it is now worked at paying prices ($12 per ton delivered) by Hobert & Barton. The coal deposits known to exist in Montana cover an area of thousands of miles.

IRON.

Vast deposits of iron ore are known to exist in nearly every county in the Territory, but for want of furnaces and on account of the heavy freights to eastern markets, the ores have as yet no money value.

For other deposits of the precious metals; their extent, location, improvements thereon, etc., would refer the reader to the respective counties and cities under their proper classification.

THE UPPER MISSOURI NAVIGATION.

Up to 1830 the American Fur Company still clung to their keel boats, and dragged them by human labor from St. Louis to the mouth of the Yellowstone, when Pierre Choteau and the other members of company determined to try a steamboat on the Upper Missouri, and for the purpose resolved to build a new boat suitable to the dangers of the navigation. The boat was built at Pittsburg, and in the spring of 1831 left that port for St. Louis. She was christened the Yellowstone, possessed timbers of unusual size, and withal so solid and staunch, that she set very low in the water, drawing three feet light and five feet loaded, seriously unfitting her to glide over the numerous shoals in her destined path. She was a side-wheel boat, with the cabin on the same deck with the boiler, and her single engine propelled the wheels by a single shaft, necessitating the unshipping of one wheel when in making abrupt turns it was desired to revolve only the other. She was commanded by Captain Bennett, and Mr. Choteau was so interested in the success of the experiment that he accompanied her in the first voyage.

The Yellowstone succeeded in reaching Fort Pierre, in 1831, but an insufficiency of water prevented her further progress, and she returned to St. Louis. In 1832 the boat made a second voyage, Mr. Chouteau again accompanying her, and this time succeeded in reaching Fort Union, at the mouth of the Yellowstone, with the annual supplies for that post. This boat was a decided triumph, and the company immediately took steps to construct another boat of larger size, with such modifications as were suggested by the experience gained in the two voyages of the Yellowstone. This boat, too, was built at Pittsburg, and was called the Assinaboine. Her machinery was similar to that of the Yellowstone, but her cabin was upon the upper deck.

The Assinaboine made her first trip in 1833, ascending to Fort Union and returning safety to St Louis. On board, as a passenger, was the celebrated Catlin, who subsequently distinguished himself by his works upon the Indians and his collections of aboriginal curiosities. In 1834 the Assinaboine returned to Fort Union, repeating the trip in 1835. In the latter year, after discharging her cargo at Fort Union, she made an experimental trip still higher up the river, attaining the mouth of Poplar creek. Here she was caught bp the falling water and compelled to pass the winter. A fort was built for the double purpose of protecting the vessel and trading with the Indians, and the next spring she returned to Fort Union. Receiving her cargo of peltries she continued her downward voyage, but in the vicinity of Hart river, not far from the present town of Bismarck, was destroyed by fire with the loss of her entire cargo. The origin of the fire could not be ascertained, but it was believed to be incendiarism.

The American Fur Company subsequently owned a considerable number of steamboats, and every year saw one or more ascend to the mouth of the Yellowstone. Several attempts were made to push still higher up the river, but with indifferent success, as only the El Paso succeeded in passing the mouth of Milk river, and this only a few miles. Keelboats therefore continued in use upon the Missouri above Fort Union and upon the Yellowstone. But in 1859 a more determined effort was made. The Chippewa had been built by the company with especial reference to the difficulties to be surmounted above the Yellowstone, being of light draft and of a model well suited to buffet the swift current of the upper river. the boat had a stern wheel, being the first of that description ever employed upon the Upper Missouri. She was commanded by Captain John Labarge, one of the best steamboat men that ever navigated the Missouri, and Mr. Charles P. Choteau accompanied her as his father had the Yellowstone.

The Chippewa left St. Louis in the spring of 1859. The Spread Eagle accompanied her to Fort Union, where, under the orders of Mr. Choteau, she was to remain until the return of the Chippewa, which continued her voyage up the river. When she reached and passed the point above the mouth of Milk river attained by the El Paso, and passed on through waters never before stemmed by a steamer, a shout went up from all on board, the cannons were fired, and a scene of general rejoicing ensued. It was considered doubtful whether the Chippewa would be able to pass the shallows above the mouth of the Judith, and a large mackinaw ninety feet long was towed behind to lighten her by unloading the freight destined for Fort Benton. This was done just above the mouth of the Judith, the Chippewa passed on and on the 17th day of June arrived at the site of Fort McKenzie (Brule) a few miles below Fort Benton. Here the venturesome voyage ended, and rejoyced at having achied so decided a triumph, Mr. Choteau turned the prow of the Chippewa towards St. Louis. Upon his arrival at Fort Union he found that the Spread Eagle had disobeyed instructions and sailed down the river. Her captain had become alarmed at the rapid falling of the water, and left a few days after the departure of the Chippewa on her upward trip.

The following year the Chippewa ascended quite to Fort Benton, accompanied by the Key West, and thus in the year 1860, the present head of Missouri river navigation was first reached by a steamboat. To the Choteau's, father and son, is due the credit.

The following is a list of steamers arriving at Fort Benton in 1878. The figures denote the number of trips made by each.

Big Horn, 4; Rosebud, 4; Josephine, 4; Helena, 6; Benton, 5; Red Cloud, 3; Key West, 2; Nellie Peck, 3; J. M. Chambers. 1; Far West, 1; Gen. Terry, 3; Western, 2; E. H. Durfee, 1; Fontenelle, 2; Yellowstone, 1; Eclipse, 1; Col. Macleod, 3. Number vessels, 17; number of trips, 46. First boat of the season, the Big Horn, arriving at Benton April 29; last one, the Col. Macleod, arriving September 23.

In the latter part of July, 1868, while the steamer Tom Stevens was lying at the landing at Fort Benton, Captain Burke, its chief officer, ambitious of the distinction of navigating the Missouri to a higher point than any predecessor, made up a pleasure party and headed his vessel for the Great Falls. The necessity of great caution in these hitherto untried waters, and the determined resistence of the rapid current fresh from its plunge over a series of declevities aggregating more than 350 feet in sixteen miles, made the voyage a very slow one, and it was not until 10 o'clock the following morning that the portage was attained, a point probably six miles below the main cataract, and some fifty from Fort Benton. The boat having safely moored at this point the pleasure-seekers on board proceeded by land to the main falls, whose roar was plainly heard at that distance in consequence of a favorable wind. All returned to pass the night on board the steamboat, which the next morning dropped down the river, making a speedy and safe return to Fort Benton.

No such trip has been since attempted, and the Tom Stevens enjoys the distinction of having navigated the Missouri to a point fifty miles nearer its source than any other steamboat, and of being the only one that has ever penetrated within hearing of the roar of the Great Falls to this date.

The following table of distances, taken from the journal of Lewis and Clarke's expedition giving the number of miles from the mouth of the Missouri to certain remarkable places, is received as correct as it was seventy-five years ago, and presents an evidence of the exactness of the surveys then taken truly remarkable:

	Miles.
To Fort Mandan, above Bismarck	1,600
To Rochejaune, or Yellowstone river	1,880
To Milk river	2,090
To Muscleshell river	2,270
To Judith's river	2,439½
To Marias river	2,521
To Portage river, five miles below the Great Falls	2,575
To mouth of Medicine (now Sun) river	2,593
To Rocky Mountains, to a gap on the ridge which divides the waters of the Missouri from those of the Columbia, passing the north part of a mountain and crossing Dearborn's river (Lewis and Clarke's Pass)	2,643
To Three Forks of the Missouri	3,096
To Fort Clatsop, winter quarters of Lewis and Clarke, 1805-6, near the Pacific Ocean	3,555

MILITARY AND MILITIA ORGANIZATIONS.

The first military making a permanent camp in Montana was the 13th Infantry, which established Camp Cook, on the Missouri river.

In 1867, Fort Shaw, on Sun river, was established, and was garrisoned by the 13th Infantry, Colonel P. R. De Trobriand commanding.

In 1867 Fort Ellis was established on the East Gallatin, and garrisoned by the 13th Infantry. In 1869 four companies of the 2d Cavalry were added to the garrison.

In 1869 Camp Baker was established, on Smith's river, and garrisons of the 13th occupied this and Fort Benton the same year.

The 7th Infantry arriving in Montana in 1870-1, Col. John Gibbon commanding the regiment and District of Montana, relieved the 13th at the several military posts.

Fort Missoula was established on the Bitter Root in 1877, and was built and garrisoned by Companies A and I of the 7th Infantry, Captains Rawn and Logan.

The 3d Infantry arriving November 7th, 1877, Colonel DeLancy Floyd-Jones, commanding, established the post of Helena, on the Ten Mile, near the Capital, Companies A, C, E, F and K building the barracks, and companies B, D, H and I taking station at Fort Missoula and Company G going to Camp Baker (now Fort Logan).

General Gibbon, with headquarters and six companies of the 7th Infantry, left Montana in October, 1878, when John R. Brooke, Colonel of the 3d Infantry, assumed command of the District of Montana, with headquarters at Fort Shaw. The other four companies of the 7th Infantry were ordered from Montana April, 1879.

The 18th Infantry, Col. Thomas H. Ruger commanding, ordered to Montana, April, 1879.

The arrival of the 3d Infantry, the first military organization to occupy the Post of Helena, December, 1877, was deemed a fitting occasion for the citizens of the Capital to give a reception to all the military in Montana, and especially to the officers who had distinguished themselves in fighting the Nez Perces at the battles of the Big Hole and Bear's Paw, and the Sioux on the Yellowstone. The following account of the reception is taken from the *Daily Herald* of December 15, 1877:

"The most brilliant social event of the season, if not the grandest affair of the kind that has transpired in Helena for some years, was the citizens' reception to the officers of the United States Army stationed in Montana, which took place last night in the assembly room of the public school building. And while we are disposed to be moderate in estimating such events, it would not be an exaggeration to state that it was the most elegant military assemblage that has ever been in Montana. Nearly all the officers of the Third

Infantry stationed in Helena, and several of the Second Cavalry and Seventh Infantry were present and participated in the festivities of the interresting occasion. At 9 o'clock the band struck up the Grand March and dancing continued until 3 in the morning. The orchestra consisted of eleven pieces of the famous Third Infantry band, under the leadership of that accomplished musician, Henry C. Yaeger, and was the finest music ever produced in this city on a similar occasion.

"The hall was beautifully and tastily decorated, and presented a most attractive appearance, and was brilliantly lighted, while the floor having been waxed, was in perfect condition, enabling the gay dancers to 'trip the light fantastic' with the utmost ease and grace. The ladies were richly attired, many of the toilets being of the most fashionable and superbly beautiful that we have ever seen, and the fair ones were unusually affable, charming and attractive.

"At 12 o'clock supper was announced and the guests repaired to the Cosmopolitan Hotel, where a most bounteous repast was served up by Messrs. Schwab & Zimmerman. It was one of the best suppers ever gotten up in this city and reflected much credit upon these caterers. About 130 guests answered to the call and gathered around the festive board, the officers and their ladies first, and the civilians at the second table.

"The following were the various committees, to all of whom much praise is due for the admirable manner in which they conducted the reception and made it such a grand success:

"Committee of Arrangements—Samuel Neel, Frank Taylor, C. K. Wells, B. R. Dittes.

"On Invitation—Governor B. F. Potts, Chief Justice D. S. Wade, Capt. T. P. Fuller, Sam,l T. Hauser, J. T. Murphy, A. Sands, O. J. Salisbury, J. C. Curtin, Chas. Rumley, Henry Klein, A. Kleinschmidt.

"On Reception—Gen. Andrew J. Smith, Col. W. F. Sanders, Judge Wm. Chumasero, E. G. Maclay, E. W. Knight, A. H. Beattie, W F. Cullen, A. M. Holter, W. S. Paynter, W. C. Gillette, M. A. Meyendorf.

"On Music—W. C. Child, G. F. Marsh, F. Pope, Chas. J. D. Curtis.

"On Supper—S. C. Ashby, Wm. Jack, S. Schwab.

"Floor Managers—T. H. Kleinschmidt, Wm. Hudnal, A. J. Davidson, A. P. Curtin, W. C. Child."

Chief Paymaster's District of Montana:—Major Valentine Hanna, 1868; Major Justis Steinberger, 1870; Major George W. Candee, 1870; Major Robert C. Walker, 1871; Major Rodney Smith, 1874; Major John E. Blaine, 1875; Major Henry B. Reese, 1879; Major John E. Blaine, 1879.

A Chief Commissary of Subsistence for District of Montana, stationed at Helena, September 24, 1877, Captain J. F. Weston, C. S. U. S. A.

A Chief Quartermaster for District of Montana, Captain Henry W. Janes, A. Q. M. U. S. A., stationed at Helena, November 11, 1877.

First news of the Custer massacre on June 27, 1876, was received in Helena July 4—261 killed and 52 wounded.

The complement of Companies C, E, F, L and I and non-commissioned staff of the Seventh Cavalry, engaged under General George A. Custer, all killed.

Companies A, G and M were under command of Major Reno, of which several were killed and many wounded.

Officers killed—General Geo. A. Custer, Captains Keogh, Gates and Custer; Lieutenants Cook, Smith, McIntosh, Calhoun, Porter, Hodgson, Sturgis, Riley and Harrison, of the Seventh Cavalry, and Lieutenant Crittenden, of the Twentieth Infantry; A. A. Surgeon De Wolf.

Citizens killed—Mr. Boston Custer, a brother of General Custer, and a Mr. Reid.

The first news of the battle of Big Hole, on the 9th of August, 1877, reached Helena at 9 a. m. on the following Saturday, the 11th.

At 1 p. m. of the same day an ambulance and a medical supply, with Doctors Reece and Steele and nurses Francis R. Pope, William Nowlan and William H. Stipe, started for the battle-field furnished by citizens of Helena. At the same hour started a Catholic priest, Rev. Father Palladino, and two Sisters of Charity by private conveyance for the relief of the wounded and dying.

Beaverhead county contains the bloody field of the battle of the Big Hole, where, on the 9th of August, 1877, General John Gibbon, of the United States Army, with a force of less than 150 officers and soldiers of the Seventh Infantry, and some citizens, attacked and routed the Nez Perces Indians, under chiefs Joseph, Looking Glass and White Bird, numbering more than five hundred warriors, well equipped with effective breech-loading arms and well mounted with a relay of over a thousand horses. Many Indians were killed and buried on the battle-field. Captain William Logan and Lieuts. James H. Bradley and William L. English and twenty-nine non-commissioned officers and privates were killed. General Gibbon, Lieutenants Williams, Woodruff and Coolidge and some thirty men were wounded, viz:

Company A—L. D. Brown, Wm. Thompson, J. C. Lehmen, Charles Alberts.

Company D—Sergt. P. C. Daly, John Murphy, James Keys, Timothy Cronan.

Company E.—Sergeant James Bell, Sergeant Wm. Wright.

Company F—Sergeant Wm. Watson (dead), John Erickson, George Maner, Christian Lutman, Edward Hunter.

Company G—Sergeant John W. H. Fredericd, Robert Bensinger, George Banghart, William Burk.

Company I—R. M. Cunliff, Patrick Fallon, James Davis.

Company K—Howard Clark, Philo Hurlburt, David Heaton, Matthew Devine, George Lehr.

Second Cavalry, Charles B. Gould.

Citizen Volunteers—Myron M. Lockwood, O. Leifer, Frederick Heldt.

The following is taken from the Butte *Miner*, of August 14, 1877:

When the news of the Big Hole fight given in to-day's paper reached our town last Saturday, and it became known that so many of our gallant soldiers lay wounded on the battle field, a meeting was called as soon as those engaged at work in the neighboring mines could be collected togather, and the following measures taken to send relief to our men. A committee of three, composed of John Downs, Marcus Daly and Lee W. Foster was appointed to solicit funds to defray necessary expenses, and the enrollment books were immediately opened to receive the names of all wishing to accompany the ambulance wagons as an armed escort, and able to furnish their own horses. The following is the list of voluuteers and the officers under whom they marched:

W. A. Clark, Major; Chas. S. Warren, Adj. and Q. M.; James A. Talbot, Captain; T. M. Lowry, Lieutenant.

Privates—Peter McDermott, F. M. Ramsdell, T. A. Rea, Richard S. Jones, James Irvin, P. B. Thomas, Geo. W. Mooney, G. H. Stoner, Dennis Simpson, "Brick" Van Waters, Wm. Woodward, Charles B. Finn, A. W. Camp, Samuel M. Johnson, J. K. Bradley, David Jones, A. J. Noyes, James B. Prowse, John Dolas, Mason Warren, Peter Sherr, Thomas Mitchell, John G. Keith, Frank Rodgers, Edward Hickey, Simon Hauswirth, Robert Hauswirth, James Widner, A. J. Grubb, G. S. Harrison, A. W. Bernard, Richard Pue, Benj. Venor, Patrick Foley, W. H. Archer, S. P. Alexander, N. L. Turner, E. W. Sigsbee, James Johnson, Ezra Alderman, Patrick Talent, L. W. Kennear, Robert Simms, Pat Whalen, B. C. Benson, J. C. McLin, Henry Suprenaut, Wm. Sinsell, Addison Smith, C. E. Humphreys, John C. Belk.

Surgeons—James W. Wheelock, O. B. Whitford.

The list is not complete, the names of a few having escaped Adjutant Warren.

The vehicles for the transportation of supplies were five in number, and furnished gratis, as follows: Charles Swan, Concord wagon; Cohn & Bro., ambulance; H. C. Stoner and Peter Sherr, mules and light wagon; Wm. Owsley, Concord wagon; Ed. King, Concord wagon.

The amount collected by the committee appointed to raise funds was $412.

Deer Lodge volunteers—Captain Thomas Stuart—N. Dickinson, A. S. Higgins, D. Massburg, L. Whitford, Samuel Stuart, Reese Anderson, O. B. O'Bannon, John Maxwell, E. D. Dashiel, W. B. Judd, O. L. Van Ruccan, R. H. Mason, W. E. Hawley, R. Irving, R. Lavittie, Alexander Brown, John Mashon, George Doll, J. S. McAndrews, Revd. Mahlon, H. Gilbert, Ed. Newman.

Beartown volunteers—Captain V. B. McQueston—J. J. Kennedy, Charles Harris, Eugene Garland, Edward Magone, T. Jacoby, J. D. Armstrong, Wesley W. Jones, Wm. Fisher, James B. McMaster, John Donlon, Wm. McLaughlin, Mr. Roberts, Pat. Powers, Wm. Graydon, James Brennen.

Madison County volunteers who marched to the front and were present at Camas Meadows at the Indian attack, August 20, 1877. James E. Callaway, Captain—Henry Browne, G. W. Peck, H. O. Donnell, Geo. Thexton, D. W. Summer, Henry Sermon, W. Wynne, J. Harkness, W. H. Patrick, C. Chadduck, Sargeant Hall, J. S. McCormick, A. Shallabarger, J. B. Allabaugh. J. W. Barley, Hugh Kelley, Frank Daddow, J. Bucklin, W. W. Stevens, Henry Fishback, Geo. Odell, Thomas Gravy, J. M. Kyle, J. C. Smith, W. M. Alward, R. O. Hickman, Jas. Mitchell, J. F. Hart, E. T. Yeager, J. Boyle, Thos. Baker, T T Baker, A Talbot, Rev Father Frank Kelleher.

In the Indian attack at Camas Meadows, Captain Randalph Norwood, with a company of Second Cavalry had one man killed and Lieutenant Henry M Benson, Adjutant 7th Infantry, wounded.

The following staff officers were appointed by Governor Potts July 31st, 1877:

R. H. Mason, chief of ordnance; Peter Valiton, Chief Quartermaster; S. E. Larabie, Chief Commissary; A. H. Mitchell, Surgeon-General.

At a war meeting at Helena, Sunday, July 29, 1877, three companies were organized of fifty men each.

Helena Light Artillery—Captain Charles D. Curtis; 1st Lieut., Alex. H. Beattie; 2d Lieut., Wm. Sims; Orderly Sergeant, H. Henessy,; 1st Sergt., R. H. Harwood; 2d Sergt., C. H. Richardson; Corporals, Ed. Hatt, L. Duncan, Charles Kenck.

Cavalry—Captain Thos. P. Fuller; 1st Lieut. A. J. Davidson; 2d Lieut., F. P. Sterling; Orderly Sergeant, L. F. Evans; Sergeants, E. W. Toole, C. B. Vaughan, W. F. Chadwick, J. H. Jurgens; Corporals, A. J. Smith, M. A. Meyendorf, A. J. Fisk, Wm. A. Dewar; Chaplain, Rev. Clark Wright; Surgeon, Dr. Thomas Reece; Bugler, C. H. Bartruff.

CHRONOLOGICAL ALMANAC.

Below will be found a record of important events of early days, taken from a small pamphlet issued by the Rocky Mountain Publishing Company, 1869, it being reproduced for the purpose of perpetuating the same, the edition mentioned being extinct:

JANUARY.

1. Thomas Wilson murdered at Fort Owen, 1865.
2. Dutch John (road agent) arrested by Neil Howie, 1864.
4. Erastus Yager and G. W. Brown executed, 1864.
5. First newspaper published on the Pacific coast, 1847
6. Burning of Scranage mill, Grizzly gulch, 1868.
7. Murder of Frank Hanna at Sterling, 1868.
9. Neil Howie started in pursuit of Brucker to Idaho, 1865.
10. Henry Plummer, Ned Ray and Buck Stinson executed, 1864.
11. John Wagoner and Joe Pizanthia executed, 1864.
12. Ophir gulch discovered by Hagle, Pemberton and others, 1865.
13. New York gulch discovered, 1866.
14. George Lane, Frank Parish, Haze Lyons, Jack Gallagher and Boone Helm executed at Virginia City, 1864.
16. Steve Marshland executed at Big Hole, 1864.
18. Lewis and Clarke's expedition proposed to Congress, 1803.
19. William Benton executed, 1864.
20. City charter defeated in Helena, 1868.
21. English common law established in Territory, 1865,
22. Union Church, Virginia City, dedicated, 1865.
24. George Shears executed at Frenchtown, 1864.
25. Cy. Skinner, Alex. Carter, Bob Zachary and John Cooper executed at Hellgate, 1864.
26. William Graves executed at Fort Owen, 1864.
29. George Moore shot by Prof. Hodge, 1867; Battle of Bear river—302 Indians and 29 soldiers killed.

FEBRUARY.

1. Capital removed from Bannack to Virginia City, 1865.
2. Historical Society incorporated, 1865.
3. William Hunter executed in Gallatin valley, 1864.
6. First municipal election in Virginia City, 1865.
8. Charles R. Scott killed by Indians, 1868.
13. McClellan gulch, on the Prickly Pear, discovered, 1865.
14. Eagle creek, Little Prickly Pear basin, discovered, 1867.
15. — Barnes, Nick Freyer and John Leach broke jail, 1868.
16. Edgerton (now Lewis and Clarke) county established, 1865.
19. Helena Typographical Union chartered, 1867.
20. Petroleum discovered in Deer Lodge, 1867.
25. Organization of the Montana Historical Society, 1865.
26. Discovery of gold in Greenhorn gulch, 1865.

MARCH.

5. Madison born, 1751.
7. First death in Helena (Dr. Pocock), 1865.
9. Stampede to Ophir gulch, 1865.
10. J. A. Slade executed at Virginia City, 1864.
11. David Chamberlain shot by John Thorburn at Virginia City, 1865.
12. Pat McCann shot at Stevensville, 1868.
13. Thomas H. Benton born, 1782.
18. Norwegian gulch and Washington bar discovered, 1864.
19. Death of David Wilmot, author of Wilmot's Proviso, 1868.
20. Discovery of gold in Lump gulch, 1865; do. on Indian creek, 1866; Foster sentenced to death, 1866—first conviction in Territory.
22. Clem Saville murdered by Rowland at Radersburg, 1868.
23. Lewis and Clarke on return from Fort Clatsop, 1806.
30. Daily *Gazette* first published, 1868.

APRIL.

1. First settlement of Silver City, 1864.
8. Lewis and Clarke broke camp at Fort Clarke, 1805.
11. First Montana Legislature adjourned, 1868; also, J. S. Rockwell died.
16. Flour selling at Virginia City, Mont., for $45 per cwt., 1865.
17. Flour selling at Virginia City, Mont., for $110 per cwt., 1865.
18. Flour riots at Virginia City, 1865.
19. Flour distributed at Virginia City, 1865.
20. Consolation bar, Greenhorn gulch, discovered, 1868.

MAY.

1. Discovery of gold on Silver creek, 1864.
2. Discovery of gold on White's gulch bars, 1865.
3. Fire clay discovered in Colorado district, 1867.
4. First wedding in Helena, 1865.
6. Henry Slater shot by John Keene, in Helena, 1865.
7. Execution of Keene in Dry gulch, 1865.
8. First sluices in Montana, set on Gold creek, 1862.
9. Proclamation prohibiting the closing of liquor houses at Fort Benton, 1867.
11. American continent discovered, 1492.
12. Judge Munson appointed, 1865.
14. Lewis and Clarke's expedition left St. Louis, 1804.
15. Indian raid—150 horses stolen from Missouri valley, 1868.
16. Blackfoot City located, 1865; Fisk's first expedition left Minnesota with 130 emigrants—100 men and 30 women and children.
18. McClellan's expedition left Sun river, 1868; Idaho City burned, 1865.
19. Indian raid in Diamond City, 1868.
21. Fenian Brotherhood convention at Red Mountain City, 1867.
22. First newspaper published in America, 1622.
23. Mail coach robbed by highwaymen at Pleasant valley, 1868.
24. Waverly, first boat of the season, arrived at Benton, 1867.
25. Massacre of ten men on the Marias, near Benton, 1865.
26. Montana Organic Act passed Congress, 1864.
27. George Blue hung at Reynolds City for the murder of George Gordon, 1868.
30. Gold discovered in Dry gulch, Deer Lodge county, 1868.
31. Territorial militia called out against Indians, 1868.

JUNE.

2. Alder gulch discovered, 1863.
3. Carpenter's bar discovered, 1865.
4. Oregon gulch discovered, 1865.
6. Fairweather district, Alder gulch, organized, 1863; Frenchy hung on Dry gulch, 1866.
8. Water works started at Helena, 1865.
9. Col. Smith killed by Indians on the Yellowstone, 1865; Judge Lewis committed suicide on Seven Mile, 1865.
11. Fisk's fourth Montana expedition left Minnesota, 1866.
13. Lewis and Clarke's expedition reached the falls of the Missouri river, 1805.
20. Lewis and Clarke receive final instructions from Jefferson, 1803.
21. Burnt Fork diggings, Bitter Root, discovered, 1866.
22. First steamboat arrival at Fort Benton, 1860.
24. Masonic celebration in Helena, 1868.
25. The Platte bridge Indian fight, 1865.

JULY.

1. Secretary and Acting Governor ~~Thos.~~ Francis Meagher drowned, '67.
2. First Cœur d'Alene stampede, 65, also, first Lodge of Odd Fellows organized, '67.
3. A $2,073 nugget found in Nelson gulch, '65.
4. First Liberty pole raised at Virginia City, '63.
7. Kingsbury Gulch discovered, '65.
9. Rattlesnake gulch discovered, '65.
10. Sullivan, Mullan and Bagg, under sentence of death for murder of Smoot, escaped from Deer Lodge jail, '68.
13. Silver Bow discovered by Barbor, '64. Port Neuf Canyon robbery—$60,000 taken from the stage, and Parker, McCauslan, Dinnan and Mero murdered, 64.
15. Buckeye gulch discovered, '66.
18. Tri-Weekly Gazette started, '67.
20. Stampede from Gold Creek to the Boulder, 62.
21. Last Chance dis. by Jno. Cowan and party, '64.
22. E. H. Pacey suicided at Helena, '68.
25. Highland gulch discovered, '66.
26. Jno. Morgan captured, '63.
28. Willards (Grasshopper) creek dis. by J. White, '62.
29. Gold first coined in U. S. 1795.
30. First M. E. Church dedic'd at Helena; Silvers hung, '65.

AUGUST.

2. Mallory shot by J. H. Foster at Diamond, '66.
3. Nomination of Jas. M. Cavanaugh for Con'g. Del. at Helena, 67.
4. Helena Typographical Union No. 95, organized '66.
5. 1st Dem. Territorial Convention at Virginia City, '65.
6. Sam'l McLean (1st Ter. Del.) renominated for Congress, 1865.
8. Chessman's reservoir (head of Beaver creek) burst, causing great destruction of property and three lives lost.
9. J. A. Sutter settled in California, '39.
11. First issue of the *Gazette*, '66.
12. Lewis and Clarke crossed the Rocky Mountains, 1805.
15. Another reported discovery of Grasshopper creek, '62.
16. Hinson hung at Fort Benton, '68.
17. Three men found at Chimney Rock, scalped by Indians, 1869.
18. Prickly Pear Bars discover'd by Hurlburt, '62.
22. First school in the Territory opened by Prof. Dimsdale, '64.
23. $1,500,000 in gold, mostly from Montana bar and gulch, shipped from Helena to Benton by private conveyance, '66.
25. Peter Herron executed at Bannack for the murder of John Kelley, '63.
26. Shillman hung at Gold Creek (1st execution in Territory), '62.
27. 1st publication of the *Montana Post*, 1864.
28. Nicholas Smith shot at Boulder, '66.

SEPTEMBER.

2. First Sunday Schoool organized in Helena, 1866.
3. 1st Public School opened in Helena, '66.
4. Cooley's gulch, Highland, dis., '66.
5. Jim. Kelley hung on Snake river, '64.
6. Captain Jas. L. Fisk's 1st expedition arrived at Fort Benton, '62, 100 men and 30 women; the second on same day, '63.
8. Woodmansee's train from Salt Lake, 1st to Bannack, '62.
9. Fisk's 4th expedition reached Sun River, '66.
13. J. D. Davidson murdered for money on the Gallatin, '67.
14. German gulch discovered, '64.
15. Lewis and Clarke reached Columbia river, 1805.
16. First cabin erected in Helena, '64; Henderson gulch discovered, '65.
17. Jno. Dolan executed at Nevada City, '64; Gov'r Edgerton reached Bannack, '63.
18. Prize fight, Kelley and Foster at Virginia City, '64.
19. Steamer Gallatin sunk at Dauphin's Rapids, '67.
20. Phila. G. M. Co's mill started, '67; Frank Lovejoy killed by Jas. Ryan at Beartown, 67.
23. Lewis and Clarke return'd St. Louis, 1806.
24. Murphy's gulch, Highland, dis. '66.
25. J. J. Hull end J. S. Lott appointed Ter. Treas. and Aud., '64.
26. Fisk's 1st expedition reached Gold Creek, '62
27. The celebrated Whitlatch Union lode that yielded nearly $600,000 iu '68, dis. by James W. Whitlatch in '64, recorded Feb. 14, '65.

OCTOBER.

1. Montana, with Louisiana. ceded by Spain to France, 1800.
5. 1st Territorial Republican Convention met at Virginia City, '64.
6. Gov. Green Clay Smith arrived in Virginia City, '66.
8. Dedication of Masonic Temple at Virginia City, '67.
10. Ter. Dem. con. met at Virginia City, '64; Miller killed by Chapman at Deer Lodge, '67.
14. Telegraph extended to Helena, '67.
18. Clark's gulch dis. '65.
20. Courts organized by Gov. Edgerton, 1864.
21. H. Buckner caught by Jno. Featherston near Boise City, after a chase of 4,000 miles, '64.
24. 1st election in Montana, '64.
27. Lewis and Clarke took up winter quarters at Fort Clarke, 1804.
28. O'Neil aud Oram match made for $5,000 in the prize ring.
30. Idaho election in Madison, Beaverhead, Jefferson and Gallatin counties then a part of Idaho, '63.

NOVEMBER.

1. Highland Gold Co's mill started, '68.
2. Telegraph completed to Virginia City. 1866.
5. Meeting of "Texas Rangers" in Helena, 66.
6. 1st Church in the Ter. dedicated at Virginia City, '64.
7. Lewis & Clarke reach'd Pacific, 1805.
11. Masonic Hall, Helena, completed, '66.
16. Douglas hung at Highland, '67.
20. Gov. Smith vetoed removal of capital to Helena, '67.
23. Jas. Douglas, a noted highwayman, captured on the Big Hole, '67.
24. 1st Thanksgiving Day observance in the Territory, '64.

DECEMBER.

3. Confederate gulch discovered, 1864.
4. Elk Morse shot Wm. Herron on the Gallatin, 67.
5. 1st term U. S. District Court in the Ter. opened in Virginia City, '64.
6. Helena Lyceum organized, '66.
10. 1st theatre in the Ter. opened in Va. City, '64.
12. 1st Ter. Legislature convened at Bannack, '64.
14. Three men killed at Cave gulch in a quarrel about mines, '66.
18. Geo. Ives, Geo. Hilderman and John Long arrested, '63.
19. Jim. Walters, alias Staley, shot near Sterling, '66.
20. Formal possession by the U. S. of the Louisiana purchase, 1803.
21. Geo. Ives ex'd at Nevada City, 1863.
22. Hilderman banished from Madison county, '63.
24. Pickard shot Orm at Helena, 1867.
25. Nelson gulch dis. '64; Kinney shot by McCausland, '64.
26. Chivington's Indian massacre, 64.
27. Eighty soldiers killed by Indians at Fort Phil Kearney, '67.
30. Virginia City chartered, 1864.

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MISCELLANEOUS EVENTS.

The first saw mill in the mining districts was built at Bannack, December, 1862.

Autumn, 1864, a settlement was made on the Little Prickly Pear by J. B. Morgan, Ed. Lewis, and Malcolm Clark, Paul Vernet opening a station at Dearborn crossing.

In 1866 a wild stampede from Helena and other places took place for Sun river, following the trail of one McClellan, who left Helena between two days looking wise and intimating that "he had as good a thing as he wanted." Several hundred set out with all speed through the deepest snow and coldest weather, scarcely taking time to cook a meal or to rest a night, fearing some other party would get in ahead. The result was a delusion, with much suffering and many deaths from exposure.

Pursuant to general orders from the Executive Department, February 6th, 1866, Helena was designated as headquarters for the First Military District, with Charles D. Curtis as Brigadier General, commanding.

During the spring of 1866 Indian depredations on the Benton road were deemed of sufficient strength to warrant the then Acting Governor, General Thomas Francis Meagher, to authorize the raising of some companies of volunteers for the protection of the exposed frontier. By his direction or authority three companies of mounted scouts were raised, one of which marched from Helena as an escort to General Meagher to Little Dog's camp, near Fort Benton. Little Dog was a friendly Indian from whom General Meagher expected information of the Indian situation at that time, and whom he found only too willing to deal squarely with the white soldier. But it was enough for Little Dog that a great white chief was seen going into his camp, and in May of that year both he and his son were killed while in the friendly act of delivering some stolen horses that belonged to some settlers. This force of volunteers returned to Helena and were disbanded by reason of the expiration of their term of service.

Major General Alfred H. Terry, accompanied by his staff, arrived in Helena July 31st, 1867.

First Fair of the Montana Agricultural, Mineral and Mechanical Association held at Helena October 5th, 1868.

Major General Winfield S. Hancock, accompanied by his staff, arrived in Helena June 23d, 1869, and was banqueted at the "Kan-Kan," had a salute of thirteen guns, and a serenade.

Great fire at Blackfoot City, June 29th, 1869.

S. F. Molitor, of the Montana Assay Office, cast a gold brick July 24, 1869, weighing in coin $21,943, and in currency value, $28,000, the gold from the Bannack Ditch Company.

Official vote of Lewis and Clarke county, Monday, August 12, 1869, for the removal of the Capital to Helena: For the seat of government at Helena, 2,552; against, 4; for the seat of government at Virginia, 29. Decided by canvassers in favor of Virginia City.

Total eclipse of the sun, visible in Helena Saturday, August 7th, 1869.

Malcolm Clark murdered by Piegan Indian chiefs in his own door, Lewis and Clarke county, August 17, 1869.

Race on the Fashion Course, near Helena, September 5, 1869, between Oregon John and Rowdy, the latter winning the $100 purse.

Colonel E. M. Baker's battle with the Piegan Indians, on the Teton river, January, 1870.

Last execution in Helena by the Vigilantes, Saturday, April 30, 1870, when Joseph Wilson and Arthur L. Compton paid the penalty of death for the attempted murder and robbery of George Lenhart three days before on the road to the Missouri river.

Lieut. General Phil. Sheridan reached Helena May 16, 1870, was banqueted on the 18th, and he gave a reception at the International Hotel on the 19th.

Act submitting to a vote of the people the removal of the Capital from Virginia City to Deer Lodge disapproved at the general election held Monday, August 5, 1872.

Shock of an earthquake at Helena, Tuesday, December 10, 1872, sufficiently heavy to startle people in their houses and cause them to seek safety in the streets.

Act of May 5, 1873, to incorporate the town of Helena, voted down by the people.

Law submitting to a vote of the people the removal of the Capital from Virginia City to Helena, approved February 11, 1874.

Law ratified by a vote of the people, Monday, August 3, 1874.

Ratification at Helena of the peoples' vote in favor of the removal of the Capital to Helena, by a grand jollification, fireworks, music, speeches and torch-light procession, August 8, 1874.

Clerk of the Supreme Court, Secretary of the Territory and the Acting Governor ordered by the Supreme Court to remove to Helena, January 15, 1875.

North Pacific Railroad convention at Helena, April 20, 1875.

Franz Wahrl murdered and robbed on Colorado gulch, April 30, 1875.

Charles E. Parker suicided May 7, 1875.

William Smith drowned at Canyon Ferry, July 3, 1875.

William Wright Wheatly hanged at Helena, Friday, August 13, 1875, for the murder of Franz Wahrl.

October 16, 1875, first picnic on Mount Helena.

William H. Sears hanged at Helena October 28, 1875, for the murder of Franz Wahrl.

Rocky Mountain Club organized at Helena November 10, 1875. C. A. Broadwater, President; T. P. Fuller, Vice President; S. H. Crounse, Treasurer; A. H. Beattie, Secretary; S. T. Hauser, W. F. Sanders, A. J. Smith, Committee.

Judge Robert Lawrence died at Helena November 15, 1875.

January 3, 1876, first session in Helena of the Legislature of the Territory of Montana.

April 3, 1876, vote in Helena on subsidy to North Pacific Railroad. Result—510 noes and 422 yeas.

Hangman's Tree, in Dry Gulch, cut down by Rev. Mr. Shippen, May 17, 1876.

Chessman's reservoir on Beaver Creek, head of Ten Mile, broke at 3 a. m., August 8, 1876, destroying property and causing the death of Mrs. John Merry, and two others.

November 7, 1876, election held by the people of Lewis and Clarke county, voting a donation for the buiding of the Helena and Benton Railroad of $350,000 in bonds at seven per cent.

Choteau county voted, November 7, 1876, for the building of the Helena and Benton Railroad, $80,000 of a donation, payable in bonds at seven per cent.

Jay Gould, Sidney Dillon, etc., declined to accept the offer of Montana of a subsidy of $1,750,000 toward the building of the Utah and Northern Railroad, March 24, 1877.

Jno. Brown murdered Louis Ell, May 2, 1877, near Government Conley, Choteau county.

Hon. M. C. Page, U. S. District Attorney, drowned in the Madison, May 13, 1877.

F. L. King shot and killed Jas. Burnell in Helena, June 27, 1877.

Governor Potts calls for 300 volunteers, July 31, 1877.

Wm. T. Sherman, General of the army, and staff, visited Helena August 21st and 29th, 1877.

Helena and Radersburg excursionists to the National Park, attacked by the Nez Perces Indians, August 26, 1877. Richard Deitrick and Chas. M. Kenck killed, and Albert Oldham and Geo. F. Cowan wounded.

Christian Klaue shot by Doctor Brooke at Helena August 28. Died Friday, August 31, 1877.

Nez Perces Indians burned 50 tons of government and private freight at Cow Island, September 23, 1877.

July 29, 1878, total eclipse of the sun, visible throughout Montana, lasting one minute and ten seconds. In Helena the day was mild and calm, not a cloud; the stars and moon were visible. The shadows of night pervaded the grand spectacle where daylight and darkness lighted and shaded the lovely scene.

Helena and Butte wagon road *via* Boulder, opened up October 1878.

Five thousand dollars government taxes on fire wood taken from the public lands, collected from the people of Montana in December 1878 and January 1879.

An act to incorporate the town of Helena, approved February 11th, 1876, and as amended February 16, 1877, and an act approved February 21, 1879, was petioned for by 130 citizen tax payers of Helena, April 15, 1879, to have the charter submitted to a vote of the people on the 1st Monday of May, 1879.

Act enlarging Homesteads to 160 acres free from levy and sale, approved February 15, 1879.

District Court opened for the first time at Fort Benton, April 16, 1879.

Congress appropriated, March 1879, twenty thousand dollars for the improvement of the navigation of the Missouri river above the Great falls.

Incidents not included in the above will be found under their appropriate heads.

First freight team from Benton for 1879 arrived at Helena April 7. The first from the terminus of the railroad left that point April 5, and arrived at Helena April 28. The first steamer for the season of 1879, at Benton, is the Col. McLeod, April 27, of the Baker Line. This is the earliest arrival on record.

April 28, 1879, a fine gold nugget was brought to the U. S. Assay office in Helena, found near McClellan Gulch. Assay value—oz. 47.70. Fine, 957 gold, and .035 silver. Value $943.64 gold, $2.16 silver. Total $945.80.

BEAVERHEAD COUNTY.

COUNTY OFFICIALS.

Sheriff	Jas. F. Murray.
Treasurer	Geo. W. Dart.
Clerk and Recorder	A. E. Greator.
Assessor	Orville W. W. Role.
Probate Judge	Frank Sears
Superintendent of Schools	C. W. Shepard.
County Commissioners	Jas. L. Hamilton, W. B. Carter, David E. Metlin.

Beaverhead county is situated in the southwestern portion of the Territory; bounded on the south and southwest by Idaho Territory, on the west by Missoula county, on the north by Deer Lodge county, and on the east by Madison county. Is 100 miles in length by about 75 miles in width, containing 7,500 square miles. Is traversed by some lofty mountain ranges, valleys large in extent and well watered. Among the rivers within its boundary are the Beaverhead, Big Hole, Horse Prairie, Grasshopper, and the Red Rock. The latter is undoubtedly the most extreme tributary of the Missouri river.

The county derives its name from nature's formation, to be found as one emerges from the mouth of the canyon near Watson, which is a tremenduous rock, some 200 feet high, to be seen many miles, resembling the head of the beaver. The county is well timbered, with good stock ranges, vast in extent. Horse Prairie and Big Hole valleys alone will sustain vast herds. The opportunities for farming are more readily found in the Beaver Head, Horse Prairie, Big Hole, Blacktail, Red Rock and lower Rattlesnake valleys than in other portions. Products will always find good sale, at prices which in the East would be considered very high. As yet but little farming, comparatively speaking, is done, as, with other western localities, the desire is to become rich quickly, and the majority leave behind the good agricultural for the mineral ground, not being contented with the slower method of farming. Twenty-five thousand dollars worth of grain, vegetables, etc., were the products of this county last year, and 40,000 pounds of butter and cheese. The assessments for 1878 were $977,990. There are 22 townships of 22,000 acres each, surveyed. Horses, 4,000; cattle, 23,500; sheep, 10,000; acres under cultivation, 8,000; two saw mills, with a product of 500,000 feet in 1878.

The mining interests of this county are very large, as it is within its borders that the first mining of extent and prominence was done in the fall of 1862 at Bannack City, the county seat. There are seven mining districts, viz: Bryant, Vipond, Elkhorn, Blue Wing, Argenta, Horse Prairie, and Medicine Lodge. In Bryant district is located the True Fissure, Atlantis, Cleve, etc., owned by the Hecla Consolidated Mining Company, which have brought into prominence the towns of Trapper and Glendale. They are located at a great elevation, the mines being at the former and smelting works, etc., at the latter, ten miles below. The ore has a high per cent. of lead, and does indeed seem to carry out the full import of its name, the "True Fissure," to that remarkable extent it seems to be inexhaustible. Six miles north of Bryant is Vipond district, where there are several well defined silver lodes. From these mines several hundred tons of ore recently yielded an average of $200 to the ton. Three arastras, running on ore from different lodes in this district, are proving them worthy the attention of capital. Some 25 miles north of Bannack is Elkhorn silver district, in which is the "Storm," carrying a ten foot vein of ore, which is said to average $50 to the ton. Three miles east of Bannack is Blue Wing district, and fifteen miles northeast Argenta district, both showing some exceptionally fine silver ores. In the latter a blast furnace has, during the past two seasons, turned out $100,000 worth of bullion. The gold quartz mines in the vicinity of Bannack have been operated continuously for the past fifteen years. The Dakota mine is a fine property. The Wapello, St. Paul and Excelsior are other prominent mines in the vicinity of Bannack. Several stamp mills and an arastra are in successful operation on these mines. Horse Prairie and Medicine Lodge districts, fifteen miles west from Bannack, are yielding considerable quantities of gulch gold, and exhibit very good "prospects" of copper and coal. In fact, Beaverhead county is seamed with a network of mineral deposits. The placers of this county have produced between five and six million dollars in gold dust. The total product of minerals for Beaverhead county in 1878, shipped and awaiting shipment, amount to $830,000.

Near Bannack is located a mammoth cave, whose ceiling is one grand arch of sparkling snow-white stalactites. Beaverhead canyon, in which are some wonderful warm springs, and the various rivers and lakes, afford landscapes as beautiful as any in the western mountains.

BANNACK CITY.

Population of the district, 700. This place was at one time the most prominent mining locality in Montana, and her products of the precious metals are still large.

The business houses of Bannack are:

- Bowman, C., Carpenter.
- Dempsey & Co., General Merchandise.
- Dart, Geo., Hardware.
- Dunlap, Mrs. K. C., Druggist.
- Dowling, Misses Mary and Maggie, Dress Making.
- Ferster, Jas., Carpenter.
- Harby Jas., Brewery and Saloon.
- Mead, C., Attorney-at-Law.
- Paitras, Isaac, Blacksmith.
- Ross, Isaac & Bro., Bankers.
- Renois, H., Carpenter.
- Steger & Russell, Hotel and Saloon.
- Savage, Geo., Wagon Maker.
- Shenon, Phil., Milling and Mining.
- Turner, C. W., Attorney-at-Law.
- Trask & Graves, General Merchandise.
- Wright, A. F., General Merchandise.
- Watson, Thomas, Blacksmith.

DEWEY'S FLAT.

Distance from Deer Lodge, 56 miles; population, 49. Its business consists of a hotel, by Miss Lawrence; saloon, by Mr. Madison, with the three following mills in operation: One 15-stamp mill, owned by the Monroe Co.; one 5-stamp mill, owned by J. A. Legatt; one 2 stamp mill, owned by Allen Hay. This is a good grazing district, but not a farming one.

GLENDALE.

This place was but a few months ago almost unknown, but by the large ore shipments of recent date it is attracting the attention it richly deserves. The town springing up so rapidly has as yet not been surveyed, but will be shortly, that all property owners may have a clear title to their lots, now held by actual possession. The permanency of the place is so fully established that there will be no trouble in securing this title of the government. It already has a commodious church. This camp bids fair to rival some of her sister towns which claim a much older location, as will be seen from the following actual shipments made in the season of 1878 by the Hecla Mining Company; Refined bullion, $15,000; 24,960 bars of crude bullion, weighing 2,080,000 pounds, and 605,333 pounds of copper matte.

The smelting works, among the finest in the Rocky Mouhtains, consists of two reverberatory furnaces, two blast furnaces, three refining furnaces and such auxiliaries as a ten-stamp mill, assay office, ore house, etc., the buildings covering five acres of ground and constituting quite a village in themselves. The ore for the reverberators is reduced by Blake crushers and Cornish rolls, while some of the fluxes are still more finely pulverized by being ground with buhr-stones in regular miller fashion. The power for this work, and also for the stamp mill, is furnished by a Leffel water wheel, supplemented by a steam engine whenever the water supply is insufficient. An additional blast furnace will be erected in the spring to assist in devouring the vast mineral store houses in the mountains above. These improvements have cost about $400,000. The production for 1878 was $500,000 worth of silver, lead and copper, from the Atlantis mine. The company employs directly and indirectly 300 men, the pay roll and expense account footing up $20,000 per month. Nearly 2,000 bushels of charcoal, which is manufactured near by, is consumed in the furnaces every twenty-four hours.

The company has commenced the construction of what will probably be the pioneer steam railway of Montana. This will extend from mills to mines, a distance of ten miles, to facilitate the transportation of ores and supplies. It will be 30-inch gauge up to the last two miles among the mines, where the stupendous grade of 700 feet to the mile will necessitate the traction rail system, In consequence of the great difference in the altitude of the two places the railroad will be compelled to take a circuitous route,

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GLENDALE, - MONTANA.

making the distance fifteen miles. A flume twelve miles long, to convey wood from the heavy forests in adjacent mountains, is also in progress. It is reliably stated that the Hecla Company realized a net profit of $250,000 on its operations in 1878, and this is a fair illustration of what capital, judiciously invested and carefully manipulated, will accomplish in many of the mining districts of Montana.

Wednesday, March 12, 1879, began their first shipments for the season, which consisted of ten tons of base bullion, carrying 440 ounces of silver to the ton.

New and shorter routes are being opened to the neighboring towns.

A daily mail, by Gilmer & Salisbury's stage line, connects Glendale with Salisbury, and a tri-weekly mail from Brown's bridge (Darling) with a tri-weekly line to Butte City.

The aggregate valuation of the shipments of all sources, and including the amount left over at the works after the closing of the freighting season, up to the close of 1878, amounted to $785,000.

Extensive improvements are to be made at once, such as the building of an additional blast furnace and other requisites for the increased work in progress.

For a full review of the mining industries, see the review in Beaverhead county.

The business houses are

Burnett House, John G. Burnett.
Brown, H. W., Photographer.
Chambers, M. D., Furniture.
Durell & Co., B. M., Wholesale Liquors.
Dawson, Fred., Wagon Maker.
Evans, Jas., Hardware.
Foster, A. H., Saloon.
Fister & Kramer, Harness Shop.
Glendale House, John Canovan.
Grotevant & Forry, Saloon.
Gilg, Frank, Saloon.
Hamilton, Jas., Shoemaker.
Hecla Con. Mining Co., Blacksmith Shop.
Hamilton, J. L., Boots and Shoes.
Keppler, J. C., Jewelry.
Kinney, H. J., General Merchandise.
Littlefield & Co., Saloon.
Murray & Rosenscroft, Livery and Feed Stable.
Metlin J. C., Saloon.
Mannheim, John, Restaurant.
Maddox & Martin, General Merchandise.
Munn, T. L., Painter.
Metlin's Public Hall.
Peck & Fairfield, Saloon.
Pond & Urlin, General Merchandise and Lumber Dealers.
Parchen & Coughenour, Druggists.
Perkins, G. W., General Merchandise.
Rote & Germansen, Meat Market.
Reynolds, John, Livery and Feed Stable.
Stanley & Taylor, Meat Market.
Stewart, H., Wagon Maker.
Scott, Benjamin, Shoemaker.
Thomas & Armstrong, General Merchandise and Wholesale Liquors.
Weller & Co., T. J., Blacksmiths.
Wells, John, General Merchandise.

Gilmer & Salisbury run a daily line of coaches to Salisbury.

The Hecla Mining Company have one 10-stamp mill, leaching works, copper refinery, and requisite outbuildings, etc. Improvements made at the mine consist of 1,100 feet of snow-sheds to the Atlantis and True Fissure mines, fine hoisting works, ore house, powder magazine, etc.

Number of votes cast at last election, 262. Number of school children, 125.

QUARTZ HILL.

This camp is situated in the same mineral belt as the Hecla Company, in Vipond mining district, and is a little over 8,000 feet above sea level.

The Monroe Company have eighteen men at work; John A. Leggatt, 8 men; Allen Hay, 3 men, and E. A. Driggs, 4 men on their respective locations, with ten others constantly at work. Population, 43.

WILLIS STATION.

Is located on the Watson and Deer Lodge stage road, 75 miles south of Deer Lodge. The population of the district is about 50, wholly engaged in stock raising. Copper has been found to some extent in the district, though but little developed.

* * *

CHOTEAU COUNTY.

COUNTY OFFICIALS.

Sheriff and Assessor	J. J. Healy.
Clerk and Recorder, and Probate Judge	J. J. Donnelly.
Treasurer	John Hunsberger.
County Commissioners	Jos. S. Hill, W. S. Conway, Richard Mee.

Choteau county is named in honor of Pierre Chouteau, jun., the president of the American Fur Company, and the commodore of early steamboating on the upper Missouri, who brought the first steamer to Fort Benton in 1860.

This is one of the big counties, and has 50,000 square miles of territory. Stretching along the Dominion of Canada on the north, and Dakota and the unorganized county of Dawson on the east, Lewis and Clarke and Meagher on the south, and away to Missoula on the west, it has more grazing lands and navigable river front than any other county. It contains the Great Falls of the Missouri, the Bear Paw mountains and their quartz and gold mines, the battlefield of General Miles and the Nez Perces, the head of navigation on the Missouri, and the town of Benton as its county seat. Game of a great variety here abounds. Populatlon, 1,500.

Agriculture and stock growing are the great industries of Choteau county, which prosper in the basins and valleys of the Missouri, Sun River, Marias, Teton, Milk River and Highwood. All these valleys produce the cereals and all vegetables, and ere long will more than supply the needs of any population that may settle in the county. Cattle are never fed, winter and summer, which will seem strange to those located in a more southern clime, but if a comparison were made the showing would be most favorable. The water shed is large, range good, streams clear and swift. The pedigree of stock has been greatly improved in the last few years. Sheep raising forms also a large industry. Among the exports for the year were $75,000 worth of cattle and 50,000 pounds of wool. The mining interests are young, but the Bear Paw range will at no distant day figure largely.

An Indian Agency for the Blackfeet was established on the north side of Sun river, Major Vaughan, agent, in 1860.

FORT BENTON.

Fort Benton is situated at the head of navigation on the Missouri river. It is the oldest town and principal freight depot of Montana Territory. It is surrounded by numerous rich valleys containing some of the finest agricultural and grazing lands to be found in the world. The valleys of the Marias, Teton, Missouri and Sun rivers are peculiarly well adopted to sheep or cattle raising, having at all seasons of the year an abundance of the most nutricious grasses, fine water facilities, unlimited area, excellent shelter, a good local market, and a navigable river within easy reach, for conveying surplus products expediciously and cheaply to the populous communities of the East. The soil of these valleys is also capable of producing all the cereals and an almost unlimited variety of vegetables. Fruit has not been cultivated successfully, as yet, but there is reason to believe that with proper care and skillful management the coarser kinds at least may be grown with profit.

Until within the past four years, the inhabitants of Benton were almost exclusively engaged in fur trading, and but slight attention was paid to the natural advantages of the country. Even the river traffic, a most profitable source of wealth, was left to the control of Eastern capitalists, in whose hands it declined rapidly after the first gold excitement and the completion of the Union Pacific railroad. While in some respects the fur trade was of great advantage to Benton, it was also a detriment to the welfare of the town. It furnished profitable and congenial employment to a large class of adventurous men, who squandered their earnings as rapidly as they received them; and this, together with the money spent by the fur dealers who annually visited the town, and by travelers awaiting the arrival or departure of steamers, made trade good and cash plenty.

Population about 600. Considering the limited size and small population of Benton, it is a place of great activity, especially from April 1st to September 30th of each year, during the steamer season.

Eleven white men and one colored man were killed near the mouth of the Marias river, twelve miles from Benton, by Blood Indians in the mouth of May, 1865. The men were attacked while cutting house logs for the new town of Ophir. We have not the names of all the victims, but they were known as the Angevine and Burrors party.

Hunicke and Lagree, killed by Blackfeet and Bloods, at Three Tree Coulee, January 9, 1866.

Fitzgerald, killed bv Bloods, at St. Peters's Mission, in the Spring of 1866.

"Little Tex," killed by Bloods, at the Blackfoot Farm, on Sun river, April 1866. The Farm buildings was burned.

Six unknown men, killed by Bloods, on Old Man's river in the spring of 1865. The party came from the direction of Fort Garry, and had considerable gold coin with them. They were led by an old man who had white hair and a long, white beard.

Joe Gipperich, killed by Bloods, on St. Mary's river, in 1872.

Wm Berry, killed by Bloods, on Elbow river, in 1874.

Joe Munrou, killed by Bloods, on Old Man's river, in 1874.

Miller, killed by Bloods, on Old Man's river, in 1872.

McMullen, wounded by Assinaboines, near Bow river, in 187.

Two unknown men killed by Assinaboines, near Milk river, in 1874. The bodies were found tied to trees and filled with bullet holes.

Ed. Grace, killed by Assinaboines, in 1873.

A party of men, women and children, killed by Bloods, near Porcupine monntains, in 1865.

A soldier, name unknown, killed by Piegans, on Marias Hill, 1873.

Wei and Mitchell, killed by Piegans, on Badger creek, in 1875.

Joe Day and Howard, killed by Piegans, near the Marias river, 1875.

John Rock, killed by Blackfeet, Mouth of Sun river, 1875.

One man, name unknown, found dead near the Marias, in 1875.

Jack Gorman and Frank Keissee, killed by Assinaboines, in 1875.

Frank Robinson, killed by Gros Ventres, near Cow Creek, in 1877.

Joseph Spearson, killed by Bloods, on Belly river, in 1870.

Nelse Kyse, Geo. Huber, and one man, name unknown, killed by Sioux, on Squaw creek, near the mouth of Muscleshell river, August, 1866.

Andy Harris, killed by Assinaboines, on Milk river, in 1867.

One soldier, killed by Piegans, at Camp Cook, in the spring of 1867.

Bozell A. Bair, wounded by Piegans on Eagle Creek in 1867.

Paul Vermett, Killed by Indians, on the Teton river, in 1866.

Champoin, killed by Arrapahoes, at Fort Hawley, in 1867.

Malcolm Clark, killed by Piegans, in 1869.

Charles Carson, killed by Piegans, on Dearborn river, in 1866.

Jennie Smith, scalped alive by Sioux, at mouth of Muscleshell river, in 1869. The unfortunate woman recovered, and is still alive.

Jake Leader, killed by Sioux, at mouth of Muscleshell river, in 1869.

McGregor, Taber, and two other men, names unknown, were killed, and one man wounded, by Sioux, near Fort Peck, in 1868.

Ross and McKnight, killed by Sioux, at mouth of Muscleshell river, in 1871.

Nat Crabtree, killed by Piegans, near Camp Cook, in 1868.

Old Man Lee, killed, and Charley Williams and Drew Denton wounded, by Sioux, near Carroll, in 1870.

McArdle and comrade, killed by Crows, near Benton, 1869.

Tom Ross, killed by Sioux, near Fort Peck, in 1873.

Michael Thebo, killed by Piegans, on the Teton, in 1868.

James Quail, killed by Piegans, near Silver creek, in 1869.

One man, name unknown, killed by Piegans, on Sun river, in 1868.

Clark, killed by Piegans' on Sun river, in 1868.

Dauphant, killed by Sioux, near the mouth of Milk river, in 1865.

Charley Desronin, killed by Indians, near the Bear Paw, in 1870.

Little Frenchie, killed by Assinaboines, on Milk river, in 1869.

One man, herder for Carroll and Steel, name unknown, killed by Indians, on Milk river in 1869.

Sam Rax, killed by Bloods, on Eagle creek, in 1869.

Jim Matkins, wounded by Piegans, near Benton, in 1868.

Old Man Long, Foster and Jurden, killed by Sioux, near mouth of Pouchette.

Seven unknown travelers, killed by Sioux, on the Missouri river, above Fort Peck, in 1868.

Two men, names unknown, killed by Sioux, at mouth of Muscleshell, in 1868.

Four men, names unknown, killed by Sioux, at mouth of Muscleshell, in 1873.

George Horn, killed by Assinaboines, on Cow creek, in 1874.

Bill Morrison and John Hughes, killed by River Crows on Arrow creek, in 1877.

Antelope Charley and Cook, killed by Piegans, mouth of Eagle creek, in 1873.

Little Rock, killed by Sioux, on Judith Mountain, in 1874.

One man, name unknown, killed by Piegans, on Warm Spring creek, near the Judith river, in 1874.

Buckshot and Poulett, killed by Assinaboines, at Rocky Spring, in 1871.

The following named citizens were killed by Nez Perces in the months of September and October, 1877: Edward Bradley, Charley Steel, James Downey, Charley Buck, J. J. Barker, and one colored man, name unknown.

In the year 1844, a party of men, mostly whites, settled at the mouth of the Marias. They were under the leadership of Mr. Kipp, the father of our friend Joe, the noted guide to Col. Baker in his famous raid upon the Piegans. Here Mr. Kipp remained until the fall of the following year, when the hostility of the Indians and other adverse circumstances compelled him to pull up his stakes and move to a point opposite the mouth of the Judith, on the north side of the Missouri river. This place was called Fort Chadron. Later in the season, when this enterprising and brave little party found itself in an unprofitable and untenable position, Mr. Kipp decided upon another move, up the river, to one of the bottoms north of and along the Missouri river, called the Brule Bottom, where to-day the ruins of an adobe fort and rock chimneys testify to the enterprise of our early pioneers, and to the relentless cruelty of the red man.

The spring of 1846 found Kipp and his followers putting up houses opposite the present site of Fort Benton in the first bend above. This was called Fort Clay, and its existence was of short duration. During the summer months of 1846 the American Fur Company then under the management of Pierre Choteau, jr., & Co., sent out its agent, Major Culbertson, with a corps of laborers, to establish a trading post on the upper Missouri. This party landed at the bottom at present occupied by the town of Benton, and was soon after joined by the pioneers of Fort Clay from across the river. Culbertson had with him two well known citizens of Benton, Messrs. Roundeaut and Lorian, the former being employed as butcher, the latter as carpenter. Mr. Mercure, who met with such a sad death some two years ago, was the other carpenter attached to the outfit.

The old fort and trading post of the American Fur Company was then erected, and called Fort Benton, in honor of the distinguished Senator from Missousi. Mr. Andrew Dawson, who superceded Major Culbertson in charge of the business, continued building the fort, and the same was finally finished into its present shape by Matt. Carroll, who arrived in the country in 1858. In the same year this latter gentleman, who had in the meantime formed a copartnership with Mr. George Steell, built the first house in the town of Benton. This building is at present occupied by the military as a barrack room, and it is situated in the centre of the town.

In the year of our Lord 1850 a joyous party assembled on Christmas evening, in a recently constructed adobe building at the trading post of the American Fur Company, on the Upper Missouri river, known as Fort Lewis. In the gathering there was a twofold object—to celebrate the advent of Christmas by suitable rejoicings, and to dedicate to ultimate uses the first adobe building erected within the present limits of the Territory of Montana.

Major Culbertson, then in the prime of life, was there as the chief of the establishment, and gathered around him were his sixty or seventy subordinates, who constituted the garrison of the fort, with their wives and children; and the reader needs only to be told that a great majority of the former were Canadian and Louisiana French, of the class called *voyageurs*, to know that merriment and jollity reigned supreme. Several violins were in active operation, and to the flow of sweet sounds scores of nimble feet tripped merrily, and joyous voices mingled in the bursts of jovial song.

At last, in the midst of this rousing carnival, Major Culbertson arose and signalled silence. When the uproar had subsided sufficiently to permit his voice to be heard, he addressed the assembly in a little speech, in which he recounted the noble qualities of one of America's distinguished sons, dwelt particularly upon his services a few years before in behalf of the Fur Company, when he rescued it from a ruinous litigation that threatened its complete overthrow, and proposed that in his honor the post, then in process of construction in adobe, should from that time forward be known as Fort Benton.

With loud cheers his audience signified their approbation, the violins sruck up a lively air, the dancing was renewed with increased vigor, and passing from lip to lip of the hilarious assembly, the name of Fort Benton went forth to the world, and is now recorded in millions of maps from one end of civilization to the other.

Old Fort Benton has gone to wreck and ruin, and is now deserted, but the town of Benton has been gradually increasing in size. The place was first surveyed in 1859 by Col. DeLacy. Since then other surveys have taken place, and the title of the townsite is per-

OCCIDENTAL
SALOON,

FRONT STREET,

Fort Benton, - - - - - Montana.

NICK WELSH, PROPRIETOR.

This popular resort at the Head of River Navigation, having just been refitted and newly decorated throughout in the most ELEGANT STYLE, with every convenience for its patrons, makes it one of the

FINEST ESTABLISHMENTS OF THE KIND IN THE TERRITORY.

THE BAR

Is beautifully fitted up, and stocked with the BEST BRANDS of

Wines, Liquors and Cigars,

Which will be found second to none in the town.

LIQUORS BY THE GLASS, FLASK OR GALLON.

PATRONAGE SOLICITED AND SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

"Call and Sample my Brands."

NICK WELSH, PROPRIETOR.

facted according to law. The town is beautifully situated on one of the low bottoms bordering the Missouri. There is much room for expansion left, and should immigration do its proper duty toward the place, according to its deserts, Benton will be at no far off day one of the largest cities of the Territory.

Benton has seen very prosperous days in the past, but being brought about by artificial means, they were of short duration. Whenever the Territory at large did well, whenever rich diggings were struck and the miners were "flush," Benton could be seen engaged in reaping a rich harvest. To this place every one on his way to the States had to come, and as only the prosperous miner or business man could undertake the journey, the population of Benton, though but a floating one, was of a prosperous kind, and somewhat given to lavish liberality. A person who has not visited the place since its earlier days will be astonished at the change which has baen wrought there within so short a time. A wonderful change, indeed! A population of uncertain character, with doubtful means of support, has changed into a well-to-do community of solid business men, with a legitimate trade. Excellent schools are established, churches are building, and but few of the landmarks of olden times remain to remind one of Benton as it was.

The busines houses of Benton are—

I. G. Baker & Co., Freighters, Contractors, Dealers in General Merchandise, and Proprietors of the Baker Line of Steamers.
T. C. Power & Bro., Freighters, Contractors, Agricultural Implements, and Proprietors of the Benton Line of Steamers.
Kleinschmidt & Bro., General Merchandising, Forwarding and Commission House.
W. S. Wetzel & Co., Meneral Merchandise, Traders and Forwarders.
Murphy, Neel & Co., General Merchandise, Forwarders and Freighters.
M. A. Flanagan, Druggist.
Benton Market, Tingley Bros.
Smith & Castner, Coal Dealers.
Patrick Murphy, Dairy.
Centennial Hotel, by R. R. Mills.
Overland Hotel, Hunsberger and Matkin.
Star Bakery, Gamble & Lee.
River Market, Frank Baine.
Dr. W. E. Hunter. Drugs and Physician.
Our House, Evans & Savage.
J. J. Donnelly, Attorney at Law.
Mrs. Annie Grafs, Dressmaking,
J. W. Wheelock, Physician.
G. W. Crane, Stationers and Tobacco.
L. H. Rosencrans, Saddlery and Harness.
Trailkill & Crawford, Stable.
Lilly & Co., Billiard Hall.
Cassady & McDevitt, Benton Stables.
Geo. Croft, "Medicine Lodge" Saloon.
Evans & Co., Liquors.
Occidental Saloon, Nick Welsh.
H. J. Wackerlin, Tinner.
Overland Billiard Parlor, by Sowers and Preston.
Break of Day House, by Lee Isabel.
Exchange Saloon, J. C. Bourassa.
Isaac and Rachard Mee, Blacksmiths.
August Beckman, Saddlery and Harness.
Wm. Foster, Barber.
Wm. Joyce, Bootmaker.
L. T. Marshall, Auctioneer.
Milli Reynolds, Boarding House.
O. C. Morston, Painter.
J. J. Healy, Sheriff.
Fort Benton *Record*, W. H. Buck, Editor and Proprietor. J. J. Healy, Business Manager.
I. G. Baker & Co's Line of Steamers.
"Benton Line of Steamers," T. C. Power & Co.
Coulson Line of Steamers, Geo. Clendenin, Contracting Agent.

William Todd.
John W. Tatem.
Jacob A. Kanouse.
Arthur B. Keeler.
Geo. W. Crane.

FORT MAGINNIS

Is situated about 60 miles north west of Fort Shaw, in the N. W. corner of the county; is an Indian trading post. The adjacent country is well adopted for stock raising. Grain and vegetables of all hardy kinds are produced in abundance by the farmers. The valley of Birch creek, on which Fort Maginnis is located, in an agricultural point of view, is far above the average, there being water without limit, but timber is not abundant, while but fifteen miles away in the foot hills, plenty of fur and pine can be found. The settlement consists of about twenty-five families.

OLD AGENCY

Is situated 105 miles north of Helena, and 75 miles west of Fort Benton. Population seventy.

Hamilton & Hazlett, General Merchandise.

PIEGAN

Is situated north west from Helena. Distance from Fort Shaw 80 miles, and from Helena and Fort Benton about the same distance, viz: 140 miles, this is the post office address for the agency of the Blackfeet Indians. All the contiguous country is a reservation for that tribe.

CUSTER COUNTY.

COUNTY OFFICIALS.

Sheriff	Thos. Irvine.
Treasurer	Chas. W. Savage.
Clerk and Recorder	T. B. Wilson.
Assessor	A. P. Flanagan.
Superintendent of Schools	Jas. Turner.
Probate Judge	A. Carmichael.
County Commissioners	D. F. McMillan, Jno. C. Guy, William VanGasken.

This county was erected by the Legislature, February, 1879, and named in honor of the lamented Gen. Geo. A. Custer, the hero of the Little Big Horn on June 25, 1876. This county is 330 miles long and 137 miles wide, containing 45,210 square miles. The famous and navigable river, the Yellowstone, flows through its center, and the Big Horn, Powder, Tongue, Rosebud, Little Horn and Little Missouri rivers are within its borders, while traversing it are the Big Horn, Wolf, Panther and Powder River ranges, giving an abundance of scenery to meet the varied tastes of all. In the northern and northeastern portion are many bad lands, while in other localities the valleys are numerous, rich and fertile, and will average under 4,000 feet in elevation. Timber is plenty, such as cottonwood, box-elder, pine, hemlock, spruce and cedar. The hunter's wants, be they ever so varied, will here be fully met, from the largest to the most diminutive—buffalo, elk, black and white tailed deer, bear, mountain sheep; among the feathered tribe all that his fancy could expect. while the rivers are full of trout.

Coal has been found in many localities, it needing but a cheaper mode of transportation to bring it within the reach of all. From Bozeman to Miles City the country is rapidly settling up. Vegetables and grain are thrifty, and find a ready market in either direction. In following down the Yellowstone river a great change is noticed, the climate gradually becomes milder, and corn, fruits and others of a more tender variety are noticed. As yet farming is in its incipiency in this county, but the developments thus far made prove the soil capable of great production and most easily worked.

Population, about 1,600.

Lately relieved of the hostile Sitting Bull and his murderous bands of Sioux Indians, it is most astonishing to contemplate the gigantic strides made by this young county in civilization.

COULSON.

Is situated 148 miles east of Bozemen, 177 miles west of Miles City, and 45 miles west of Fort Custer. Population, 35. The business houses are:

David Courier, General Merchandise.
John Harr, Saloon and Merchandise.
J. J. Alderson, Boarding House and Telegraph Office.
Day & Greenwood, running P. W. McAdow's saw mill.

Coulson is situated on the north bank of the Yellowstone river and on the military and telegraph road to Fort Custer. At the crossing is a fine ferry, with a 1¼ inch steel wire rope.

ETCHETAH.

Located 35 miles from Fort Custer, 235 from Bozeman, 11 from Miles City. Terry's Landing is located one mile below, and is a one company post, with Junction City three miles above the mouth of the Big Horn, also the junction of the Rock Creek, Etchetah, Bozeman and Tongue river mail routes. The population is about 100.

McCormick & Co. do a general merchandise business. There are two saloons, two hotels and one blacksmith and wagon shop.

JUNCTION CITY.

This place is almost "a few days old," and is located on the Yellowstone one mile above Terry's Landing, or Big Horn Depot. At this depot all supplies for Fort Custer are landed. The population at present is about 150.

McCormick & Co., General Merchandise.
Flood & McQuestion, Blacksmiths.
Brown & Davis, Saloon.
Dave Roberts, Saloon.
R. B. Lyon, Hotel.
H. C. Williams, Merchandise.
Geo. P. Walters, Telegraph Operator.
Dave Conklin.
Frank McPartland.
John M. Thornton, Livery Stable.
Eugene Irwin, Express and Stage Agent.

MILES CITY.

Situated on the south bank of Tongue river, and surrounded by a grove of magnificent cottonwoods, it is 337 miles by stage from Bozeman. To think that a couple of years ago this was a vast unexplored region, which the gallant fight of General Custer, now so fresh in our minds, has brought into prominence, and to-day we find a nicely located and rapidly building up city of 450 people. Its mercantile advantages and interests are large. The only disadvantage Miles City has is the scarcity of timber, the supply not meeting the demands for rapid growth; but companies are now organized for the floating of that needed article down Tongue river, and this season it will be well supplied.

Miles City was formerly located two miles from its present site, and only in July last was it moved to the more eligible place it now occupies. The Tongue river valley is most fertile, and will support a large population. The former troubles with the Indians have kept this from being settled, but now the large post of Fort Keogh is located a very short drive from Miles City, the hostile Sioux are driven from this garden spot, and we may now look for a steady immigration to this quarter. The steamboats passing back and forth at once insure cheap transportation and freight rates from the East. The number of boats arriving from Bismarck and elsewhere the last season was 54.

The business houses are:

Broadwater, Hubble & Co., General Merchandise.
Paul McCormick & Co., General Merchandise.
Savage & Ninninger, Merchandise, Fire Arms, etc.
J. J. Graham, Groceries, Liquors, Cigars, etc.
M. Cahn, Liquors, etc.
J. M. Gilman, Hardware.
Phillip Zimmerman, Tailor.
Mr. Keogh, Tailor.
Ringer & McMillan, Livery Stable.
Mr. Basinski, Stationery, Books, etc.
Wm. Reece, Saloon.
Chris. Hehli, Barber Shop.

It is hardly necessary to say that, like other quickly built places, it has its quota of games for the unwary to meet his full wants.

YOUNG'S POINT.

Is situated five miles from Clark's Fork, 80 from Fort Custer, and 120 from Bozeman. This point is quite new and mostly unsettled. Good specimens of gold have been found on Clark's Fork. As a stock country it is of the very best, and the "bottom" is a perfect paradise. In extent it is about forty miles long by from two to twelve miles in width, and is bounded on the north by a chain of mountains, and on the south by the beautiful Yellowstone river. Cottonwood, box-elder, ash, cedar and pine are found in abundance. The ravines on the north side are deep, and would afford good shelter for thousands of stock, besides having timber and table shelter. Water for irrigating purposes can be taken from the Yellowstone river at a small expense, though most of the farmers deem this unnecessary. A. J. Young says he has never seen finer vegetables in Ohio than are raised in this bottom. During this season connection will be made with this point by steamer up the Yellowstone. Freight for Bozeman and vicinity can easily be landed here, and no doubt much of it will be ere long Captain Marsh and others have promised to deliver the same for $3 from St. Louis, while freighting from this point to Bozeman can be done for $1 per hundred pounds. Hunting is most excellent, such as buffalo, elk, deer, and thousands of antelope, sufficient to meet the wants of any sportsman, while the rivers abound in trout. It is indeed surprising that so good a locality should be overlooked, as at this time but 1,000 acres are under cultivation.

Messrs. Courrier and Hare carry a general stock of merchandise, while Mr. P. W. McAdow has a 20-horse power steam saw mill in constant operation. The latter party will shortly erect a flour mill, and thus make use of the quantities of water power. A. J. Young keeps the hotel.

DEER LODGE COUNTY.

COUNTY OFFICIALS.

Sheriff	J. S. McAndrews.
Treasurer	Lewis Coleman.
Assessor	Con Murphy.
Clerk and Recorder	J. E. Dickey.
Probate Judge	Orren Emerson.
Superintendent of Schools	C. H. Hardenbrook.
County Surveyor	D. L. McFarland.
Coroner	E. T. Owen.
County Commissioners	J. Y. Batterton, H. H. Zenor, Geo. W. Morse.

Deer Lodge county derives its name from the Hot Springs mound situated in the middle of the Deer Lodge valley, which was called by the Snake Indians "the white-tained deer's lodge," from the fact of those deer being very plentiful in the swamps in that vicinity, and from the resemblance that the mound bore to an Indian lodge on a winter's morning, when the steam rose from the hot spring on its summit.

A settlement on the Deer Lodge river, at the mouth of the Cottonwood, was established there in 1862 and was first known as Labarge City, afterwards Cottonwood, and then Deer Lodge City, the present county seat. The county was organized by the first Territorial Legislature, February 2d, 1865. The county seat was then located at Silver Bow City, which was then a thriving little town outnumbering Deer Lodge in population, but it soon began to decline, and Ophir, Snow Shoe, Jefferson, Washington, Bear and Elk gulches being struck, the majority of the population shifted to the other end of the county, and in 1866 the county seat was removed to Deer Lodge City—the Town Site Company donating the blocks where the court house and jail now stand, although they were not erected until 1868. Prior to the session of the Legislature which ceded that part of the county east of the Rocky Mountains to Choteau county, Deer Lodge was truly a princely domain. It is bounded on the north and east by Lewis and Clarke and Jefferson counties, on the south by Beaverhead and on the west by Missoula county. The Rocky Mountains bend around the southern end of the county like a fish-hook—in fact, fairly inclosing it and Beaverhead on all sides, save at the northwest. Besides this, numerous spurs of the main range run through it from north to south.

The county is one of the richest in both gold and silver mines, and might appropriately be called the banner county in this respect.

The developments being made establish the fact that its entire area is but a network of the precious metals. During the past two years the owners of the more valuable mining ground have erected some of the best hoisting works, with all modern appliances, to be found in the Territory.

Deer Lodge county has indeed had many "hard knocks," ups, and downs, with first one, and to be succeeded by some other excitement, creating a roving spirit. Where the gold could be taken out so easily, as was the case in early days, or ten and fourteen years ago, its people would not be contented to settle down on some good silver, copper or lead find, as the facilities for working such ores were not to be had except at great expense from distant parts, which outlay could only be afforded by the most wealthy, and those with an abundance of this world's goods had as yet not made Montana their residence, but were composed of the hardy prospector, who, with his "cayuse," a pair of blankets, pick, etc., could hastily depart for each new find--the Western spirit prevailing, to do quickly and leave the country. Indeed, we think but few of the early comers ever had the thought of living forever in the section. But as time progressed, rich diggings were struck and permanent methods became requisite. It was not until this roving spirit could die out that capital could be induced to invest in such an uncertainty. For several years the fabulous wealth of her ditches remained as nature had left them, to be trodden over at times. Little did the prospector imagine the treasures which were beneath his feet. Among the more prominent localities of the earlier days were the following placers: Butte, Silver Bow, Rocker, Boulder, German gulch, French gulch, Highland gulch, McClellan gulch, Lincoln and Cable—each having their turn of interest and excitement known only by the early settler and prospector. But little coined money was to be seen, and those who did have any had a curiosity. Everything was sold as representing so many ounces of her gold dust. Wages were from $6 to $7 per day, and merchandise very high.

The famous gold bonanza, the Penobscot, lies in this county, and bids fair to produce more money from its "discovery" than all the placer mines have done, from the days of "Gold Tom's" sluice boxes till the present time.

The Atlantic Cable, a gold quartz mine, is also very rich and has yielded its thousand dollars per day for every day's run.

McClellan and Lincoln still send their thousands each season from their gold placers, and the Philipsburg silver mines send their regular supply of bars and bullion; also Cariboo, Pioneer and Blackfoot still send in their dust. But, best of all are the mines and mills of Butte, Montana's silver queen, in the southeastern corner. These, sufficiently developed to prove their vast uulimited riches, constitute it the great central bulwark of Montana's permanent prosperity.

The North Pacific was located in 1869, and is thought to be an extension of the Atlantic Cable. The Pyrenees, in Georgetown district; the Whimdoodle, Pittsburg, Rosa Whitford, in the Silver Lake district; the Belmont (near the Penobscot), the Whippowil, the Blue Bird—in fact the list could almost be endless, and a better description of each occurs with the town in which each is located.

An immense deposit of iron ore is located near Butte and Cable City. At the latter place a smelter will be built this summer for the reduction of this valuable metal. Fuel and water are handy, and if the process proves a success it will not be long ere Montana will furnish the iron for the manufacture of her machineries.

A mountain of beautiful marble lies but fourteen miles from the county seat; fire-clay, plumbago, building stone of the finest, and we might almost say "what the eye would fancy the hand could obtain."

In addition to her immense mineral deposits, this county is well represented in agricultural and stock raising pursuits. Deer Lodge valley in extent is about forty by ten miles, is most fertile and productive, and, strange to say, such lands are by no means fully settled. A most magnificent view of this valley is given from the summit of the range on the road to Helena. The valleys of Blackfoot and Flint also occupy their share of attention. The products of these valleys do not begin to equal the demand required in the new towns and places springing up, and much is brought from a distance, which fact of itself is enough to induce more farming enterprise than at present exists. Timber is most abundant, a fact which so much aids in the development of her mines—indeed most requirements are almost at their doors. How different this is in the more southwestern mining regions—say Nevada, where wood and timbers are at so great a distance, it becomes their greatest expense.

In the stockraising districts the cattle are never fed. They contain 25,000 head, which include 2,000 head of milch cows; also, 15,000 head of sheep, with 75,000 pounds of wool; 150,000 pounds of butter and cheese annually; 1,000,000 acres of land have been surveyed, and 25,000 acres improved. The products from this source are about 50.000 bushels of potatoes, 15,000 tons of hay, 1,000,000 pounds of cabbage, peas and other vegetables, 130,000 bushels of grain, and ever 1,000,000 feet of sawed lumber.

Mount Powell, twenty miles west of Deer Lodge City, rises to a height of 10,500 feet, and there are many other peaks and high mountain ranges neighboring, to be seen from any points. This gives a most picturesque and unlimited scenery. Many clear and beautiful lakes are to be found high up in the mountains, supplied by the many springs and little cascades issuing from the snow-clad peaks in the distance. Flint Creek Falls, ten miles south of Philipsburg, form a perfect succession of cascades in its natural course, with heavy foliage hanging in masses, in its way to the valley, thousands of feet below.

The Deer Lodge Mineral Springs, situated on the stage road to Helena, eighteen miles from Deer Lodge, are noted for their health-giving qualities, and have meritoriously obtained the notice given them. They are conducted by Drs. Mitchell & Mussigbrod—the former almost constantly residing there, and relieved by the latter, who is a practitioner at Butte City. The temperature of these springs ranges above 120°. The analysis of its waters reveal iron, soda and iodine. The main spring forms a cone about fifty feet in diameter at the base and thirty feet high, containing a fine warm spring. Near this cone are some forty other springs. The hotel and bath rooms near by have been built at an expense of $16,000, with all the requirements needed for the treatment ot its sojourners. Here the Territorial charges—insane and others—find the best of accommodations.

BEARTOWN.

Situated 50 miles northeast of Deer Lodge. Population, 200.

J. Abascal & Co., General Merchandise, Clothing, etc.
Z. Brown, General Merchandise, Clothing, etc.
Paul Pelletier, Saloon.
John Lesan, Saloon.
Dennis Mariton, Saloon.

BLACKFOOT.

Located in Deer Lodge county, and 27 miles from Deer Lodge City. The first ditch was carried in by Batton & Pemberton, in 1865; next the Ohio ditch, completed by Pounds & Green. The principal claim holders on what is known as Ophir bar are, first, a lot of Chinamen; next in order, Messrs. Quigley & Quigley, William Pearl, Bratton, Pemberton & Quigley, and Bratton.

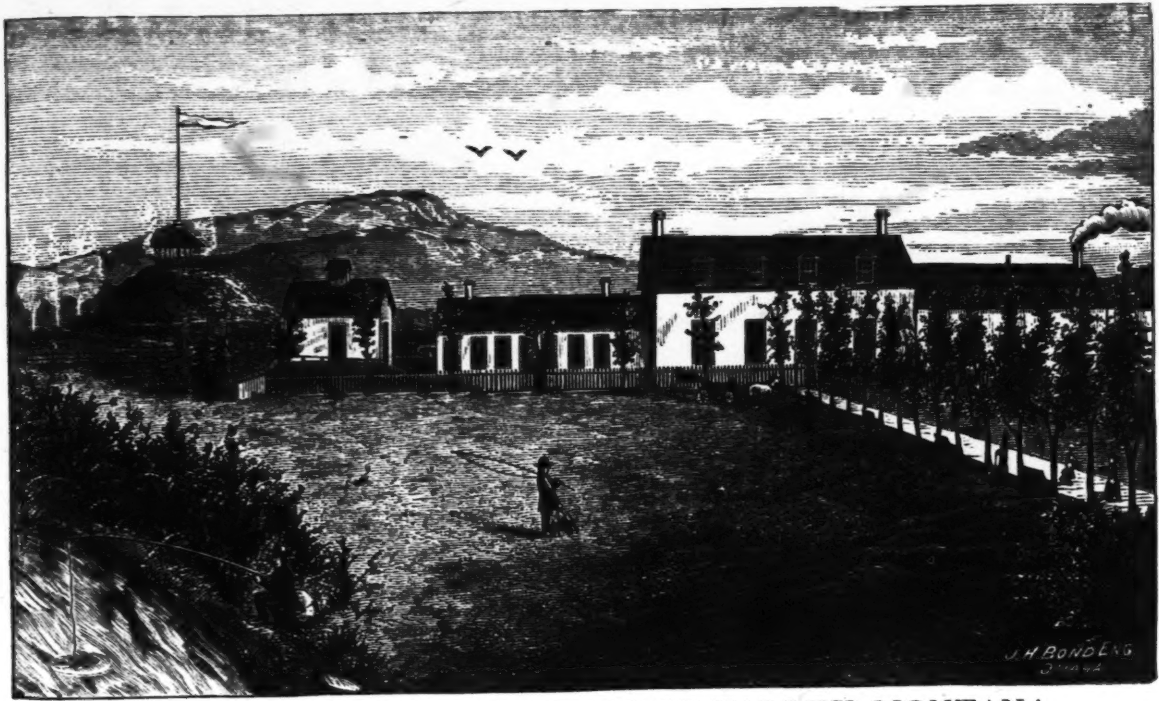
The next location is known as Nelson Hill. First in order, Stone & Co., Hubbard & Quigley, Davis & Co., Kimberly & Co.

In Ophir gulch, above Blackfoot, Lee Montgomery & Co., Steve Troutman, and some Chinamen.

In Eureka gulch are Hubbard & Co., Echols & Co., and a Mr. Dana.

On Carpenter's Bar we find Pounds, Green and McLain, Pounds & Green, and the Bed-rock Flume. In the upper part of the gulch, Joshua Lincoln & Co., H. Curtis, John Collins, Mr. Brown, and Charles Lindley.

In the upper portion of Snowshoe gulch are Kelley & Co., Otto & Co., Johnson & Co., and a Chinese company. On the tributaries of the same, Mr. McKay.



MINERAL SPRINGS, DEER LODGE VALLEY. MONTANA.

The business interests in Blackfoot are represented by

J. R. Quigley, General Merchandise.
C. Birdseye, General Merchandise and Postmaster.
Sol. Speir, General Merchandise.
Quigley & Eley, Butchers.
John Hall, Saloon.
Geo. Schwartz, Hotel.
Theo. Davis, Stable and Blacksmith Shop.

The population is estimated at 150.

BUTTE CITY.

This second most important city in Montana is situated on the slope above Summit valley, seven miles above Silver Bow. In May, 1864, G. O. Humphreys and William Allison came to Butte, and camped above where the city now stands, on Babboon gulch, prospecting for one month, returning to Virginia City for provisions, and early in June returned to Butte for permanent residence. These were the city's first settlers. They located the Missoula lode, and formed what is known as the Missoula Company. Soon after, Dennis Leary and H. H. Porter, who had been fishing on the Big Hole river, followed the wagon tracks of Humphreys and Allison into camp, being favorably impressed with the ore from the Missoula lode. Probably the first lead started in this Summit valley district was the Black Chief, formerly the old Deer Lodge, discovered early in 1864 by Charles Murphy, May, William Graham and Frank Madison; and right here occurs a most noteworthy event. At the time Humphreys & Allison came into the valley no stakes were stuck, nor were there any signs of any work having been done, except on what is known as the Original lode, on which was found a hole four or five feet deep. Near the hole were elk horns, which had been used as "gads." From all indications this hole had been dug years before, but by whom there is no way of telling, and it will probably never be known. In the fall of 1864 rich placers were discovered in the vicinity of Butte, and in August the same yeer the first mining district was formed, with William Allison, President, and G. O. Humphreys, Recorder. In the fall of 1864 the old town of Butte was located on Town gulch. During October, 1864, rich placers came to view at Silver Bow creek, below where that town now stands, and people began gathering from all directions. A new district was formed in the lower part of the gulch, known as Summit Mountain district, W. K. Cogswell, Recorder. Silver Bow soon became a town. During the winter of 1864-5 it was a lively place, and many lodes were recorded. In the spring of 1865 Summit Mountain district was divided, and claims numbers 75 to 310 were formed into Independence district. During the winter of 1864-5, while stores were being started at Silver Bow, Ford & Dresser established a store in Butte. Hon. Sidney Edgerton, at that time Governor, appointed G. O. Humphreys Recorder. He was succeeded by E. N. Lewis, with C. E. Irvine, Probate Judge; Fred. Burr, Sheriff; Louis McMurtry, County Treasurer. The first court in Deer Lodge county was held at Silver Bow, July 10, 1865, Hon. L. P. Williston presiding; C. E. Irvine, Clerk of the Court; E. B. Phelps, District Attorney; F. H. Burr, Sheriff, and Geo. M. Pinney, U. S. Marshal. The first political convention in the county was the Democratic, at Silver Bow, the latter part of June, 1865, with James Stuart, Chairman, and Robert Wells, Secretary. The first election was held September 1st, 1865, and by popular vote the county seat was removed to Deer Lodge, where it now is. The first recorded death, of which there is any information, was Mr. Dresser, of Ford & Dresser. He died at the Hot Springs near Helena, in the spring of 1866.

The ups and downs of Butte, until 1874, are many, coming and going, as one excitement after the other was reported; but many of the older settlers, having unbounded faith in an uncovered bonanza, "stuck it out," as per Western phrase. In fact but little encouragement was offered to new comers through the years of 1870-4. In January, 1875, many who had been prospecting in various parts of the Territory began returning, when W. L. Farlan made some important discoveries on the Trevonia. During the summer of the same year the first mill—ten stamps—was completed (now the Dexter mill). The same year John How and others commenced the erection of the Centennial mill. On January 2, 1875, the Alice mine was located, from which time Butte began to assert her importance, and in the next four years we find her with a population of 2,911, classified as follows: 21 years and upwards, 2,139; 10 to 21, 189; 5 to 10, 257; under 5, 215; colored, 19. Chinese, 92. Walkerville being lately designated as a separate district, takes away 363, leaving Butte with the above figures. Mines are being opened, mills erected, and log and other buildings known to the early and timid settlers are gradually giving way to more substantial brick and stone structures, until at the present moment we find fine fire-proof stores and dwellings, and a brick school structure costing $20,000.

The following mills are in operation:

Name of Mills.	*No. Stamps:*	*Tons of Ore Crushed 24 hours.*
Alice	20	26
Silver Bow	20	26
Dexter	15	20
Davis	10	15
Young & Roudebush	8	12
Centennial	5	8
Grove Gulch	5	8
Clipper	5	8
Totals	88	123

A 5-stamp mill at Divide creek is also running on Butte ore.

During this summer other stamps are to be added, and also improvements in hoisting machinery. In addition to the mills are smelting works owned by R. K. Williams & Co., and running on ore from the Gagnon mine. Also five arastras.

Among the many mines now in working order the following may be enumerated as the most important: The Alice, Magna Charta. Lexington, Fraction, Cora, Frank Moulton, Stevens, Pacific, Travonia, Gagnon, La Plata, Original, Mountain, National Company, Late Acquisition, Andy Johnson, Burlington—in fact the list could be made quite lengthy.

To give the product of the mines and mills for 1878 is a most difficult matter, but suffice it to say that $1,500,000 is a very close figure. This does not include the very large amounts of high grade ore which have been purchased by ore buyers, and shipped by them by teams to the railroad. We look for a large increase in the developments of the mines in and around Butte this summer. In fact, prospecting has proved that it is but a network of hidden treasures for miles in extent, both north and west of the town site. During the season of 1878 there was paid out for freight to one forwarding company by her merchants $140,000, as the books of that company will show. Besides this, large amounts have been contracted for and hauled in by private parties, Walker Bros. shipping nearly 1,000,000 pounds, all of which does not appear in the above.

There were shipped to the railroad, through the Diamond R Company, 1,310 tons of ore of the following value:

Silver	$899,000
Gold	84,000
Total	$983,000

with 200 tons shipped by private means. This does not include the copper value, of which much of it runs from 22 to 35 per cent.

The first school was started in the winter of 1866-7. At present her public schools are under the management of Prof. R. B. Hassell. Number drawing school moneys, 445; number children enrolled, 255. The school building is a fine brick structure, but with the rapid increase of population is already inadequate. The Methodist, Catholic, Episcopalian and Presbyterian denominations are represented.

The following societies in Butte are in good working order:

Butte Lodge No. 22, A. F. and A. M. J. F. Beck, W. M.; Chas. S. Warren, Sec'y.

Deer Lodge Chapter No. 3, A. F. and A. M. W. A. Clark, H. P.; J. M. Merrill, Secretary.

Fidelity Lodge No. 3, I. O. O. F. Henry McMurphy, N. G.; Robt. Yeldell, V. G.; L. E. Holmes, Secretary; Wm. Hamilton, Treasurer.

Young Folks Christian Association, Prof. R. B. Hassell, President.

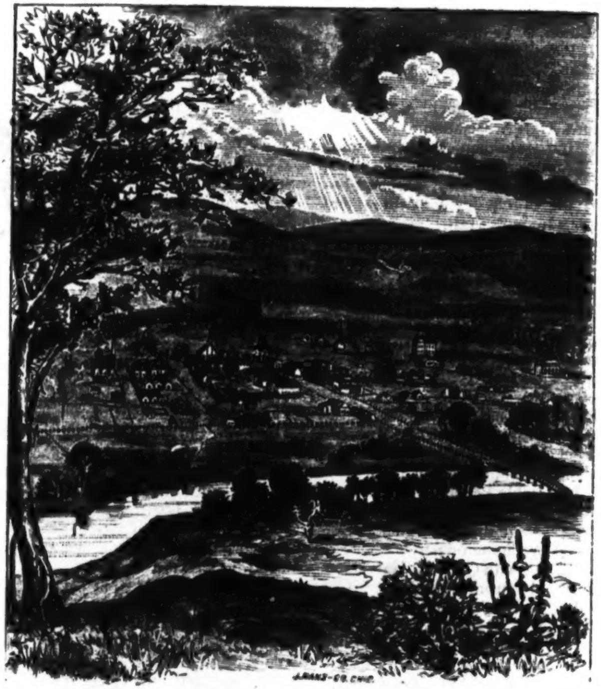
N. S. V. Dancing Club, giving their socials on alternate weeks during the winter season. Also one Good Templar's Lodge.

BUTTE CITY DIRECTORY.

Anderson, Fred. C., barber, Main street.
Allen, Dave G., with King & Lowry, Main street.
Allen, J. S., saloon, Main street,
Amidon, Emma, boarding house, upper Butte.
Arthur, J. K., contractor.
Arcade Chop House, Main street, John Mann, proprietor.
Abascal, J., merchant.
Allen, J. F., proprietor Butte Foundry.
Baker, T. T., U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor.
Barret, A. H., Justice of the Peace, Park street.
Bacon, J. H., carpenter, Main street.
Banking House of Donnell, Clark & Larabie, Main street.
Banking House of S. T. Hauser & Co., Main street.
Barnett, H., dry goods and clothing.
Beehrer, Geo. W., milk dealer.
Benjamin, Geo., proprietor Kennedy's stable.
Beck, J. F., Deputy Sheriff and Commissioner.
Beal, Dr. G. W., proprietor Centennial Hotel.
Beal, Perry H., bookkeeper Centennial Hotel.
Bernard, A. W. mining operator.
Bennett, T. A., of Davis & Bennett, assayers, Main street.
Bielenberg, Nick, Empire Market.
Black, John E., blacksmith shop.
Blum, Charles, dry goods and clothing.
Bohler, Joseph, jeweler.
Bowler, T. F. & Co., news dealers, cigars and stationery.
Bowler, H. H., with T. F. Bowler & Co.
Bowes, J. M., furniture dealer.
Bonner, E. L. & Co., dry goods and clothing.
Bogk, Gustavus, bakery.
Brown & Frank, wholesale dealers in liquors and cigars.
Breitenbutcher, F., bootmaker.
Boardman, W. T., of Trisberger & Boardman, mine owner.
Brown, H. T., manager Butte *Miner*.
Butte *Miner*, published by the *Miner* publishing Company.
Butte City Stable, Broadway.
Butler, James, of Brown & Butler, saloon.
Butte Restaurant, Broadway.
Butte Lodging House, Main street.
Butte Foundry, J. F. Allen, proprietor.
Bynum, C. G., Broadway.
Caplice, John & Co., general merchandise.
Catholic Church.
Caldwell, H. C., of Stanchfield & Co., variety hall.
Centennial Hotel, G. W. Beal, proprietor.
Centennial Brewery, Main street.
Centennial Mill, lower town.
City Market, P. Porcher, proprietor, Main street.
City Hotel, H. Morier, proprietor.
Clark, W. A., banker, of Donnell, Clark & Larabie.
Clark, Jos. K., mill owner.
Clark, J. Ross, cashier, Donnell, Clark & Larabie.
Cohen, D., sr., general merchandise.
Coleman, W. & Co., cigars, tobaccos and notions.
Cohen, Alex., general merchandise.
Copinus, W. clothing and furnishings.
Cohen, D. H., auction and commission.
Connell, J. M., of E. L. Bonner & Co.
Courtney, S. H., bookkeeper with E. L. Bonner & Co.
Cook, Fred., clerk Girton House.
Criderman, M. D., artist.
Cusson, L., of Union House.
Davis & Bennett, assayers.
Davis, M., of above.
Daley & Stack, Centennial Saloon.
Daley, Thos., of above.
Davis, A. J., prop. Lexington mine and Davis' foundry.
Dellinger & Hyde, hardware, stoves, etc.
Dellinger, D. N., of above.
Dell, Albert B., with King & Lowry.
Dingley, Mrs. M. A., dressmaking, Dexter mill.
Dovenspeck, John, Eureka Market.
Doe, Miss Mattie A., dressmaking.
Donnell, Clark & Larabie, bankers.
Dusseau, A. J., photographic art gallery.
Dunn, W. T., painter.
Dwyer, Dan., stone contractor and saloon, Bridge street.
Ehrich, Charles, proprietor Montana Hotel.
Episcopal Church, in school house.
Evans, David M., superintendent Lexington mine.
Eureka Market, Bielenberg & Dovenspeck.
Farrady, Adam, mining operator.
Farrell, Dennis, Pony Saloon.
Farmer's Corral, I. W. Stoner, prop.
Farlin, J. A., mining, and boarding house.
Fitschen, Geo., Keg Sample Rooms.
Fitzsimmons, Jas., of Stanchfield & Co., variety hall.

Foster, Lee W. & Co., general merchandise.
Foster, Lee W., of above.
Forbis, William, constable.
Forbis, John F., attorney at law.
Fox, Jas. D., jeweler.
Freyschlag, Ed. C., of Fred. Gamer & Co.
Frankfort, Geo., with E. L. Bonner & Co.
Frank, H. L., of Brown & Frank.
Gamer, Fred. & Co., boots and shoes.
Girton House, Robert Girton, prop.
Girton, Robert, of above.
Gleason, Dr. F. E., dentist.
Hauser, S. T. & Co., bankers, Main street.
Halvorson, C. A. B., jewelry and watchmaking.
Hale, Geo. T., druggist.
Hassell, Prof. R. B., superintendent Butte schools.
Houser, C. B., wholesale and retail cigars and liquors.
Hargrave, W. L., bootmaker, Park street.
Hamilton, Wm., bootmaker, Broadway.
Haskell, N. G., with Geo. T. Hale & Co.
Hart, Geo. L., with Brown & Frank.
Hines, Geo. A., watchmaker, with C. A. B. Halvorson.
Holmes, Dr. L. E., physician.
Hoops, Thos., liquors and produce dealer.
Hough, Dr. C. P., physician.
Housewirth, Simon, proprietor Butte Stable.
Humphreys, G. O., Atlantic and Pacific Tunnel Co.
Hyde, Jos. A., of Dellinger & Hyde.
Irvine, Caleb E., Justice of the Peace.
Internal Revenue Office, Chas. S. Warren, Collector.
Jack, Wm. M., of Kinna & Jack.
Jacobs, Henry, clothing and furnishing.
Jackey, Chris.,harness maker, broadway.
Johnson, Alex., book-keeper, Donnell, Clarke and Larabie.
Johnson, Sam, Clerk in Post Office.
Jones, Wesley W., Clerk " "
Jones. R. S., mine owner.
Johnson, Geo. B. Editor Butte *Miner*.
Kallbacker & Co., tobacco, etc.
Kelley, Mrs. proprietoress St. Paul Restaurant.
Keg Saloon, Chas. Swan, prop.
Keg Sample Rooms, G. Fitschen, prop.
Kinna & Jack, hardware stores, etc.
King & Lowry, saloon and billiard hall.
King, Silas F.. of King & Lowry.
Kleinschmidt, H. F. C.
Lavell, & Co., lumber dealers.
Lavell, Thos. of above.
Lavell, Godfrey, of above.
Largey, P. A., mine omner, etc.
Lewis, I. L., with S. T. Hauser & Co.,
Leggat, Jno. A., mine owner, Centennial Hotel.
Leggat, R. D., mine owner.
Lowry, T. M. of King & Lowry.
Loeber, Fred, butcher.
Louis, Sam'l, of W. T. Colman & Co.
Mantle, Lee, Agent Union Pacific Ex. Co. Diamond R Freight Line, and Oneida Salt Works.
Mantle, Alfred, clerk U. P. Ex. Co.
Mathews, Jas. wholesale and retail liquors and cigars.
Mathews, J. W., book keeper with above.
Manning, Thos. H. assayer.
Mayer, Henry, auction, commission and loan office.
Mayer. Max. E., assayer.
Mammoth Livery and Feed Stable, Park st.
Marsh, Geo. F., U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor.
Manning, L. E., book keeper with Caplice & Co.
Marchesseau & Valiton, general merchandise.
Marchesseau, S., of above.
Marchesseau, J. book-keeper with above.
Mann, Jno., prop Arcade Chop House.
Martin, J. P., with L. W. Foster & Co.
Masonic Hall Association.
Marsh & Warren, surveyors and collectors.
Meyer, J. H.. salesman for L. W. Foster & Co.
Mendelsohn, D. & Son, dry goods and clothing.
Mendelsohn, D,, of above.
Mendelsohn, Julics, of above.
Miners' Hospital, Dr. Whitford, physician.
Mordant, Julius, with G. W. Newkirk.
Morier, Henry, prop. City Hotel.
Morris Bros., tobaccos, queensware and clothing.
Morris, J. L., of above.
Moore, C., with Alex. Cohen.
Montana Hotel, Chas. Ehrich, prop.
Morehouse, Ike, at King & Lowry.
Mussigbrod, Dr. Chas. F. Physician.
Mulville, Sam., blacksmith.
Murry, Jas., mine owner.
McCormick & Co., saloon.
McCormick, John, of above.
McKiernan, G. E., prop Mammoth Stable.
McLean, Wm., Agent for Thompson & Dodge.
McMurphy , Henry, Agent Chas. Blum.
McMillen & King, blacksmiths.
McMillen, Dan., of above.
McMahon, Peter, mine owner.
Nadeau, of Union House.
Newell, Mrs. E. L., dressmaking.

Newkirk, Geo. W., Sample Rooms.
Nevada Saloon, J. P. Pfeifer, prop.
Newell, J. P. contractor and millwright.
Nissler, Chris., prop. Silver Bow Brewery.
Noyes, John, mine owner.
New Variety Hall, Stanchfield & Co.
Odd Fellows Hall Association.
O'Rourke, Jno., salesman, Jas. Mathews.
Ornstein, J., prop. people's market.
Owsley's Hall, Wm. Owsley, proprietor.
Owsley, Wm., of Owsley & Valiton, and proprietor Owsley's Hall.
Parchen & D'Acheul, druggists.
Pack, J. A., assayer. Dexter Mill.
Perconia, Prof., music teacher.
Pettit, B., furniture dealer.
People's Market, Main st.
Pfeifer, J. P., proprietor Nevada Saloon.
Pfoff, Montain, prop, Butte Restaurant.
Photographic Art Gallery, A. J. Dusseau, proprietor.
Phelps, David, clerk Kinna & Jack.
Post Office, W. Egbert Smith, P. M.
Pony Saloon, Main st.
Presbyterian Church, at School Hall.
Ramstell, Joe, stable keeper.
Ray, Wm. of McCormick & Co.
Ralston, Alex. stage driver.
Ransom, Joel W,, mine owner.
Reynolds, E. D., with C. A. B. Halverson.
Reinshaw, R. M., furniture dealer.
Rickers, Mrs. G. B., dressmaker.
Reins, J. P., of L. E. Stanchfield & Co., constable.
Rogan, Mrs. M. C., dressmaker.
Savage, T. E., of Woodward & Savage.
Saville, J. F., schoolteacher.
Scott, Press, surveyor.
Shepard, Chas. F., with C. Blum.
Shields, Jas. of Caplice & Co.
Silver Brick Saloon, McCormick & Co.
Silver Bow Brewery, Main street.
Singer, J. C. furniture dealer.
Smith, Mrs. Lou P. Milinery.
Small, C. A., of Small & Brown.
Small & Brown, saloon.
Smith, W. Egbert, Postmaster.
Stanchfield, L. E. & Co., cigars and notions.
Stevens, William, mine owner.
Stack, Ed., of Daley & Stack, saloon.
Stewart, J. M. with King & Lowry.
Silver Butte Saloon, Small & Butler.
Stoner, I. W., proprietor Farmers Corral.
Stanchfield & Co., Charles F., proprietor Variety Hall.
Stuart, Sam'l A., Dexter Mill.
Suprenant, J. V., mill owner.
Summit Valley Lumber Co.
Sullivan, J. T., jeweler.
Tarbet, Mrs. B., boarding house.
Talbot, James A., mill owner.
Taylor's Variety Hall, Fred Taylor, prop.
Taylor, Fred, of above.
Taylor, H. W., of T. F. Bowler & Co.
Thompson & Hough, Physicians.
Thompson, J., of above.
Thompson, A. J., at King & Lowry.
Thomas, J. D. general merchandise.
Thornton, Col. J. C. C., attorney at law.
Thompson, with Lavell & Co.
Thompson & Dodge, lumber dealers.
Todd, George W., saloon.
Trisberger & Boardman, druggists.
Trisberger, J. A.. of above.
Trowbridge & Co., C. B. wholesale and retail liquors and cigars.
Turnbull, Dr. F. M., physician.
Union House, Casson & Nadeau.
Valiton, P., of Marchesseau & Valiton.
Valiton, H. G., of Owsley & Valiton.
Warren, Charles S., attorney at law, and Deputy Collector Internal Revenue.
Warren, Earle E.
Whitford, Dr. O. B. physician.
Williams, J. E., Hotel Centreville.
Wiebold, H., saloon and merchandise.
Will, A. K., jeweler.
Wissell, J. C. prop. Butte Lodging House.
Woodward & Savage, cigars and notions.
Woodward, Wm., of above.
Young Folks Christian Association



DEER LODGE CITY.

DEER LODGE CITY,

The county seat, is located on the east bank of the Deer Lodge River, has a population of 700; is quite prettily laid out, and contains many fine fire-proof places of business and handsome residences. There is also here located the Territorial penitentiary, the Collegiate Institute, a fine structure just completed at a cost of $20,000. The former quarters for this worthy college being in rented rooms, till its demands outgrowing the same, necessitated the building of the commodius structure occupying an elevated position overlooking all surroundings—a most appropriate situation. The county court house occupies the center of a large square, surrounded by a neat fence. Several Christian denominations are represented with fine buildings for public worship.

The *New North-West*, a large weekly paper, is here published by Jas. H. Mills and Brother. The issues of this paper reflects great credit on its management,. The paper is most ably edited, and not only represents its own county, but the interests of the Territory at large, and has a most extensive circulation.

A telegraph line connects Deer Lodge with Helena and the railroad, with a line now in course of construction to Butte City.

Deer Lodge City, besides being the county seat, and the location of several Territorial institutions, is a most thrifty business place, it being the natural center of a large field of transactions with the immense farming country surrounding and immediately adjacent thereto.

Among the most prominent business houses are—

Aspling, Thos, retail grocers.
Blum, Chas, dry goods and clothing.
Bonner, E. L. & Co., dry goods and clothing.
Bien, M., hardware and furniture.
Beardsley, O., barber.
Boisvert, R., saloon and bakery.
Bielenberg, C. P. H., city market.
Coleman, W. & Co. ammunition, cigars and notions.
Cosmopolitan Saloon, by Geo. Doll.
Dixon, W. U., attorney at law.
Dickey, J. E., County Clerk.
Deer Lodge Brewery, by Contancin & Fish.
Emmerson, Orren, Probate Judge.
First National Bank, of Donnell, Clark & Larabie.
Hugill, Sol, saloon and bakery.
Hanks, Porter, Physician.
Kleinschmidt & Bro., general merchandise.
Kennon & Zenor, hardware, stoves, etc.
Kenyon, D. S., retail grocer.
Lancing, P., boots and shoes.
Merchion, Jno., people's market.
Mitchell, A. H., Physician.
Murphy, Higgins, & Co., general merchandise.
Metropolitan Billiard Saloon, John Gerber.
Miller, N. B., saddlery and harness.
McBurney House, by Aylesworth & McFarland.
McAndrews, J. S,, Sheriff Deer Lodge Co.
New North-West, Weekly, published by J. H. Mills & Bro.
O'Neill, Jno, hardware, etc.
Pies, Frank, Saddlery and harness.
Paxon, E. S. Painter.
Premont, Frank, harness shop.
Q. Osel Bros., Blacksmiths.
Rutter, Thos. H. artist and photographer.
Robinson, J. C., attorney at law.
Reed, H. S,. Notary Public.
Sharp & Napton, attorneys at law.
Scott House, Samuel Scott, proprietor.
Strickland, Otis, feed and livery stable.
Shanley & Co., druggists.
Treault, Frank, blacksmith.
Western Brewery, Fenner and Van Gundy.
Weimer, W. H. and Co., general merchandise.

DIVIDE,

Situated on the Overland road to Butte City, from which place it is distant twenty-seven miles, and to Virginia City fifty-five miles, Bannack fifty-five, Glendale eight, Dewey Flat, six, Moose Creek nine, Red Mountain fifteen, Silver Bow twenty, Deer Lodge fifty, and to Helena ninety miles. Population 150.

Charles Wanderlich, general merchandise, Blacksmithshop, stable, hotel and Post Office.
D. R. Parker, saw mill.
A. E. Driggs, quartz mill.
William Forest, hotel.
John Foley, hotel.
William Bow, hotel.
H. C. Stebbens, miner.
R. C. Calvin, "
S. J. Jennings, stockman.
William Way, "
Jeff. McCauley, "
John Stone, "
G. Maddoux, "
Chas. Parks, "

With the following quartz mills: Driggs mill, 2 stamps and one arastra bed; Col. J. C. C. Thornton mill, 5 stamps; A. Hay mill, 2 stamps and one arastra bed; J. A. Leggat mill, 2 stamps and one arastra bed: Monroe Silver Mining Co., one mill 15 stamps. Principal miners are Argile, Banner, Greeley, Eureka, Chipmunck, North Pacific, Bonanza, Kentuck, Aurora, Humboldt, Grey Eagle, Mammoth, Onyx, etc.

A ditch is being made from Moose Creek to Divide to be used in placer mining, and will be eight miles long. Two ditches run from Big Hole Ravine, one for a quartz mill and the other for saw mill purposes.

It is indeed a hard matter to suppose that any farming can be made to pay here, as it is only twelve miles from the summit of the Rocky Mountains, but such is nevertheless the case, as Mr. Wunderlich assures me he has found it profitable.

FRENCH GULCH,

A mining Camp situated from Butte City thirty-eight miles, Cable forty, and from Deer Lodge forty miles. The ditches are all owned by the respective mining companies and no water sold. Timber is in abundance. Fifty men find constant employment.

Samuel Maturin does a general merchandising, and butcher business. J. W. Fairwell is Postmaster.

The following mining operations are carried on:

J. W. Fairwell, placer mines on French gulch.
N. Eccleston and A. Clark, placer mines on First Chance.
Paul Friems, " " " "
Luke Vendall & Co., " " " "
W. N. Allen, " " Allen's Bar.
Maturn and Ayotte, " " Swamp.
Ed. Jones, Sam. Garrett and Thomas Dundee, placer mines on Fenian Gulch.
Jno. Seymore, " " Shenanegan Gulch.
O. Johnson, Oregon Gulch.

LINCOLN.

Population 75. The following business houses are found:

Culp, D. W., General Merchandise.
Ensch, M., blacksmith.
Laherty, William, meat market.
McClure, J., general merchandise.
Robinson, J., boarding house.

McCLELLAN GULCH,

Situated 40 miles north of Deer Lodge, and about same distance north west of Helena, is but a small mining camp, with population about 50; has a post office, but no business houses. In consequence of the proper facilities not being used, the extensive net work of mines thereabouts have been but little pushed of late. The metals consist of rich gold and silver leads, fine copper, and galena bearing ores, and an extensive body of pure white iron ore, which has no value at present. Timber and water are plenty, with a beautiful valley 12 miles long and four in width, with the Blackfoot river running through its center, with all the requisites for stock raising.

PHILLIPSBURG,

One of the most important mining camps of Montana, situated in Deer Lodge County is reached by stage from Deer Lodge City, from which place it is 55 miles; was discovered in 1865 by Hector Horton, at present one of its inhabitants, while on a tour of prospecting, equipped as only a prospector is. It did not take long for the news to reach others, and among the first who folllowed him were "Sandy" and Dan Brown, C. Frost and others, quite a rush was made, and in early '66 the town site was laid out, a new district formed, and a sufficient amount of work done to warrant a permanency, as to-day we find the following substantial organizations which with a large outlay have developed and been rewarded accordingly.

The Northwestern Company are located at Tower, little over a mile from the townsite. They have a fine 10 stamp mill erected in 1875, with all modern improvements in hoisting machinery. The mill is a fine one, and with all the requisite appliances for the well working of the ores to be found in that locality. An enlargement and improvent will be made this summer. It is a dry crusher. The mine is down a little over 300 feet. Total men employed when running 75. This company own the following mines: Trout, Poor Man's Joy, Kitty Clyde, and Pocahontas.

The Hope Company is composed of Montana and St. Louis men; their mill is a fine one, a wet crusher, and the machinery in good order, in fact all that is necessary for the working of their ores. They are also working 2 of Frue's Vanners on their tailings, with good returns.

Mines under their control are the Hope, Comanche and Cliff. Total men employed in running, about 85.

The Algonquin Company is of Philadelphia organization. Their lode is very large, and large sums of money have been expended, and most judiciously, but have been more or less troubled with water, they are working but a small force at present. Messrs. Holland and Estell own the Williard, Salmon, Estell, Emma and other leads.

Murray and Durfee are owners of the Scratchawl, Sharktown, Blackmail and Apache leads. They have expended a large sum of money in the development of their mines with a most flattering showing, which speaks well for the energy of private means.

Amongst others as being the owners of valuable mining ground may be mentioned Jas. K. Pardee, Dr. J. M. Merrill, Cullen, Waterbury, McLand, Kirber, Schneple, etc. H. Horton, the discoverer, owns the Cordova and other leads. C. M. Freeman, the Vanderbilt.

Turning from the mine and milling interest to that of mercantile pursuits, we find—

Bowie, C. N., druggist.
Caplice & Smith, general merchandise.
Coleman, W. T. & Co., dry goods, clothing and notions.
Connelly, N., hardware and groceries.
Guth, C., brewery.
Harris, Toney, Shoemaker.
Hammond, William, livery and feed stable.
Hines Public Hall.
Imcamp, Henry, wholesale and retail liquors, cigars and billiard hall.
Johnson, Clark, physician.
Kroger, C., brewery.
Kaiser House, by Herman Kaiser
Lamb, Henry, barber.
Lang, William, saloon and billiard hall.
Milot & McKay, saloon.
McIntyre, A., saloon.
McDonald & Bradshaw, butchers.
McLane, John G., Blacksmith.
McDonald, William, Blacksmith.
Ramage & Deering, jewelers.
Robinson & Bealer, butchers.
Silver Lake House, by Murphy & Jenkins.
Volmer, Frank, shoemaker.
Weinstein, William, dry goods, clothing, and groceries.

Present population about 400. A fine school house and Good Templar's Hall will be erected this summer.

PIONEER.

This is, as its name would imply, the "pioneer" mining camp of Montana. It is located from Deer Lodge, 16 miles; Mullen's Canon, 10½; Rock creek, 8; Vam Hill, 3½; Butte, 56; Bailey's mill, 9; O'Connor's mill, 13; New Chicago, 14; Missoula, 74; and Helena, 61 miles. Gold was first found here by the Mullen surveying party, in their famous trip from the headwaters of the Missouri to that of the Columbia. Its mines were again opened up in 1862-3, abandoned, and again opened in 1865, since which time they have been in constant working condition, and at times giving employment to as many as 800 and 1,000 men. At the present moment the population varies from 150 in the winter to 400 and 500 in the summer—almost nothing being done in the way of mining in winter; but spring brings her usual quota of miners, the mines yielding a fair return for the labor performed. Wages are $4 per day.

In addition to her population mentioned are about 200 Chinamen. The following is a list of the business houses, etc.:

A. G. Wilhelm, general merchandise and liquors.
M. W. Kelley, general merchandise and liquors.
McDonald & Smith, livery and feed stable.
Joseph Daddou, livery and feed stable.
Frank Ritzs, shoemaker.
Joseph Links, shoemaker.
Thomas Moss, blacksmith.
Mrs. Mary Child, hotel.
Charles Stinnemitzs, jeweler.
John McClearmerd, saloon.
John Mulholland, "
Barney Heanay, "
James McDonnell, "
Peter Hauck, "
Bailey & Hartwell, steam saw mill.
Thomas O'Connor, water power saw and grist mill.

Quartz mining has not been developed to any extent. The most prominent mines are as follows: Those on Bratton bar owned by Thomas Stuart, J. S. Pemberton, the Chinese Company, the Pioneer Company, consisting of Thomas Stuart, J. S. Pemberton, John Thomas, and N. McMish. Also three Chinese companies.

At Gold Hill, the Squaw Gulch Mining Company, consisting of E. H. Irvin, W. S. Clark, and the Rock Creek Ditch Company; J. McCarthy, Thomas Bros., Charles Skinner, and others.

Oranto bar.—The owners are McAndrews & McDonnell, Kennon & O'Neal, Pat. O'Neal, Wisner & Cramen, and McGurn.

Pike's Peak—Owners, Pike's Peak Company, P. Fagin, Charles Burgess, Charles Skinner, Mike Sullivan, and Joseph Cramer.

Walker's bar—Owners, Funk & Co., E. H. Irvin & Co., Robert Kelley, Thornton & Co., and two Chinese companies.

Wilson's bar—Owners, E. Moore & Co.

Pioneer gulch—Owners, Chinese companies.

French gulch—Owners, Ballard & Mellon, J. S. Allen, Tibbetts & Co.,

Quartz Hill—Ballard & Mellon, Tibbetts & Co., and Wisner, Contancin & Co.

The following ditches are reported:

Name of Ditch.	*Length.*	*In. Water.*	*Owners.*
Pioneer	3 miles	600	Pioneer Company.
Keystone	3½ "	400	" "
Allen	3 "	300	J. S. Allen.
Enterprise	2 "	300	J. S. Pemberton.
Roberts	2 "	250	Chinese Company
Crathers	1½ "	200	" "
Boulder	1½ "	200	J. S. Allen.

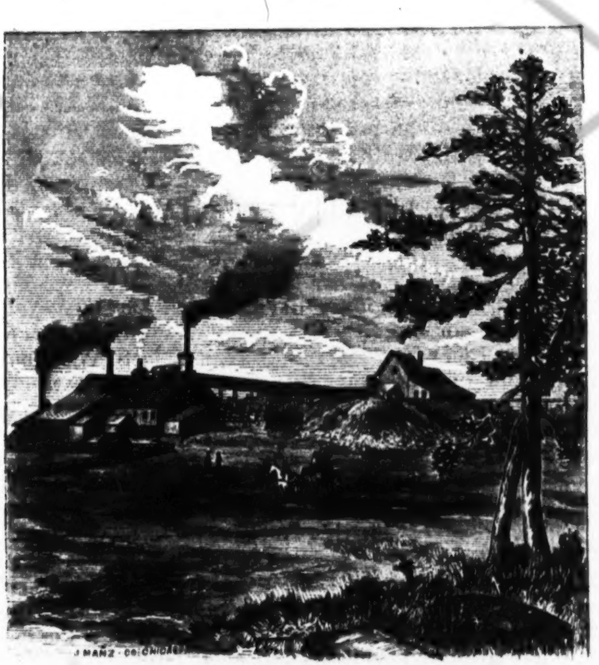
PIONEER CREEK DITCHES.

Name of Ditch.	*Length.*	*In. Water.*	*Owners.*
Ballard	1½ miles.	200	Ballard & Mellen.
McNish	3 "	400	McAndrews & Kennon.
Stuart	3 "	375	McGurn, Wisner & Cramer
O'Neal	2 "	350	Pat. O'Neal.

PIKE'S PEAK DITCHES.

Name of Ditch.	*Length.*	*In. Water.*	*Owners.*
Little Pike's Peak	3 miles	150	Rock Creek Co.
China	2 "	250	" "
Woodard	3 "	400	" "

In the valley the agricultural interests are well represented and with most flattering returns. Vegetables of all kinds are grown. The wheat is of the best, and the crops of oats, barley, timothy and clover are splendid. Stock-raising is carried on to some extent, the range being good, and on the river feed is abundant the year round. Lumber is plenty, consisting of spruce, fir cedar and yellow pine. The latter is quite tall, straight and clear, making the best of finished lumber. Water is abundant.



ALICE MINE AND MILL.

WALKERVILLE

Is situated one mile north of Butte, in Deer Lodge county. The first house was built by Mr. Rolla Butcher, January 30, 1877. It owes its ascendancy to the discovery and development of the Alice mine, owned by the Walker Bros., of Salt Lake, on the northern part, and that of the Lexington and others, owned by A. J. Davis on the southern limits, has recently been commissioned as a post office, and in future will be determined as a district of its own. It has a good hotel, two general merchandise stores, three butcher shops, and several boarding houses and saloons. The Alice Company have fine hoisting works, with all modern improvements, blacksmith shop, etc., attached, and by tramway directly connects with a fine 20-stamp dry crushing mill, with two Howell Rotary furnaces. Some of the best mines are located within the boundaries of Walkerville, and in the near future will be of such importance as to look back with pride at her improvements as compared with the present.

The population of Walkerville is 364, classed as follows: 21 years and upwards, 288; 10 to 21, 21; 5 to 10, 21; under 5, 34.

WASHINGTON GULCH.

This is a small placer camp 30 miles from Deer Lodge. It has but one business house, with Thomas F. Murray, Postmaster.

GALLATIN COUNTY.

COUNTY OFFICIALS.

Sheriff and Assessor	W. S. McKenzie.
Clerk and Recorder	S. W. Langhorne.
Treas. and Supt. of Schools	J. D. McCaman.
Probate Judge	A. D. McPherson.
County Coroner	J. C. Switzler.
Justice of the Peace	J. Dediwick.
Constable	A. P. Clark.
County Commissioners	J. E. Martin, J. M. Robinson. Charles Anceney.

This county is one of the richest and largest in the Territory. It runs from Meagher county on the north to the Territory of Wyoming and the National Park on the south, and is the most extensive in agricultural resources, and good farming lands. It has an area of 26,000 square miles, and is divided into two great basins by the Yellowstone, and East and West Gallatin rivers, and is honored with the union of the three great rivers that form the mighty Missouri. The principal business is farming and stock growiug, but like all the other counties in the Territory, has valuable gold mines at Emigrant Peak, and quartz at Bear Gulch, Clark's Fork and Cherry Creek Districts. Bozeman is the county seat, near the pass in the Bridger Mountains, and is a neat and growing town with broad streets, water works, flouring mill and plaining mill.

The following is furnished by the editor of the *Avant Courier*, and is most carefully and corretly given:

Gallatin County was organized in 1864. The first agricultural settlements were made simultaneously on East Gallatin and on West Gallatin, near the three forks, in 1863. It is an agricultural and stock raising county, and has been very appropriately named "the garden spot of Montana." Its altitude at Gallatin, near the three forks of the Missouri, is about 4,200 feet; at Bozeman, 4,900 feet; and at Shields river on the Yellowstone, about 4,500 feet. It contains a vast amount of arable land, not one sixth of which is at present occupied or under cultivation. In fertility the soil is unsurpassed, easy of cultivation and produces, in quality and quantity, the most astonishing crops of wheat, oats, barley, rye and almost every variety of vegetables Forty to eighty bushels of cereals and two hundred to four hundred bushels of vegetables to the acre are not unusual crops. During the past season, several farmers that we could name have threshed out upwards of 45 bushels of No. 1 wheat to the acre. In 1868 there was raised on 40 acres of land near Bozeman, without irrigation, 1600 bushels of No. 1 wheat. The entire county is abundantly watered. It is bounded on two sides by large and important streams—the Madison on the west and the Yellowstone on the east—while the two Gallatins and their tributaries, Middle Creek, Bozeman Creek, Bridger Creek, Spring Creek, Cottonwood, Bear Creek, Reese Creek, Flathead and others issuing from a semi-circle of Lofty mountains, cutting their way through the surrounding foot hills, they flow rapidly over their gravelly beds through the length and breadth of the rich valley below until they unite in the Gallatin and are soon lost in the great Missouri. It is estimated that there is sufficient water in the Gallatin valley if properly utilized, to irrigate every acre of arable land during the dryest season.

The county is well timbered, all of the important streams being bordered with cottonwood or quakingasp, while most of the mountain slopes are covered with a dense growth of fir, pine and hemlock from the size of fence poles to good sized saw logs. The county contains five saw mills; five first-class flouring mills; one shingle and lath mill; two plaining mills, one of which is also a door, sash and turning factory. Upwards of 30,000 head of cattle, 5,000 head of horses and 7,000 sheep roam at large and keep fat summer and winter, on the rich pasture lands and nutricious mountain grasses of Gallatin county.

The nights are somewhat too cold for the maturity of dent or large varieties of corn, but the smaller and earlier varieties generally mature well, especially in the lower altitudes.

Thus it will be seen that while Gallatin county is really the banner agricultural and stock raising county of the Territory, it is really surrounded by mining districts of inexaustible wealth. Veins of coal, iron, mica and other valuable minerals have been discovered in different portions of the county, and lime, granite, sand and freestone are found in great abundance and on almost every hand. Clay for manufacturing, building and fire brick is abundant and unsurpassed in quality.

In Gallatin county the tax levy for the year 1878 for Territorial and county purposes was twenty-two mills on the dollar. Five mills of which was for school purposes. The delinquent tax list of Gallatin county in 1877 was only $354.21, being little over one per cent. of the amount of taxes levied for all purposes.

The winters in Gallatin county are remarkably mild—much milder than they are in any portion of the northwestern states. The fall of snow is usually quite moderate and seldom remains on the ground more than two or three months. During the winters of 1875, '76 and '77, there was scarcely snow enough at any time in any portion of the county, to make good sleighing, while fully three-fourths of the winter days were mild, pleasantly warm and almost perpetual sunshine.

It is certainly a paradise for sportsmen, as with but one or two exceptions, every stream and brook is most abundantly supplied with brook trout weighing from two ounces to ten pounds, while the valleys contain in untold numbers wild geese, pheasants, grouse, prairie chickens, sage hens, snipe, plover, curlew and jack rabbits. A few miles journey in the mountains will repay the hunter with such a sight as will astonish and delight him. Thousands of deer, elk, antelope. bear, mountain sheep, mountain lion and many kinds of beautiful birds, hold almost undisputed domain.

And strange to say, in this large agricultural county, but 100,000 acres are claimed, and is but one of the many places where the residents of the over populated cities of the east would find room to establish a state of their own, without any encroachment on their neighbors.

BOZEMAN,

The county seat, is located on a beautiful level plateau in the southeastern portion of Gallatin valley. A clear mountain stream, having for its source the chain of lakes in the mountains twelve miles south, flows directly through the town, affording an abundance of water power for machinery, domestic and other purposes, and is well supplied with trout. Bozeman has a fine school house, costing $15,000, also, telegraph office, two Masonic Lodges, one Odd Fellow and one Good Templar Lodge; Fair Association and grounds; Methodist, Presbyterian and protestant Episcopal denominations.

Bozeman is situated 110 miles a little east of south of Helena, and 30 miles south east from Gallatin City; distance to Virginia City 65 miles; population 650.

The following are the business houses:

"*Avant Courier*" published by Alderson and Son.
Ash & Fridley, Livery and Feed Stable.
Basinski, J., Saloon.
Bishop, Dr. C. L., Dentist.
Bailey, W. H., Jeweler.
Bogert, J. V., Receiver of Land Office.
Calfee, H. B., Photographer.
Cook, S. W., Blacksmith.
Chesnut, J. D., Saloon.
Cooper, Walter, Guns and Ammunition.
Clark, A. P., Constable.
Dediwick, J., Justice of the Peace.
Engelfried & Esler, Harness and Saddlery.
Ellis & Davis, Whosesale Liquors.
Edwards, T. R., Attorney at Law.
Engesser, Mrs., Bozeman Restaurant.
Frick, Edward, Barber.
Geisdorff, Francis, Physician.
Gallatin Mills, P. W. McAdow & Bro.
Harper, J. H., Saloon.
Harper, Francis, Blacksmith.
Kleinschmidt & Bro., Gen'l Merchandise and Wholesale Liquors.
Kay, James, Furniture.
Lewis, S. W., Barber.
Langhorne, S. W., Druggist.
Lockey, R., Grocer and Bakery.

Lamme A. & Co., General Merchandise.
Mulvany & Co., T. B., Blacksmith.
Maney, Jas., Saloon.
Marston, Lea F., Jeweler.
May, R. F., Merchant.
Morgan & Warfield, Mrs. Dressmaking.
Mounts & Sanborn, Saloon.
Monroe, Dr. G. W., Physician and Surgeon.
McKenzie, W. S., Sheriff.
McCaman, J. D., County Treas. and Sup. Pub. Instruction.
Nichols, G. R., Hardware and Tinsmith.
Osborn, S. H., Druggist.
Oakwood & Hoffman, Saloon.
Rich, Chas. V., Groceries.
Strasburger & Sperling, Wholesale Liquors and General Merchandise.
Skehan, Philip, Laclede Hotel.
Sanford, J. C., Boots and Shoes.
Spencer, Dr. M. H., Dentist.
Speith & Keruge, Brewery.
Souis & Flanaghan, Restaurant.
Schwabe, Wm., Tailor,
Story & Goewey, Dealers in Armory.
Sloan & Proffitt, Meat Market.
Story & Willson, Bankers.
Selin, Jno. A., Masonry, etc.
Switzer, J. C., County Coroner.
Taylor, J. H., P. M., Bookstore, General Dealer in Fancy Goods.
Thompson & Bequette, House and Carriage Painters.
Thomas, Geo. D. & L. A., Flouring Mill.
Vivion & Pierce, Attorneys at Law.
Warfield, T. B., Hardware and Tinsmith.
Wakefield, Geo W., Northern Pacific Hotel.
Willson, Davis, Register Land Office.
Worsham, P. P., Saloon.
Willson & Lewis, Clothiers, Boots & Shoes.
Wakefield, Geo., Livery Stable.

GALLATIN,

Situated a little east of south of Helena, distance 65 miles; from Butte east 70; from Virginia City northeast 60; from Bozeman northwest 30 miles. To the National Park 55 miles; Pony City 30 miles; Sterling 35; Red Bluff 30; Hayward's Bridge on the Madison river 25; Shed's Bridge on the Jefferson and Madison, 2; Hamilton 12; and to Crittenden's Female Academy, 15. Population about thirty-five.

Gallatin City Hotel, Jarvis Aikin Prop'r.
Geo. D. & L. A. Thomas, Proprietors of the Madison and Empire Flouring Mills.
H. H. Sharman, General Merchandise.
Jas. Aplin, Carpenter and Wagon Shop.

Stock raising is most extensively carried on, the ranges being good. The leading cattle owners are: Ed. Ryan, Pease and Stanton, Jno. McDonnell, Chas. Crouch and Jas. Smart, in horses, the Akin Bros.; in sheep, William Profit. Timber is here scarce, but water plenty. The streams abound in trout.

HAMILTON.

Distance from Bozeman eighteen miles. Population 200.

John Potter, General Merchant.
O. W. Wane, Blacksmith.
Ledheater & Sanborn, Carpenters and Freighters.

The following are the largest stock dealers: Phil. Thorp, D. Truett, H. J. Wright, H. J. Leeb.

SWEET GRASS,

Situated on the Bozeman and Tongue River stage road, about seventy-five miles from the former place; is but a stage station, but polled twenty three votes at the last election, mostly stock men, there being 3,000 head of cattle on the range adjacent.

JEFFERSON COUNTY.

COUNTY OFFICIALS.

Sheriff and Assessor . . . . A. M. Esterly.
Treasurer and Supt. of Public Schools . . . . . . Ed. McSorley.
Probate Judge Clerk and Recorder . . . . J. N. Buck.
County Commissioners . . . . J. E. Dougherty, Jesse Patterson, R. W. Jefferis.

Jefferson County, near the center of the Territory, is one of the richest in mines and minerals, and has within its boundaries the Boulder Mountains and their many leads of gold and silver.

It lies between Madison on the south, Gallatin on the east, Lewis and Clarke on the north and is divided from Deer Lodge on the west by the Main Range of the Rocky Mountains. In this county are located the great concentrating works of the Montana Company at Wickes, and the Consolidated Gregory, near Jefferson City, and the Comet, Argenta, Alta, Rumley, Blacker and Keating, Holter, and Copper King are some of the principal mines.

Promising gold lodes have been struck on Upper Indian, and in the Park, at Beaver Creek and McClellan.

The latest strikes of gold quartz in this county are the Deer Lode, worked by Boyd and Rader, in 1878, and the Bonanza Chief, discovered in April, 1879, by Boyd and Rader, showing native gold in a large vein of soft sulphuretted quartz, running up into the thousands per ton. The discovery is in the mountains of the Prickly Pear, about eight or nine miles south of Helena.

The county has many herds of stock, and is admirably adopted to grazing. The many mountain streams furnish as many fine valleys for the dairy and the farm. The principal are the Jefferson, North and South Boulder, Prickly Pear, White Tail Deer, Pipe Stone and Crow Creeks.

In Boulder Valley are most of the fine farms and extensive dairies.

Boulder Valley, about thirty miles long and a mile or more in width, is the banner dairying district in Montana thus far. Fine grassy bench lands and well-carpeted hills flank the valley and abound in springs of the purest water. In this little region 400 cows are milked, producing some 35,000 pounds of butter and 15,000 pounds of cheese annually. All of these dairymen commenced at the "bottom of the ladder" a few years ago, but are now rapidly approaching a competency. This reminds us too, of the fact, that they deserve it, for they manufacture some of the most delicious butter in the world. There are 2,000 dairy cows in the county.

The agricultural area is rather limited in Jefferson, although there is still some room for newcomers. The county produced 50,000 bushels of grain in 1878, and is noted for its large average crops. Taking all the farms together and the average is 27 bushels of wheat and 45 bushels of oats to the acre. It is quite a lumbering center, possessing heavy forests of pine which some seven or eight mills are decimating at the rate of 1,000,000 feet per annum. The property valuation is $755,663.15. This in part represents 10,000 acres of improved lands, 15,000 sheep, 15,000 cattle and 4,000 horses. Total population 2,000.

Montana's pioneer and only woolen mill is in Jefferson Valley, this county. A fine, two-story stone building 50x100 feet has been built, and the machinery will soon be in place, as it was manufactured last fall. It will be run by water power, of which a vast amount is running to waste in Jefferson county, as well as in all other portions of Montana.

BEAVER CREEK,

Situated 22 miles south of Helena, 26 miles north east of Radersburg, and 88 miles north east of Bozeman. Post Office and hotel kept by Clifton Reynolds.

The two ditches taking water to French Bar claims tap the Beaver Creek at this point; capacity 500 inches. But little farming is carried on in this district, the entire population seem to be engaged in stock raising. The range is extensive, water good and grass heavy and thick in the bottom lands, while the slopes and table lands are covered the year round. Timber plenty.

CLANCY

Is situated 14 miles from Helena, from Jefferson City 6, and to Radersburg 55 miles. Population 200.

M. H. Hill has a general merchandise store, drugs, hardware, etc., he also has a machine and Blacksmith shop; is an assayer and metalurgist. Hotel kept by J. T. Chase, butcher shop by Joseph Fisher. This is quite a timber country, and several saw mills are in the immediate vicinity.

Clancy has a fine school building, with a well graded school.

JEFFERSON CITY,

Situated from Helena 20 miles south, and from Radersburgh 50 miles north west. Population about 500. Principal places of business are—

M. B. Thompson, Emmerson Hotel.
J. G. Sanders, general merchandise.
Henry Dildine, " "
Dell & Wehr, meat market.
Conrad Becker, blacksmith.
Henry Blakeman, "
Casper Deaflim, shoemaker.
Thomas D. Tice, barber shop.
William Whitstone, saloon and billiard hall.
Kessler & Winters, saloon.
Conrad Becker, saloon and billiards.
Becker & Co., livery stable.
Jessie Patterson, lumber dealer.
Holter & Russell, lumber dealers.
Dr. A. F. Rudd, Physician.

RADERSBURG

Is the county seat, and located 48 miles south east of Helena, 60 miles from Bozeman, and 80 miles a little east of north from Virginia City. Population 250.

The business houses are—

Frank Wells, general merchandise.
J. E. Dougherty, general merchandise.
J. R. Weston, drugs, Tobaccos, and notions.
Charles Hosfeldt, meat market and stock dealer.
D. G. Warner, livery stable.
Mrs. M. A. Parks, Central Hotel.
Archie Macumber, Hotel.
S. S. Huntley, }
P. B. Clark, } sheep raisers.
Charles Halleck, saloon.
Mrs. J. W. Hamper, saloon and brewery.
G. E. Norem, blacksmith.
F. M. Smith, "

The principal stock raisers in the valley are David Blacker, Geo. T. McKay, B. F. Bembrick, David Williams, Geo. P. Ross, Smith Bros.; and Hugh F. Galen, who is also the owner of the Stage Line from Helena to Bozeman. The stock of the latter party consists of 200 head, and are from his importation of thoroughbreds, among them the "Mambrino Pilot," from Kentucky, but purchased from Raymond Bros., of Virginia City, for $1,000.

Radersburg has a county court house, costing $18,000, also a fine jail.

The principal quartz lodes in the immediate vicinity are the Keating, Ohio, Iron Clad, Leviathan and the Congress, all of which are developed and paying lodes, bearing gold. Two quartz mills—one the Blacker mill of 15 stamps, the Keating mill of 10 stamps. The principal water ditches are owned by Wm. Quinn. The town site is located in the Crow Creek Valley, which is a very fertile agricultural valley, producing 50,000 bushels of grain annually. This valley also affording a large range for stock, is well watered and timber plenty in the adjacent hills.

SAINT LOUIS,

Situated 8 miles north west of Radersburg, is a thriving placer mining camp, on the head of Indian Creek, where is also located the famous gold quartz lode known as the Little Giant, also the Jaw Bone lode and a 20 stamp mill, owned by Messrs. Lewis & Reese, of Pittsburgh, Pa. Fletcher Foster is doing a general merchandising business at this place.

WHITEHALL,

Situated 60 miles south of Helena, and from Virginia City 60 miles; to Butte City about 30: Radersburg 40, Salisbury 30, Gallatin City 37, Silver Star 20, and to Pony 25 miles. Population 100. Has a large and commodious hotel, kept by E. G. Brooke, and is a home station on the Overland road.

No quartz mines are working at present, but good discoveries made 4 miles east; also, gold leads on the head of Pipestone, 17 miles west, in an undeveloped state. Placer mines on Big Pipestone 6 miles west, owned by parties named Booth, Paul, and Mr. Worthington. A large ditch known as the Belcher Ditch, 7 miles long, capacity 500 inches, bringing water from Fish Creek supplies these placers. Also, placers on the Little Pipestone, 10 miles west, owned by Dan Stanard, Tuttle Bros., Mr. Baxter and others.

Agriculture, as yet but little tried, though there are thousands of acres of most excellent soil that will yield well when water, of which there is a great abundance, if brought from the adjacent streams of Whitetail or Pipestone creeks, and the Jefferson River. A vast area of rich soil in Jefferson river valley, just above the mouth of the Whitetail, could easily be covered by a ditch from Jefferson river.

Stock raising is extensively and profitably carried on. About 2,800 head of cattle are on the range below Fish Creek, which are owned mostly by E. G. Brooke, A. Belcher and John Paul, there are also 750 head of horses on this range, owned by Hadley and Marsh, Horatio Goodwin and others. One band of sheep of 3,000, owned by C. C. Thurston, are on the Little Pipestone.

Stock ranges are excellent, the two branches of Pipestone and the Whitetail rise in the main range of the Rocky Monntains, flowing eastward, and uniting just before entering the Jefferson. These streams, with their tributaries and numerous springs, afford an abundance of fine water, while neighboring slopes and table lands furnish good pasturage. Timber is of good quality and in abundance 10 miles distant.

Dairying forms a large share of revenue; 25,000 pounds of cheese and 10,000 pounds of butter were made the last season.

The Pipestone Hot Springs are situated but 8 miles distant, and are noted for their curative properties, being now quite a place of resort, W. B. Barnes, proprietor.

A comfortable school house is being built, with religious services held regularly.

:o:

LEWIS AND CLARKE COUNTY.

COUNTY OFFICIALS.

Sheriff	Charles M. Jefferis.
Treasurer	W. K. Roberts.
Clerk and Recorder	O. B. Totten.
Assessor	Thos. L. Gorham.
Superintendent of Schools	George P. Reeves.
Probate Judge	Cornelius Hedges.
County Surveyor	B. F. Marsh.
County Coroner	Dr. W. L. Steele.
County Commissioners	W. L. Milligan, H. H. Clark, E. M. Hoyt.

Its boundaries are defined by the Sun River in the north, the Missouri River, (flowing here from south to north) in the east, the divide of the main range of the Rocky Mountains in the west, and in the south by a spur of the same shooting out towards the north west. These lines enclose a belt about thirty-five miles wide and one hundred miles long, parallel with the Missouri River.

Although the smallest in extent of all the counties in Montana, Lewis and Clarke ranks first in political and commercial importance. This county was originally called Edgerton, in honor of the first Governor of Montana, but was afterwards changed (March 1st. 1868,) to Lewis and Clarke in honor of the brave officers in command of the famous Lewis and Clarke expedition of 1804-'05-'06.

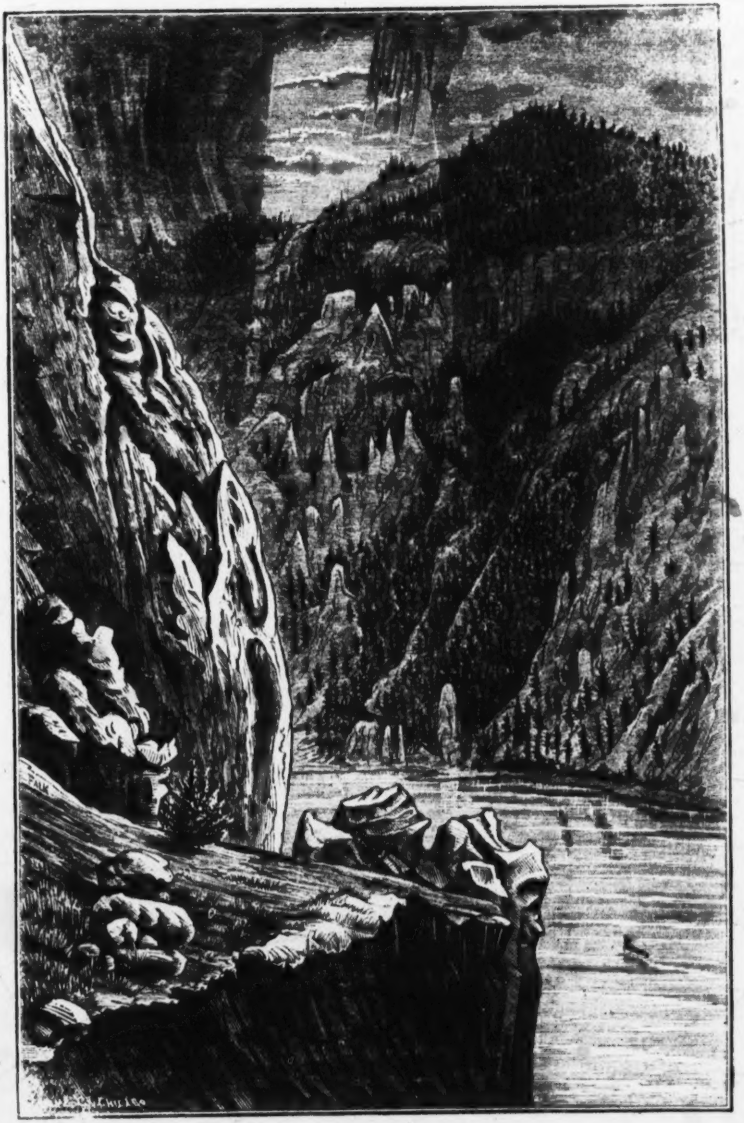
The first county seat of Edgerton was at Silver City, and the following are the first officers appointed by Governor Sidney Edgerton for the new county: J. B. Stewart, Probate Judge; G. J. Wood, Sheriff; Henry Eastman, Clerk; John Somerville, Treasurer; J. W. Rhodes, A. J. Wells, Malcolm Clark, Commissioners; Orison Miles, Justice of the Peace; John Warn, Constable. John Somerville having declined the office of Treasurer, Colonel Robert Lawrence was appointed in his place. This country is watered by the Missouri River and its tributaries on the east, and contains much fine agricultural land on the Prickly Pear, Ten Mile, Dearborn, Sun River, and other smaller streams. Within its limits are found the famous placer mines of Last Chance, Grizzly Gulch, Dry Gulch, Nelson, Tucker and Blue Cloud gulches, Big Indian, Green Horn, and Quartz gulches, Skelly's Bar, Jeff. Davis and Saint Louis gulches, Silver Creek, Ottoway, Trinity, Piegan, Canyon Creek and McClellan Gulches, French and Prickly Pear Bars, and including the gold quartz mines at Unionville and the Park, and the recent gold quartz mines of the Stemple District in which are located the extensions of the celebrated Snow Drift.

Value of the mammoth gold bar (net product of the Penobscot mine, fifteen miles from Helena, for thirty days in February and March, 1878,) melted and cast into a brick at Helena, April 4th, 1878, $54,262.62.

The report of the Montana Steam Navigation Company shows the Upper Missouri for a hundred miles, navigable for large steamboats within this county, and to a point distant from Helena 12 miles. The Upper Missouri flows with a greater volume of water from the Three Forks than does the Ohio at Pittsburg at low stage.

This Upper River flows for a hundred miles through some of the grandest scenery in America.

Here we find the real "wonders of the Upper Missouri" between Fort Benton and Helena, commencing at a point but 18 miles from the latter, here the entire volume of the Missouri river is confined to less than 300 feet, the mountains rising perpendicular for over 1,000 feet, and in two instances actually leaning over the channel, and called most appropriately "The Gate of the Mountains."



"Gate of the Mountains," on the Missouri, 18 Miles from Helena.

Strawberries a Specialty at D. W. Curtiss' Gardens, Helena.

The water being quite deep through the canyon, large springs occasionally joining the waters in its course through this almost enchanted land. Large caves can be seen emerging from these ponderous walls, as you stand on the giddy overlooking heigths. Here the mountain sheep is in his native places, and our national emblem, the eagle. For three miles there is no foothold for either man or horse. At the few natural fissures of these solid walls can be found huge slabs of granite forming natural bridges over the chasm. Game is plenty and mountain trout in abundance.

The wonders of this section would give the artist much employment, and would cause him to utter the exclamation as to where to begin his pleasant labors.

Ten miles further down will be found the "Bears Tooth," which towers and frowns from a heighth of over two thousand feet, the semblance of Bruin's rocky tusks. "The Long Pool," placid as a lake, is a little further down, but still a natural boundary of the county, and helps in grandeur the navigation and its scenery, which will attract as many wonder seekers as any other route through Montana.

It is no wild speculation to predict a vast trade in the matter of excursion parties alone on this upper river, for where is there to be found in Montana a more delightful pleasure trip than that from the Three Forks on a nice steamboat with music and dancing going down under full sail through the canyons and gorges, and through the Gate of the Mountains where the Bear Tooth towers thousands of feet above the river; where the steamer, rounding point after point, beautiful views are had of the vast agricultural and grazing lands on both sides of the Missouri, and where can be seen cattle and sheep "upon a thousand hills." Any speculation that might be indulged in at this time as to the future business that will be done by steamboats above the Falls, will fall far short of that reality that will at no distant day enliven the Upper Missouri with the reverberating whistle of many boats.

About forty miles below the "Bear Tooth," will be found the "Mysterious Thunder," which resembles the discharge of artillery at a distance, the sound being muffled, undoubtedly proceeds, as per popular belief, from some hidden geysers in the many recesses of the mountains.

Further on, or one hundred miles from Helena, are the first of the Falls of the Missouri River. The approach to this point is over a vast table land, elevated about 500 feet above the river. This plateau is dotted by numerous bodies of water, well covered with grass, here the waters are perfectly clear, and for a distance of 12 miles are four falls.

White and Red Currants, English Gooseberries at Curtiss, Helena.

The first is called the Black Eagle Falls; is a vertical plunge of 26 feet. These falls derive their name from the fact that on an island may be found the American eagles. The existence of these have been noted by all early explorers—by Lewis and Clarke in in 1805, by Reynolds in 1860, and by Engineer Roberts in 1872, as well as by the savages at an earlier date, and so named by them.

Little did these early aboriginese imagine they were thus perpetuating our emblem. From this point the river is a constant succession of rapids and falls, at one place making a descent of 400 feet in the same distance.

Below the first falls is a mammoth spring, which is probably the largest in the world. boiling up as it does from between the rocks, falling thence in a cascade to the river below, a distance of about eight feet, in size equal to a stream of water 300 wide by 2 feet deep. The water is of a much different color, and is easily to be traced down the river for some distance.

Four miles below the first is the Rainbow Falls, having a perpendicular descent of fifty feet. The whole Missouri is here precipitated for a width of a thousand feet over an unbroken rim as even as if it were the work of art, the clouds of spray being thrown high in the air by the tremendous force, and with the rays of the sun reflecting thereon, gives to the looker on a sight not to be forgotten.

Some little distance below this are the Crooked Falls of 20 feet, leaving the left bank and running almost parallel with it for some 300 yards, then turning and making nearly a horseshoe, and returning to the right bank almost opposite from the place of first observation, this fall is nearly one mile in length, it being a steady and almost unbroken sheet for that distance.

Six miles further on are the Great Falls, with a descent of 90 feet, the tremendous roar and rush of these mighty waters may be distinctly heard for miles, its tremendous volume being confined to 300 yards with perpendicular cliffs 200 feet high on either side, about half of the stream here descends vertically with such force as to throw its spray to a great height.

The balance of the river glides by a succession of falls or rapids of from 10 to 12 feet each, in a curviture to the main channel, where the two streams join in a basin of a surging, uneasy and foaming mass, the water here being of great depth. A fine view may be had of the falls, rapids and river from the bench land above.

Throughout this grand and picturesque trip, through this wonderland from Helena to Benton, game can be found in abundance, and fish to supply the demand be it ever so great.

1866 ESTABLISHED 1866

GANS & KLEIN,

MANUFACTURERS, IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

CLOTHING

Gents' Furnishing Goods,

THE

OLDEST AND LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE

IN MONTANA.

BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, CAPS,

HYDRAULIC HOSE,

Rubber Coats, Boots and Caps,

OIL CLOTHING, BLANKETS, QUILTS, TRUNKS, VALISES,

AND A

Full Line of Notions.

HELENA, MONTANA.

We have at all seasons a full assortment of everything in our line, and sell at the lowest prices. All orders from abroad attended the same as if selected in person.
Our motto: "The Best Goods for the Least Money."
ONE PRICE ONLY.

FACTORY: 184 AND 186 CHURCH ST., NEW YORK.

RALEIGH & CLARKES.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

Dry Goods, Notions

CARPETS, ETC.

HELENA, - - MONTANA.

We have now in stock the largest and only complete line in the Territory, and cordially invite all close buyers to an inspection of our goods and prices.

DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT,

The most extensive in the city. FRENCH AND ENGLISH SUITINGS AND NOVELTIES in newest designs, colorings and combinations. Very attractive lines of CASHMERES, ALPACAS, MOHAIRS, DE BEIGES, SERGES, REPS, ETC., at strikingly low prices. Also, a superb assortment of

Black and Colored Silks.

Our line of **NOTIONS** and **GLOVES** is unequalled. Silk, Balbriggan, full regular English and French Hosiery. Silk, Lisle Thread and Cotton Gloves; Alexandre, Trefouses and Traver Kid Gloves at prices below the closest competition.

In Notions we have all the novelties of the season. A tremendous stock at popular prices. Full line of

Corsets, Parasols, Ribbons, Laces and Embroideries.

Buttons and Trimmings of all kinds.

White Goods and Housekeeping Goods at low prices. Immense stock of Prints, Domestics, Cassimeres, Jeans, Shirting, Ticking, Flannels, Etc., Etc.

Beautiful display of

IMPORTED LADIES' READY-MADE SUITS.

French Costumes, Traveling and Walking Dresses, Linen Suits, Rep and Calico Wrappers, Cloaks, Wraps, Dolmans, Circulars and Shawls, at prices to please.

Handsomest and Cheapest line of CARPETS, RUGS and MATTINGS in the Territory. Call and be convinced of this fact.

Your patronage respectfully solicited. Samples and Prices cheerfully sent on application. Satisfaction guaranteed.

RALEIGH & CLARKES.

KESSLER'S
BREWERY

Located on Ten Mile Creek, near

HELENA, - - - MONTANA.

The Most Extensive Brewery in Montana.

Can supply the outside camps with that excellent

KEG OR BOTTLED BEER.

This Brewery is turning out a FINER ARTICLE of Beer than ever before. The Bottled Beer of this Establishment is equal to any imported, and is

Warranted to Keep any Length of Time.

Families using Bottled Beer will find it to their interest to try the superior quality of this make. It is guaranteed of the Best, or no pay required.

ORDERS LEFT AT KESSLER & MILLER'S BEER DEPOT, MAIN STREET, WILL RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION.

AT THE MAIN STREET DEPOT

Will be found a full assortment of

Wines, Liquors and Cigars.

ESTABLISHED 1867. **ESTABLISHED 1867.**

J. R. SANFORD,

UPHOLSTERER

Broadway, opp. "Herald" Office.

Helena, M. T.

FURNITURE,

Bedding, Feathers,

MIRRORS,

PARLOR SETS and ROCKERS

Marble and Wood Top Chamber Sets,

HARTFORD WOVEN WIRE AND SPRING MATTRESSES

Vaill's Patent Folding Chairs.

☞ SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO ORDERS FROM ALL PARTS OF THE TERRITORY.

FRANK BARTOS,

JEWELER,

Main Street, Helena,

CARRIES A LARGE STOCK OF JEWELRY OF EVERY KIND.

LADIES' SETS, RINGS,

Gold and Silver Watches, Etc.

Also, a Large Selection of Silver Ware of Every Description, and of the Very Best Quality.

SPECTACLES AND EYE-GLASSES.

Watches and Jewelry repaired in first-class manner. All Work Warranted. Charges Reasonable.

M. E. MAYER,

ASSAYER,

WEST PARK STREET, BUTTE CITY, MONTANA.

Special Attention given to Sealed Samples and all kinds of

GOLD AND SILVER BULLION

Samples sent from a distance attended to and returns made the following day.

A. F. McHALE,

CARRIAGE, SIGN AND ORNAMENTAL

PAINTING

Carriage Painting a Specialty.

CLORE STREET, BET. EDWARDS AND CLARK,
HELENA, - - - MONTANA.

H. A. SCHULTZ,

Dealer in and Manufacturer of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

LEATHER and FINDINGS.

FULL LINE OF RUBBER GOODS.

Main Street, North of Post Office, Helena, M. T.

B. F. WHITE,

Forwarding and Commission Merchant,

FREIGHTER,

AND MANUFACTURER OF AND DEALER IN

TABLE, DAIRY & MILLING SALT.

KEEPS CONSTANTLY ON HAND

SALT LAKE COARSE, LIVERPOOL, AND CARMEN ISLAND FINE,

And the celebrated

ONEIDA SALT,

In any quantity, which will be furnished in store, or will contract to deliver at any point in MONTANA or IDAHO on the most favorable terms.

MILLING SALT A SPECIALTY.

Will also do a General Forwarding and Commission Business. Consignments Solicited.

MARK GOODS, "CARE B. F. W., TERMINUS."

J. SWITZER,

WHOLESALE DEALER IN

WINES, LIQUORS,

AND

CIGARS,

BAR GLASSWARE, ETC.

HELENA, MONTANA.

Mason and Hamlin Organs at D. W. Curtiss, Helena.

There are ten organized school districts in Lewis and Clarke county, besides one large graded school, all well supported by the county. Out of the 1,533 school census children, enrolled, and are receiving tuition. During the year ending August 31, 1878, the amount raised by the county for school purposes was $14,460.67, and a careful estimate of the value of school houses in the county, made at the close of the last year, was $24,704.52. We estimate the total population of the county at not less than 8,000.

The Hot Springs, situated about 3½ miles west of Helena, are well fitted up, with all the accommodations for either the passer by or the regular lodger, the medicinal properties of the water are good, and during pleasant days is quite a resort.

FORT SHAW.

Situated from Helena 80 miles north, is a military garrison. The number of troops stationed here varies from time to time, at present there are 350. J. H. McKnight & Co. are the Post Traders, and do a general merchandising business.

HELENA

THE CAPITAL OF MONTANA TERRITORY, AND THE COUNTY SEAT OF LEWIS AND CLARKE COUNTY.

When Helena had no name but "Last Chance," and the pay streak that lined the gulch with the busy gold miners, little was then thought of the future which fifteen years would bring to the successors of the rustling, crowding pioneers of that early day. Eligibly situated in the midst of one of the largest mineral regions in the world, within twelve miles of the navigable waters of the Upper Missouri, overlooking the beautiful Prickly Pear Valley fifteen miles wide, prosperous in agriculture, and varied by a scenery picturesque and magnificent, surrounded by enough gold and silver mines already discovered and working within a radius of twenty miles, to make her a perpetual city of ten thousand souls, as everlasting as the eternal hills, the terminus of the rapidly approaching Utah and Northern Railroad, with the laurels of the Commercial Metropolis circling her fair brow. Helena, the Queen of the mountains stands a city of to-day a monument to the enterprise, perseverance and indomitable courage of the first settlers. Ornated with the symbolic statue of the "honest miner," who is yet her proudest, humblest citizen—lord of the soil, owner, proprietor and supporter.

Containing a greater population than cities named before the discovery of the Territory, with churches and educational advantages equal to the renowned centres of learning of the old states, with a people advancing in the spirit of their proverbial charities and public enterprise, and who, blessed with the promised supply from the gold and silver mines

Flowers, Flower Pots and Boquettes at Curtiss' Gardens, Helena.

around them, will ere long, produce a syndicate who can furnish the hard money required to turn the wheels of government from one centennial to another.

As the first days of Helena were clouded with the lights and shades of the three great conflagrations of 1869,'72 and '74, and needed stability to overcome the attendant doubts about a mining camp. So the present is cheered by the permanence of an assured city, confidence rules the hour, while business prospers and residences and commercial blocks grow and beautify the town.

In was during the month of July, 1864, that John Cowan's party, while en route to Kootenia (about 350 miles north west of Helena over the British line) but obliged to relinquish this trip, and on the 21st of July 1864, John Cowan, (better known as Uncle Johnny.) struck Last Chance, one of the richest gulches yet discovered in the known world. It was not until September of that year that this place began to assume the proportions of a settlement. On the 23d of September a train under the leadership of T. A. Holmes, halted at the gulch, where the majority remained, and the remainder proceeded to Virginia City, and to Prickly Pear, (now Montana City.)

Miners' cabins began to spring up as if by magic. Though gold was found in abundance, still there were many things essential to a settlement yet lacking. The wants of the miners were to be supplied; mechanics, etc., were needed, stores were a requisite institution, and, in fact, most everything was lacking (except men) to make this a flourishing western town. Not long had they to wait, for soon these needed requisites were furnished to the full extent, and the small camp became small one no longer.

The first store was opened by Constance & Jurgens in November 1864, at the upper end of Main street. Their goods were brought overland from Minnesota.

The first hotel was erected by Judge Stuart, on the corner of Main and Bridge street.

The first cabins erected in Last Chance or Rattlesnake District, were those of John S. Cowan and Robert Stanley, in September 1864.

No sooner was the town laid out than a furious rush was made for lots. Choice locations were jumped and rejumped. High words and hard blows, followed by bloody noses and broken heads were the natural consequences attendant upon the acquisition of sites in the young city of Helena.

The first Recorder was Captain Wood. The first lady who came to camp was Mrs. J. B. Anthony.

The first death that took place was that of Dr. S. Rodney Pococke, of St. Louis, Mo. One of our streets bears his name (Rodney). His death took place in March, 1865. The remains were interred with Masonic honors, he being a member of that most honorable order.

The first Sunday school was inaugurated by the Rev. Mr. McLaughlin on the 16th of April, and on the 26th of the month previous 1865, he preached the first sermon at Helena.

The first wedding was commemorated on the 4th of May, 1865. It was a runaway match, they having eloped from the Boulder Valley for that purpose. Squire Orison Miles officiated at the ceremony.

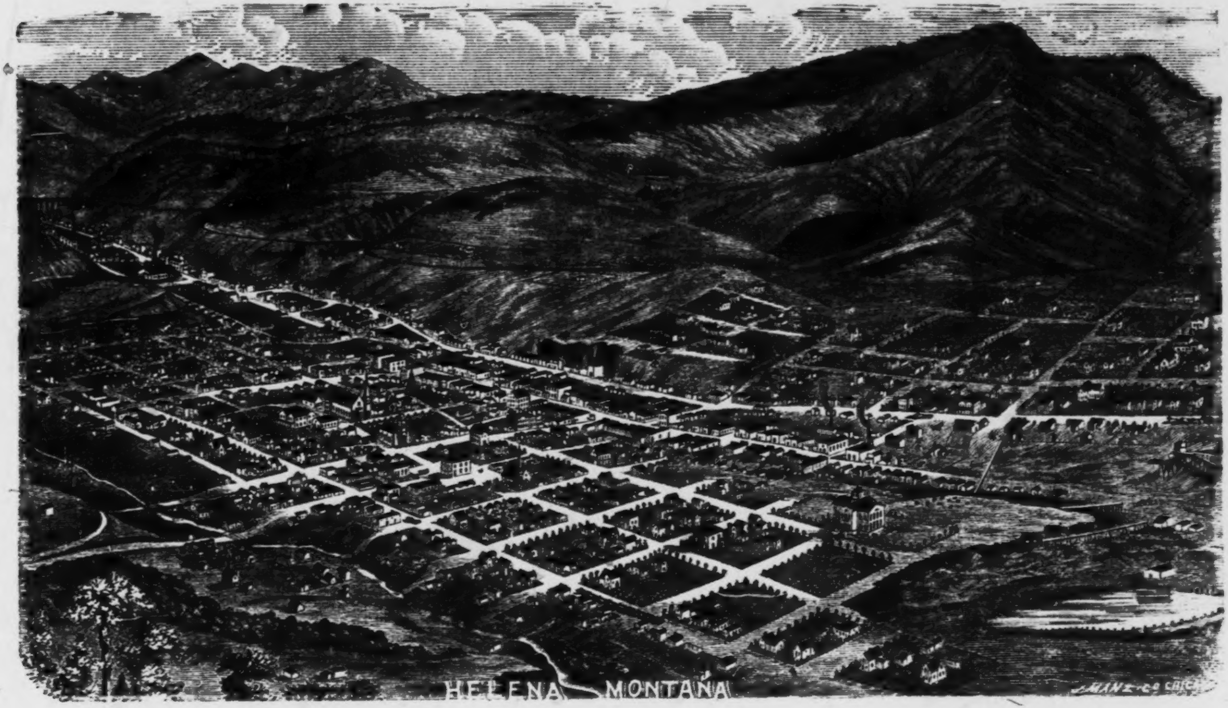
The first murder was committed by John Keene, in the door of Sam. Greer's saloon, and occurred the 7th of June, 1865. The victim war Harry Slater. From the date of this tragedy may be marked the formation of the organization known as the Vigilance Committee of Helena, so well pictured in the first pages of this book.

Telegraph communication of Helena with the outside world was made in September, 1867.

The day of christening had come, and the embryo city of Helena received its name. John Somerville, of Minnesota acted as God Father. He giving it the name of "St. Helena, in commemoration of the resemblance of the location to the home of the Napoleon, but on after consideration, it was proposed and was adopted to drop the Saint. This christening took place at the cabin of Geo. J. Woods, October 30th, 1864.

At this meeting three commissioners, Messrs, Woods, Bruce and Cutler were appointed and empowered to lay out streets and fix the size of town lots.

The winter of 1864-5 being a remarkably mild one, there were erected a hundred cabins or more, and in February, 1865, Scott laid out an addition to Heleua, east of Main street, and north of Broadway, and beyond Rodney.


HELENA MONTANA
J. MANZ & CO. CHIC.

Choice Potatoes, Asparagras and Tomatoes at Curtiss' Garden, Helena.

First 4th of July in Helena was celebrated at Owyhe Park, 1865. George M. Pinney delivered the oration.

First steam saw mill in Helena was established by Sanders & Rockwell in the spring of 1865. Previous to that lumber was whip-sawed, and boards sold at 25 cents per foot in gold.

The first church in Helena of the Methodist episcopal, was in a log church erected on Cutler street, and dedicated by Rev. A. M. Houge, July 22, 1865.

First Postmaster in Helena was John Potter, who opened the first Post Office in Taylor & Thompson's building on lower Main street. Afterwards Postmaster Potter moved the office to Broadway, where it remained until the next P. M. was appointed, (the present incumbent,) Silas H. Crounse, who moved the office to the east side of Upper Main street, where it remained nntil the great fire, 9th of January, 1874, when it was again moved to the Holter Block on Lower Main street, and then again to its present location on Main street, next door to St. Louis Hotel. Previous to the first post office in Helena, all letters and State's papers were brought in by Oliver's Express, at a cost of 25 cents each.

The first day school in Helena was opened by Prof. A. B. Patch, April, 1865.

The first public school house was erected on Rodney street in 1868.

The Helena Graded School House was built in 1875, and the graded schools opened for instruction in January, 1876. Prof. Charles L. Wheeler, Principal, and A. M. Holter, W. F. Sanders, D. C. Corbin and A. Sands as Trustees.

The one hundredth anniversary of our national independence was celebrated in Helena Thursday, July 4th, 1876, with all the appropriate honors due to the occasion, and was the finest ever witnessed in Helena. Colonel Woolfolk delivered the oration. Wm. F. Wheeler was Chief Marshal, with Henry Wyttenbach and Charles D. Curtis as aids, and Seth Bullock, Jas. M. Ryan, E. Frank, F. P. Sterling, Ben. R. Dittes, John O'Meara and E. T. Johnson, as Assistant Marshals. The Chaplain of the day was the Rev. E. L. Toy.

The first great fire in Helena occurred on Wednesday, April 28th, 1869, originating in a Chinese gambling house on the corner of West Main and Bridge streets, and destroyed the greatest part of the business portion of the town.

The second great fire in Helena, by which a large portion of the best built residences was destroyed, occurred Friday, August 23d, 1872, at 3 o'clock p. m. The fire was first discovered in the rear part of the Northern Pacific Hotel, located on Main street, a few doors north of Broadway. Six whole blocks and a fraction of the seventh, from Ewing to Main street, were burned. Total loss, $140,000; insurance, $10,300.

The third great fire in Helena, originating in a Chinese restaurant or gambling house, in Chinatown, occurred Friday morning January 9th, 1874, at 6 o'clock. "The city was again baptised by fire, with 150 buildings destroyed. Total loss estimated at $850,000, with nearly half of the business portion of the town in ashes, and Chinatown again the origin of the fire."

Both the national banks (the First and People's) were destroyed. There was no loss of deposits or money in the vaults. Also the principal hotel, the International, owned by Charles L. Dahler, which cost $50,000, and the furniture of the hotel, owned by the occupant, Henry Wyttenbach—loss $25,000; and also the Helena Library. Only one life was lost—that of Conrad Knipper, an employe of the International.

The *Herald* of that day said: "Fortitude and faith are indeed the duties of the hour, and although the blow that has fallen upon us is a severe one, yet it is not necessarily fatal, and we will soon survive the great destruction that has been wrought. The recuperative powers of Western men are very great, and nowhere more remarkable than in Montana. They have been tested before and found equal to the emergency, and we believe our merchants and all others who have sustained losses will pass through this fiery ordeal with as little embarrassment as they did in the great fire of 1869. Let every man try his best and see what kind of metal he is made of."

The Old Flag, for the first time in Helena, was floated to the breeze from a pole erected in front of Perkins & Hughes' store, on Main street, on the 25th of April, 1865, upon receipt of the news of Lee's surrender. This flag was the work of a few ladies, who,

Hardman's and Fisher's Pianos at D. W. Curtiss, Helena.

with busy hands, sat up nearly all the night previous and finished it in time for a public meeting and general rejoicing over the end of the war.

The first Masonic Lodge in Helena was opened under a dispensation from Colorado, August 17, 1865, in the second story of a log building which stood where Gans & Klein's store now stands. Their hall was heavily carpeted with saw dust; no ceiling obscured the shakes, with which the building was aristocratically covered.

The Masonic fraternity in Helena held their meetings in rented halls until they completed a building of their own on Broadway, November 11th, 1866, which was destroyed by fire in August, 1872. The corner stone of the present Masonic Temple was laid on St. John's Day, June 24th, 1872, and dedicated by the Grand Lodge in October, 1873.

> "Look to the players; see them well bestowed.
> They are the abstract and brief chroniclers of the times."

The first theatre in Helena was established by Jack Langrishe on Wood street in 1865, in a building owned by C. C. Huntley, and afterwards destroyed by fire. After the construction of the theatre building on Main street, opposite the International Hotel, by Captain Parkinson, in 1869, Langrishe dedicated the new temple with a talented theatrical troupe, among whom were several stars brought from San Francisco and the States. This theatre was opened to the public on Saturday, September 4th, 1869. It was destroyed in the fire of January 9th, 1874. The next theatre was the present one—J. Al. Sawtelle's—built on Broadway in September, 1878.

The following exhibits of the principal bank in Helena, made on the first day of January, 1878 and 1879, are given to show the monetary transactions of one firm of the metropolis:

JANUARY 1, 1879.

311 accounts, balance	$269,414
Other deposits—demand, time and government	463,373
Total deposits	$732,787

JANUARY 1, 1878.

281 accounts, balance	$202,307
Other deposits	479,000
Total deposits	$681,307

Showing an increase of thirty accounts and an increase of deposits of $51,580, the increase being from business accounts.

The total cash transactions for the year foot up $26,240,268.

Average daily transactions, $85,703.

Lowest day during the year, $26,045. Highest, $387,947.

Amount of exchange sold, $3,449,360.

The foregoing is sufficient to give some idea of the magnitude of the First National's business, but what must be more gratifying to the stockholders is the significant exhibit made of $30,000 as the bank's net profit for the past twelve months, and the present surplus of over $106,000, which, with the capital, give $206,000. This, surely, is a splendid showing for Helena's principal monetary institution, and reflects upon the directory and management the highest credit.

The geographical position of the city relatively to the principal towns and mining districts of the Territory has given to it a permanence, stability and growth in wealth and population second to no town in the rocky Mountains. Helena has 4,246 inhabitants, and is rapidly increasing. Two newspapers—the *Herald* and *Independent*—publishing daily and weekly editions, have a circulation reaching every point covered by mail and express lines in Montana. There are two banking houses—the First National and Hershfield & Bro.—with a large capital, answering the essential wants of the people. In trade are the usual number of sterling houses, both wholesale and retail, some of which pay annual freight bills amounting to from $50,000 to $80,000. The principal public buildings are the U. S. assay office, public school building, county court house and jail, post office, Masonic and Odd Fellows' halls, St. Vincent's Academy, and St. John's Hospital

Trees, Shrubs, Garden Plants, etc., at Curtiss' Gardens, Helena

and asylum. The places of public worship are the M. E. Church, Southern Methodist, Presbyterian, Catholic, and Episcopal churches. The city has a public library numbering 4,000 volumes, and a Historical Society of considerable membership. Helena was located in 1864, along the borders of the famous Last Chance gulch, from which millions of treasure have been extracted, and from which large amounts of gold dust are still washed annually. It is probably to-day the most flourishing town of its population in the country, and for its numbers transacts yearly a larger business than any other community in the mountains.

Within a radius of sixty miles, with Helena as a center (as indicated by the accompanying map), are embraced most of the richest gold and silver mines in Montana, including those of Butte and Silver Bow, and all those famous gold and silver quartz and placers now working and producing, and designated as Philipsburg, Cable, Indian creek, Lincoln, McClellan, Virginia creek, North and South Boulder, Blackfoot, Nevada creek, Diamond, Duck creek, El Dorado bar, Spokane bar, Carpenter's Bar, Norwegian, Cave, New York, Magpie, White's, Mitchell, Benton, Holmes', Tucker, Confederate, and Avalanche gulches, American bar, Ming's bar, French bar, Keatingville, Cedar Plain, Deer Lodge and Dan Tucker.

The 120-mile radius contains other as great mines, of both gold and silver quartz and placer, designated as the Broadway, Iron Rod, Green Campbell, Victoria, Aurora, Quincy, Borealis, Everett, Hudson, Ajax, Gold Rose, Pony, Highland, Hot Springs, Cherry Creek, Mill creek, Alder gulch, Bivens gulch, Wisconsin creek, Bannack, Emigrant gulch, Sun river, Pioneer, Yamhill and Flint creek.

Drawing the distance from Helena by a closer radius of twenty miles, within which are found the renowned Penobscot, which shows hundreds of thousands of dollars in gold in sight, and the other mines in the same district of less celebrity, but all very rich, viz: The Belmont, Black Hawk, Snow Drift, Viola, Grey Eagle, Emma Miller, Green, Whippoorwill, Mount Pleasant, Blue Bird, Northern Light, Griff, Hickey, Piegan, Humbug, and Long Tom, some of which are extensions of the Penobscot. Also there are the silver mines of the Consolidated Gregory, Comet, Rumley, Alta, Bismarck & Von Arnim, Lexington, Mammoth, Legal Tender, Emmet, Australia, Virginia Belle, and the galena mines of the Ten Mile and Red Mountain districts. The Montana Company's mills, concentrator and smelting works, at Wickes, are also within twenty miles, and the gold mines of the National Mining Company and Columbia Company are at Unionville, only three miles distant, which also embraces the gold placers of Nelson, the Park, and Scratch Gravel. The smelting works of Midgeon & Farrell and the Last Chance gold mines are within the town proper. The Bonanza Chief, discovered in April, 1879, by Boyd & Rader, and the Deer Lode, in the same district, discovered last year, are within eight miles of Helena.

Contributing as all these mines and industries do to the metropolis, it is but reasonable to suppose that ere long it will be the great city of the mountains.

The improvements made in Helena for 1878 foot up the sum of $203,614. This does not include any manufacturing, milling, mining, etc., but represents the building of stores, residences, store houses, additions, etc., etc.

Population of the City of Helena, Montana, taken April 1st, 1879, was 4,246, classified as follows: 21 years old and upwards male and female (white) 2,897; 21 years and under (white) 891; colored, 79; Chinese, 379.

FIRE. **LIFE.**

S. C. ASHBY'S

General Insurance Agency

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

CASH ASSETS, $15,546,944.

Policies issued and losses adjusted without additional cost to the insured from this office.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

CASH ASSETS, $88,000,000.

AGENT FOR THE

NEW YORK MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.

Agency of the Mitchell Farm and Spring Wagons.

OFFICE, MAIN STREET, OPP. COSMOPOLITAN HOTEL,
HELENA, MONTANA.

JOHN D. YOST. H. S. CROCKER.

H. S. CROCKER & CO.

Wholesale Stationers

AND PRINTERS,

Corner Sansome and Sacramento Streets,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

1868. **1879.**

THE OLDEST HOTEL KEEPERS

IN THE TERRITORY.

COSMOPOLITAN

AND

SAINT LOUIS

HOTELS,

HELENA, - - - MONTANA.

SCHWAB & ZIMMERMAN,

Proprietors.

These Hotels are centrally located, have elegant and well furnished rooms and parlors, and are the cheapest and best houses west of St. Louis.

JOHN R. WATSON,

DEALER IN

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS,

AND

HARDWARE,

No. 91 Main Street, opposite Edwards,

HELENA, M. T.

WEIR & POPE,

Wholesale and Retail

DRUGGISTS

DEALERS IN MUFFLES, CUPELS, CRUCIBLES, TONGS, FLASKS, BONE DUST, ARGOLS, ACIDS, ETC.

GARDEN AND FLOWER SEEDS

IN SEASON AT EASTERN PRICES. PRICE LIST FREE.

PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY ATTENDED TO

DAY OR NIGHT.

Orders and Inquiries by Mail Solicited.

GEORGE P. REEVES,

Watchmaker,

MAIN ST., HELENA.

MAKES A SPECIALTY OF REPAIRING AND ADJUSTING COMPLICATED WATCHES.

DEALER IN

Watches, Clocks, Jewelry,

AND SILVERWARE.

H. F. GALEN'S

STAGE AND EXPRESS LINE,

Carrying the United States Mail.

HELENA, BOZEMAN AND VIRGINIA CITY.

Leaves Helena each Morning at 7 o'clock—Sundays Excepted.

PASSENGERS AND EXPRESS MATTER
CARRIED AT LOW RATES.

A FIRST CLASS LINE IN ALL ITS APPOINTMENTS.

H. F. GALEN, Proprietor.

HELENA--John M. Sweeney. BOZEMAN--Rich'd Lockey.
VIRGINIA CITY--S. R. Buford.

J. F. PASCOE MATTHEW LUKE.

BELMONT SALOON,

LUKE & PASCOE, PROP'S

HELENA, MONTAMA.

THE FINEST WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS
Always on Hand.

Attached thereto is a READING ROOM with
the Daily Papers.

Cabbages, Pepper, Egg and other Plants at Curtiss', Helena.

HELENA CITY DIRECTORY.

Abreviations used in the Helena City Directory: "res" signifies residence. "cor" signifies corner of. "N of" signifies north of that street and south of the next. "S of" signifies south of that street and north of the next. "E of" signifies east of that street and west of the next. "W of" signifies west of that street and east of the next. There being no numbers, it is hard to better locate.

Adams, John, of Fashion Saloon, Main st. residence Clore nr Bridge.
Adams, John, blacksmith shop, West Main.
Adams, Jacob, of Fashion Saloon, Main st. res Clore, nr Bridge.
Adams, Forest B., north Clore st.
Addoms, Mrs. Kate, res Rodney, 7th and 8th avenue.
Adis, Albert, clerk, res Water, S of Pine.

Rosencrans & Klaue keep all the Leading Periodicals and Magazines.

Ah Fow, China tailor, West Main.
Akins, Patrick, miner, res Wood bet Hill and Dry st.
Albrecht, Charles, shoemaker, Main, op. Wall street.
Allen, Oliver, miner, res N Clore.
Allen, W. H. prop Court Square Corral, opposite court house.
Albertos, Jose, with A. J. Davidson, Main street.
Allen, Levi, res cor Spencer and Pine.
Allen —— res cor Dry and Cutler.
Alexander, D. E., Water S of Pine.
Alexander, George W., Pine E of Water.
Anderson, R. S., late U. S. District Attorney, office Bently Block.
Anderson & Bro., blacksmith and wagon shop, W side Main st.
Anderson, A. W., of above, res Benton av.
Anderson, Peter, of above, res at shop.
Anderson, J. D. of above, res at shop.
Anthony, L. C., miller at Sanford & Evans, Main street.
Andrews, Jacob, carpenter, Ewing st.
Andrews, J. W. Jr., U. District attorney.
Armstrong, Jacob D., teamster, Rodney, N of 10th
Armstrong, A., at Sullivan & Burners, Main street.

Arnold, A. J., clerk Auerbach, Wells & Co., res Cosmopolitan Hotel.
Armor, Wm. H., Deputy Coll. Int. Rev. office, assay building.
Armstrong, Rev. John, pastor Methodist Episcopal Church, res Rodney, Bwy and Wood.
Armer & Howe, fur tanners, Lawrence, E of Clore.

Armer, James, of above, residence Grand and Jackson.
Arnold, D. J., of Eastern Market, Bridge and Joliet.
Arbuckle, J. Thomas, wagon maker; res Clore, S of Price.
Assay Office of the U. S., cor of Broadway and Warren.
Ashby, S. C., Gen'l Ins. Agency, and Ag't I. G. Baker & Co's Line of Steamers, office Main st, next to Hershfield & Bro. Bank; res Rodney Bwy and Wood.
Asklunk, Charles, teamster; res Lower Main street.
Atkinson, S. E., book-keeper Frst Nat Bank.
Atherton, with Murphy, Neel & Co.
Atwood, J. P., mining, Oro Fino Gulch.
Auerbach, Wells & Co., stationers, notions, fancy goods and wholesale liquors, teas, and dried fruits, Main st, N of Wall.
Auerbach, L., of above, res San Francisco.
Auerbach, W. J., of above, res Cosmopolitan Hotel.
Auditor of Montana, Joseph P. Woolman; office South Main street.
Austin, M. P., mining, Oro Fino Gulch.
Averill, A. B., carpenter, res Pine and Spencer.
Ayotte, L. M., painter, res Oro Fino gulch.

See Card of Auerbach, Wells & Co., on inside Front Cover.

Hundreds of varieties of Luscious Small Fruits at Curtiss', Helena.

Bailey, W. G., manufacturing jeweler, W side Main; res 5th Avenue.

Bartos, Frank, jeweler, W side Main; res Dearborn st, S of Spruce.

Barden, Ed., bowling alley, W side Main, res north Main street.

Babcock, A. B., residence Bridge and Dry streets.

Barnes, Robert, of Farmer's Corral, W side Main, cor Price.

Bateman, Ira, Justice of the Peace, office Grand, E of Main; res Clore st.

Barden, R. P., clerk Post Office; res Rodney bet 7th and 8th Avenue.

Baker I. G. & Co., "Bakers Line of Steamers," S. C. Ashby, agent; office Main st, next Hershfield & Bro., Bankers.

Bashaw, Geo., Driver Helena Fire Dept., Clore, N of Wall.

Bassett, C. M., painter; res N Clore, E side.

Ballou, Mrs L. C., school teacer; res 7th av. bet Warren and Ewing.

Beach, D. W., proprietor Dana House.

Bestick, Mrs. Julia; res Rodney bet 5th and 6th avenue.

Bean, E. B., mason, Main street.

Bell, George W., City drayman, Main st.

Benton [P] Line of Steamers, T. C. Power, & Co., props., office Main street.

Benson, William, blacksmith, north Clore.

Bennett, S. D., carriage painter, Bridge E of Hill.

Bergemann, J. S., plasterer, Dry and Bridge.

Beattie, A. H., Clerk District Court, office at Court House.

Bickett, W. J., saleman, J. R. Boyce, Jr.; res Clore and Hauser st.

Birkenfield, A., guns, cigars, tobaccos, etc., Main st S of Broadway.

Bishop, William M., operator Western U'n Telegraph Co.; res Dana House.

Binzel, B., prop Penobscot Brewery, north Clore street.

Bishop, Fred, res Bridge, bet Hill and Joliett.

Stationery and Blank Books of all descriptions at Rosencrans & Klaus.

Bakery, San Francisco, M. Reinig prop., Bridge, bet Joliet and Hill.

Bakery, Lockey's, R. Lockey, prop., N Main street.

Bardwell, Geo., blacksmith; res Dry, bet Bridge and Cutler.

Ballard, J. M., carpenter shop, Rodney, bet. 5th and 6th avenue.

Bayliss, Miss, teacher, Helena Graded School.

Bailey, G. A., shoemaker, Chance street.

Ballard, stone mason, Davis, N of Wood.

Barden, Rowland, Montana st, E of Davis.

Barnard, Chas. P., Bridge, E of Water.

Barney, C. W., machinest, 8th avenue E of Rodney.

Benson, Benjamin, Water Co; res Last Chance Ravine.

Bell, Geo., compositor *Independent* office.

Bessett, J., boot and shoe maker, Main, N Grand.

Beauprue & Palleteis, Last Chance Saloon, Main street.

Beauprue, Louis, of above.

Belmont Saloon, Luke & Pascoe, props Main N of Wood.

Beckney, Billiard Hall, cor Main and Wood

Beckney, J. W., of above.

Beach, Calvin, farmer, res Cutler, bet Dry and Hill.

Birmingham. E. C., teacher; res 10th, E of Rodney.

Bissonetti, P., laborer, Davis, N of 5th av.

Bissell, Louis A., farmer, Chance street.

Blaine, Major John E., Paymaster, U. S. A., Dep't of Montana. Office in First National Bank building.

Bloom, William, carriage painter for Paynter, Brown & Weisenhorn.

Blake, Jas., meat market, lower Main, E side.

Blake, Alex., herder for above.

Blake, Dr. J. M., dentist. Office, Broadway, bet Jackson and Warren.

Bloom, H. C., res Bridge, bet Joliet and Water.

Blackburn, Chas. A., ice dealer, res Dry, bet Bridge and Cutler.

Blake, Mrs., res Breckenridge, bet Davis and Rodney.

Black, Joseph, carpenter and builder.

Blackman, W. H., stone cutter, W Main.

Bloom, Chas. D., mason, Water, S of Hill.

Blood, S. J., miner, Oro Fino gulch.

Boyce, J. R., jr., dry goods and carpets, Broadway, bet Jackson and Warren.

Botkin, Alex. C., U. S. Marshal, res 5th ave, bet Ewing and Rodney; office, cor Warren and Breckenridge.

Bohm, Ferdinand, of Greenhood, Bohm & Co., Main st.

Curtiss' Flower Gardens, cor. of Clark and Curtiss Streets Helena.

Booker, Geo., of Curtis & Booker, Main, op Broadway; res Pine, bet Dry and Rodney.

Bowling Alley, Ed. Barden, prop., Main, N of Edwards st.

Board of Trade of Helena, R. C. Walker, Secretary, rooms in Parchen's building.

Bowman, John, freighter, res Lawrence and Benton ave.

Bouso, Lee, freighter, res N Clore st.

Bonnell, E. B., Chief Clerk U. S. Surveyor General's office.

Boyle, B. M., clerk fuel department, Commissary department.

Bohler, F., carriage and sign painter, Dry st.

Booth, L. A., cabinet maker, Water, S of Pine.

Bonnetti, E. L., laborer, West Main.

Boos, George E., bookbinder, paper ruler and blank book manufacturer, with the *Herald* job department.

Broadwater, C. A., of Diamond R Co., res Benton ave and Spruce.

Butler, Victor, blacksmith shop, cor Main and Bridge.

Buchanan, John, with Nick Millen, Main st.

Burns & Tilton, Capital Exchange, Main, op Broadway.

Burns, Michael, of above, res Ming and Howie.

Burnett, D. T., Davis and 7th av.

Bullard, Massena, of Woolfolk & Bullard, notary public, res Benton av, bet Lawrence and Clark.

Buck, D. W., carpenter, res, Clore, N of Edwards.

Butler William, mining, res, Jefferson, bet Chatham and Adams.

Bundy, O. C., proprietor Train's art gallery, Cutler, bet Water and Joliet.

Bullard, Dr. W. R., physician, office, Blake's block, res Broadway, between Ewing and Rodney.

Bucher, Joseph, teaming, Water st, S of Cutler.

Burke, Michael, laborer, Davis and 7th av.

All the Leading Brands of Cigars and Tobaccos Found at Rosencrans & Klaue's,

Brown, A. D., res Benton ave and Spruce.

Brooke, Dr. B. C., physician, res Senieur st, S of Edwards.

Brensinger, Chas., engineer *Herald* office.

Brainard, H. B., res Jackson, N of Grand.

Brown, Lyman, blacksmith, res Rodney and 10th av.

Broy, B., with J. Horsky, Main st.

Bradley, S. W., bookkeeper, *Herald* office.

Brehn, Jos., with E. Frank, Main st.

Brown, M., clothing and gent's furnishings, Main, N of Wood; res 7th av, bet Warren and Ewing.

Bryson, Pat, with C. Albrecht, Main st.

Brown, Chas., at People's Stable, Main st.

Brown, W. W., of Paynter, Brown & Weisenhorn, res 7th av, bet Warren and Ewing.

Brulot, E., carriage trimmer, with Paynter, Brown & Weisenhorn.

Brown, L., carriage blacksmith, with Paynter, Brown & Weisenhorn.

Brennan, Richard, miner, res Wood, bet Hill and Joliet.

Burner, Henry, of Sullivan & Burner.

Burch, Walter A., stone mason, Davis, N of 10th.

Carr, Antone, porter, Magnolia Hotel.

Carson, Alex, at Lockey's cracker bakery, North Main st.

Cain, G. B., with Sol Worick, Main st.

Carr, Robert, bootmaker, Broadway, op *Herald* office.

Carson, Andrew, with Charles Markham, Main st.

Cannon, C. W., groceries and mining supplies. Main, N of post office; res cor Broadway and Ewing.

Cannon, Henry, at C. W. Cannon's, Main st.

Campbell, E. H., with R. S. Hale & Co., druggists, Main st.

Carter, A. P., at Exchange saloon.

Carter, E. S. miner, res Water, S. of Cutler.

Carpenter, Geo. C., workman U. S. Assay Office.

Cagle, David H., job wagon, res Davis, bet 11th and 12th.

Capital Exchange, Main, op Broadway, Burns & Tilton.

JOHN W. BECKNEY'S BILLIARD HALL,
COR. MAIN AND WOOD STREETS,
HELENA.

MURPHY, NEEL & CO.

HELENA, MONTANA.

MURPHY, NEEL & CO.
FORT BENTON.

MURPHY, HIGGINS & CO.
DEER LODGE.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

GROCERS

DEALERS IN

WINES, LIQUORS,

AND

CIGARS.

PROPRIETORS OF

"The Montana Freight Line"

Working in connection with the

UTAH AND NORTHERN RAILROAD.

Receivers and Forwarders at Terminus.

CONSIGNMENTS OF FREIGHT SOLICITED.

Mark goods "Care of 'The Montana Freight Line,' Terminus U. & N. R. R."

Teas, Tobaccos, Etc.

AGENTS FOR SCHUTLER WAGONS.

Constantly on hand a complete assortment in every size of these celebrated wagons.

MURPHY, NEEL & CO.

DRY GOODS AND CARPETS.

POSITIVELY THE CHEAPEST HOUSE IN THE TERRITORY.

MOST CAREFULLY SELECTED STOCK FOR WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

THE LEADING DRY GOODS HOUSE
OF MONTANA.

SANDS BROS.
HELENA,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
DRY GOODS AND CARPETS.

WE EXHIBIT AT ALL TIMES FULL LINES OF NOVELTIES IN

SILKS, VELVETS,
Dress Materials, Shawls, Cloaks, Etc.

LADIES AND CHILDREN'S COSTUMES AND UNDERWEAR. ALL THE LATEST NOVELTIES IN NECK-WEAR AND GARNITURE.

CARPETS! CARPETS!

In every imaginable grade and quality, from the cheap Two-Ply to the finest Body Brussels.

OIL CLOTHS, RUGS AND MATS,

Window Shades, Cornices, Curtain Laces, and everything pertaining to House Furnishing Goods.

DOMESTICS

In all the leading and reliable brands, and at the Very Lowest Prices.

Low prices, fair dealing, and the uniform quality of our goods, have secured us a large and increasing trade, a continuance of which we most respectfully solicit.

SANDS BROS.
HELENA, MONTANA.

HOSIERY, NOTIONS AND FANCY GOODS.

California Blacksmith Shop, Main st, Chas. M. Jefferis, prop.

Catholic Church of the Sacred Hearts, Ewing st, Father L. B. Palladino, pastor.

Catholic Benevolent and Total Abstinence Society, Terence O'Donnell, Prest.

Campbell, Daniel, student, 8th av, E of Warren.

Carlson, E. F., painter, Clore, N. of Edwards.

Carey, B. N., bootmaker, Oro Fino gulch.

Castle, John, teamster, Jefferson, S of Edwards.

Casserly, H. T., stock, Dana House.

Central Brewery, A. Foller, prop., Main, op Broadway.

Cecil, William, teamster, res Clore, N of Wall.

Central Market, Stadler & Odenwald, props, Edwards, bet Main and Clore.

Centennial Saloon, J. Tietjen, proprietor, Rodney st.

Celin, Gus, laborer, Spencer, S Wood.

Chumasero & Chadwick, attorneys at law, office in Bentley's block, Main st.

Clerk of the Supreme Court, Isaac R. Alden.

Clark, Mrs. G., millinery and dress making.

Clarke, Miss Ellen, teacher Helena graded school.

Clinton, Stephen, laborer, Spruce st.

Claussen, W. F., Spruce, nr Benton av.

Clifford, D. H., Wood, E of Main.

Cole, J. E., carpenter, res Dearborn st.

Courtwright, Milo, mining, Clark, W of Benton av.

Conrad, Geo. E., res Water st, S of Cutler.

Conrad, Thomas, of Clarke, Conrad & Curtin, Main st.

Corwin, Walter, gardener, mouth of Oro Fino gulch.

Cooper, Louis, (colored) saloon, Bridge st, bet Main and Clore.

Coffee House, Theo. Shenkenberg, prop, Main, N of Wood.

Coyne, William, compositor *Independent* office.

Colbert, C. E., prop Globe Billiard Rooms, Main, N of Wood.

Collins, Geo. W., machinist, West Main.

Frames, Mouldings and Brackets, of all Varieties, at Rosencrans & Klaue's.

Chumasero, William, of above, res Benton av and Spruce.

Chadwick, Walter F., of above, res Breckenridge, E of Warren.

Child, William C., agent.

Child, H. W., jobber of cigars, etc.

Childs, Levi, miner, res North Clore st.

Choug Hy, Chinese laundry, North Main st.

Charbonneau, L., carpenter, res Main, N of Price.

Chemidlin, N. T., compositor *Herald* Book and Job Office; res cor Benton av and Edwards st.

Chessman, W. A., capitalist, res Rodney, N of 5th av.

Charles, Thomas, drayman, Main st.

Champlain, Henry, Lawrence, W of Benton av.

Clarke, Conrad & Curtin, wholesale and retail hardware, stoves and queensware, Main st.

Clarke, A. G., of above firm, res Rodney and Bridge.

Clark, Frank, herder, res Clore, N of Wall.

Clarke, C. A., of Raleigh & Clarkes, Main, S of Broadway.

Clarke, A. G., jr., with Raleigh & Clarkes, Main st.

Cosmopolitan Hotel, Schwab & Zimmerman, props, Main st.

Cooper, H. M., stock dealer, res Pine, bet Hill and Dry.

Conlan, Thos., clerk for C. L. Vawter, Broadway, E of Main.

Comly, Harry R., attorney at law and notary, office in Blake's building, Broadway.

County Clerk and Recorder, Oscar B. Totten, office in court house.

Court Square Corral, W. H. Allen, prop., Ewing st, op court house.

Conroy, John, shoer, Benton av north.

Colter, Nicholas, butcher, Bridge, E of Hill.

Cochran, Thos., jr., tailor, Main, W of

Crump, James (colored), res Benton av, N of Spruce.

Cramer, William, res Water, S of Cutler.

Cressop, William, freighter, Dana House.

Cramer, Charles, at Helena Brewery, West Main.

Crossman, Adam, stone mason, res West Main.

Crindle, Chas., salesman, Clarke, Conrad & Curtin, res Cosmopolitan Hotel.

Crounse, S. H., Postmaster, and agent of Coulson line of steamers, res cor Rodney and Broadway.

Fountain Gardens, Helena, D. W. Curtiss, Proprietor.

Craig, R. A., at California Blacksmith Shop, North Main st.

Crawford, Aubrey, at L. B. Wells' Floral Gardens.

Crowell, J. W., brickmason, Spencer and Bridge.

Crawford, James L., carpenter, Breckenridge, E of Main.

Crandall, W. L., miner, Davis, bet 9th and 10th av.

Crowley, John, miner, Davis and 5th av.

Curtiss, D. W., gardener and florist, res cor Clark and Curtiss.

Curry, E. L., carpenter, res Bridge, E Jackson.

Curtin, John C., of Clarke, Conrad & Curtin, res International Hotel.

Curtis & Booker, auction, commission and furniture warerooms, Main, op Broadway.

Curtis, Charles D., of Curtis & Booker, res cor Clark and Olive.

Cullen, W. E., attorney at law and notary, office Beveridge's building, Main st; res Benton av, bet Edwards and Clark.

D'Acheul. H. A., of H. M. Parchen & Co., res Butte City.

Darnold, W. C., with Gans & Klein, clothiers, Main street.

Davis, Joseph, mining; res Grand bet Jackson and Warren.

Davenport, Maj. Wm. capitalist, office at A. J. Davidson's, Holter's Block.

Dana House, prop D. W. Beach, cor of Rodney and Breckenridge.

Davis & Tatem, foundry, N West-Main st.

Davis, A. J., of Davis & Tatem; res Butte City.

Darnold, Mrs. D. M., teacher Helena Graded School.

Dawson, S. E., freighter, Dry, E of Water.

Davis, Isaac C., teamster, Spencer N of Pine.

Deer Lodge Corral, prop L. H. Prior, Clore, N of Lawrence.

Derich, Mrs. Amelia, res Clore, N of Hauser.

Denoielle, Sam'l, P., blacksmith; res Dearborn N of Spruce.

Dewitt, B., salesman, Kleinschmidt & Bro.

Rosencrans & Klaue keep Hanging Baskets, Flower Pots and Trellises.

Culp, Samuel, cook; Cosmopolitan Hotel.

Curry, Mrs. J., res north Clore, nr smelter.

Curtis, J. H., res cor Lawrence and Curtiss.

Cuthbert, D. H., at First National Bank, res Rodney, bet Broadway and Wood.

Cullison, Geo. W., mining, 5th av, bet Rodney and Davis.

Curry, Albert B., International Hotel.

Cunningham, Frank, Overland Hotel.

Davis & Wallace, family groceries, etc., Main S of Broadway.

Davis, James L., of Davis & Wallace; res Senieur, S of Adams.

Davis, Mathias, miner, mouth of Oro Fino Gulch.

Dawson, Mrs. Josephine, res West Main.

Dailey, Benjamin, carriage and sign painting, res Clore bet Edwards and Wall.

Daly, Hugh, carpenter, res Clore bet Wall Edward.

Daly, John, res Clore, bet Wall and Edwards.

Davis, William, bootmaker, Main N of Grand. E side.

Davidson, A. J., dealer in saddlery, hardware, leathers, furs, hides, etc., Main N of Broadway; res Rodney, bet 9th and 10th avenue.

DeLacy, Col. W. W., U. S. Dep't. Min. Surveyor, office Warren nr Breckenridge.

Dean, Henry, with S. Levine, tailor, Wall st.

Delong, John, at Globe Billiard Rooms.

Denn, John, family grocers, and wholesale liquors, Jackson and Wood.

Dewitt, C. A., of Eastern Market, Bridge, and Joliett.

Dewitt, B., salesman, Kleinschmidt & Bro.

Degan, Ross, Gallatin Corral, res 9th Av., bet Davis and Chancery.

Dean, Chas., saddler, Fine, E of Joliett.

Dittes, Benj. R., accountant, Auerbach, Wells, & Co.

Dingee, William A., Pony Saloon, Main, N of Grand st.

Dickerson, Boyd, with Morris & Co., Main Street Market.

Diamond R Transportation Company, E. G. Maclay & Co., office Main and Wall streets.

Dickenson, Geo. B., miner, Oro Fino gulch.

Dick, C. C., lumberman, Oro Fino gulch.

Dittbach, B. B., painter, Jackson, N of Wood

Doyle, Owen, cook; res Cutter and Joliett.

Donaldson, John D., plasterer, Jackson, N of Water.

Duer, Charles E., office Broadway, opp. *Herald* office.

White and Red Currants, English Gooseberries at Curtiss, Helena.

Dusold, Capt. Andrew, shoemaker.
Dunn, John, messenger, U. P. Express Co.
Dutro, Dan'l, stone cutter; res Lawrence, W of Clore street.
Dupey, Peter, res Lawrence, E of Clore.
Dunphey, E. M., real estate dealer; res Dearborn, N of Spruce.
Duncan, Joshua, jobbing, West-Main st.
Dudley, O. L., mason, South Clore.
Dutton, Stephen, cooper, North Clore.
Dustin, J. H., laborer, Joliett and Wood.
Earnst, August, prop Magnolia Hotel, Main opp. Broadway.
Eastern Market, Arnold & Dewitt, Bridge and Joliett.
Edstrom, C. H, at Exchange Saloon, cor Main and Wood.
Edwards, & Pilkington, blacksmiths, Edwards, bet Main and Clore.
Edwards, E. L., of Edwards & Pilkington, res Overland Hotel.
Eddy, Jno. W., manager Montana Company; res Rodney, Bwy and Wood.
Eddy, Frank J., clerk; res Joliett, S of Wood.

Velocipedes, Croquet Sets, Balls and Bats at Rosencrans & Klaue.

Eckert, Mrs. M. A., Premium Art Gallery, Main, next to Cosmopolitan Hotel.
Eckland, Charles, night clerk Overland Hotel.
Ecklund, Andrew, machinest, Clore, bet Wall and Edwards.
Eickmeyer, Geo. W., at Helena Brewery Depot, Main st.
Eick, William, baker, at San Francisco Bakery.
Emerson, James C., freighter; res Grand, bet Jackson and Warren.
Emerson, W. Henry, freighter; res Grand, bet Jackson and Warren.
Emerson, R. G. tailor, Main st., below Wood; res Grand, bet Jackson and Warren.
English, H. W., mining; res Breckenrige, bet Rodney and Davis.
Episcopal Church, Protestant, cor Warren and Grand streets; Rev. M. N. Gilbert, Pastor.
Ernst, John J., of Kenck & Ernst, Magnolia Hotel, Main, opposite Broadway.
Ervin, T. R., cabinet maker, res Dry, E of Water st.
Evans, C. G., of Sanford & Evans, lumber dealers and saw mill, Main st.
Ezekeiel, Benj. with J. Fieldberg; Main st.

Exchange Saloon, prop D. A. G. Floweree, cor Main and Wood.
Exner, August, at Union Brewery, Main street.
Eyl, E. C., of Kleinschmidt & Bro., wholesale liquor department.
Eyre, E. E., machinest, Davis, near 5th av.
Fawcett, Charles, with Nick Millen, Main street.
Fashion Saloon, J. Adams & Bro., Main st
Farry, J. P., with Snug Saloon, Main and Edwards.
Farmer's Corral, Lower Main st., and hay scales, Smiley and Barnes, props.
Farguhar, Robt, blacksmith; res Wood, E of Jackson.
Farley, Daniel, laborer, Rodney, N of 8th Avenue.
Fairfield, H., mason, Davis and 10th av.
Feldberg, J., clothing and gents furnishing, Main, N of Wood; res 5th avenue, bet Warren and Ewing.
Fenn, William, boiler maker, West Main st.
Ferguson, W. B., res Hill, S of Bridge.
Fink, Jno. F., with Fred Gamer, Main st.
Farry, Daniel, Snug Saloon, Main and Edwards st.; res Jackson, N of Grand.
First National Bank of Helena, M. T., S. T. Hauser, Pres.; E. W. Knight, Cashier; T. H. Kleinschmidt, Ass't Cashier, Main, cor of Wall.
Figuli, Francis S., physician, res West Main.
Fisher, Jacob at Farmer's Corral, north Main.
Fisk, Bros., Proprietors and Publishers of the Daily and Weekly *Herald*, office Herald building.
Fisk, R. E. Editor Daily and Weekly *Herald*; res Rodney, 6th Avenue.
Fisk, D. W., Assistant Editor Daily and Weekly *Herald*; res Cosmopolitan Hotel.
Fisk, Andrew J., Business Manager Daily and Weekly *Herald*, res Rodney, and 8th Avenue.
Fletcher, Fred, stewart Cosmopolitan Hotel.
Floweree, D. A. G., prop Exchange Saloon, Main, cor Wood.
Flower, W. D., stock; res Benton Av., bet Lawrence and Clark.
Flick, Joseph, carpenter, Main street.
Fox, George, cook, Magnolia Hotel.
Foller, August, prop Union Brewery.
Fox, O. G., at North Pacific Stable.

Strawberries a Specialty at D. W. Curtiss' Gardens, Helena.

Forbis, James W., compositor *Independent* office; res Clark, W of Benton av.
Forbis, A. A., res Clarke, W of Benton av.
Foote, Geo. B., U. S. Dept. Min. Surveyor and C. E.; res cor 5th av. and Ewing st.
Fountain Gardens, Clark and Curtis st., D. W. Curtiss, proprietor.
Freyler, Charles, proprietor Montana Meat Market, head of Main street.
Franzman, W., blacksmith, Paynter, Brown & Weisenhorn.
Fricks, V., at Shafier & Vergy's, N. Main.
Fretz, N., with Dr. C. S. Kelley, Dentist, Parchen's building.
Frank, E., Tonsorial and Bath House, Cosmopolitan Hotel building; res Warren and 5th avenue.
Fraleigh, Mrs., Ladies Emporium, cor Broadway and Jackson st.; res Grand, E of Jackson.
Frederick, W. E., manager W. U. Telegraph Co.
Frank, H., tailor, Main st, N of Wood.
Frary, Dr. L. W., dentist, office Broadway, E of Herald office.

Galen, H. F., prop of the Helena and Bozeman Stage Line; res Rodney, S of Broadway.
Gallaher, Dan, driver on Bozeman route.
Garrgan, Mrs. Kate, res Hill, S of Bridge.
Garwood, A., carpenter and builder, Clore.
Gebhardt, A., tinsmith, at Kinna & Jack.
Getchell, F. S., mining; res Dearborn, N of Spruce.
Getts, Sam'l, Div. Agent, Overland route; res Clore and Edwards.
Gebauer & Sonnefield, carpenter and joiners; Ewing and Breckenridge sts.
Gebauer, W. H., of Gebauer & Sonnefield, res Benton av. bet Clark and Ming.
Gerhauser, A., prop St. Louis Brewery; res Rodney and 6th av.
Getchell, Frank, res Jefferson, S of Adams.
Gerrick, C., driver on Bozeman route.
Gesrang, George, sign and carriage painter, Clore st.
Gesang Verein Harmonia, Prest. L. H. Hillebrecht.
Gillette, L. A., farmer, 5th av, bet Davis and Chancery sts.

School Books, Slates, Copy Books, etc., a full line at Rosencrans & Klaue.

Fryett, Peter, job wagon; res 9th av, bet Rodney and Ewing.
Fryatt, James, laborer, res Rodney, N of 10th avenue.
Fryatt, R. M., miner, res Rodney, N of 10th avenue.
Fuller, Capt. T. P., U. S. Coll. Int Revnue Dis. Montana, office in Assay building; res Clark and Benton avenues.
Fulton, Henry, wheelwright, res Clore, S of Edwards.
Fuller, John S., at Marks' Sample Rooms, Main street.
Furlong, Mose, miner, res Pine, bet Dry and Olive.
Gans & Klein, wholesale and retail clothiers, boots and shoes. Wholesale on Main st., N of Wood. Retail Main, cor Broadway.
Gans, Fernando, with Gans & Klein.
Gans, Louis, of Gans & Klein; res New York.
Gans, Joe, with Retail department Gans & Klein.
Gans, Herman, with Gans & Klein.
Gamer, Fred, boots, shoes and leather findings, Main st, S of Broadway; res 7th av. and Ewing.
Garnier, J. J., at International Hotel.
Gatewood, C. F., at Montana Stables.

Gilogly, Owen, blacksmith for H. F. Galen.
Gilmer & Salisbury's blacksmith shop, Rodney, S of Breckenridge st.
Gilmer & Salisbury's Overland Stables, cor Rodney and Breckenridge st.
Gilpatrick, Collins, res north Dearborn st.
Gilbert, Frank, clerk for C. L. Vawter.
Gillette, A. S., farming; res 7th av, Warren and Ewing.
Gillette, R. W., janitor school house; res 7th av., Warren and Ewing.
Gilbert, J. R., carpenter, res Breckenridge and 5th avenue.
Gilbert, Rev. M. N., Pastor Episcopal Church, res in Vestry rear of Church.
Gilmer & Salisbury, props of Stage Lines running to terminus of Railroad; to Butte, Missoula, Phillipsburg and the Tongue River route from Bozeman; office at U. P. Express Co., H. A. Iddings, Agent, Main street.
Glendinen, Mrs. S. E., Ladies Bazaar, Broadway, bet Jackson and Warren.
Globe Billiard Hall, C. E. Colbert, prop., Main street.
Gleason, H., teaming, 5th Davis and Chancery sts.
Good Templars Hall, Bently block, Main street.
Gorham, Thos. L., County Assessor.

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M. WITMER, Foreman. Proprietor.

Mason and Hamlin Organs at D. W. Curtiss, Helena.

Goyette, Oliver, saloon, Bridge, bet Main and Clore street.

Gouzey, & Co., blacksmith shop, Price, bet Main and Clore.

Governor of Montana, Benj. F. Potts, office South Main street.

Goodrich, J., at Overland blacksmith shop of Gilmer & Salisbury.

Greenhood, Bohm & Co., wholesale and retail clothiers, furnishers, cigars and notions; Main st. S of Broadway.

Greenhood, I., of Greenhood Bohm & Co.; res Grand and 8th avenue.

Gregg, John, tinsmith, Kinna & Jack.

Grand Central Livery, Sale and Feed Stable, Edwards, between Main and Clore. J. A. Zeigler & Son, proprietors.

Graham, Geo., at California blacksmith shop.

Graham, Mrs., Mres Lawrence, W of Benton avenue.

Grandstaff, Geo. H., at Court Square Corral.

Gray, Mrs., residence mouth of Oro Fino gulch.

Hammer, A. H., foreman A. M. Holter's plaining mill.

Harwood, John, at International Hotel.

Hamilton, R. P., at International Hotel.

Hanrye, Louis, bootmaker, Clore, N of Edwards.

Hamilton, Robert, money loaner, at C. L. Vawter's; res Spruce and Dearborn sts.

Hauser, S. T., Prest. First National Bank, res Benton avenue N of Lawrence.

Harris, H. A., teaming, res Water, S of Cutler st.

Halford, J. H., res cor Dr. and Pine sts.

Hall, Jas. C., carpenter; res Philadelphia House.

Harding, J. B., Philadelphia House.

Harvey, Mrs. Kate, millinery and dress making,, Broadway, cor of Jackson.

Harrison, Russell B. Assayer in charge U. S. Assay Office,

Haskell, W. S., Gauger, Int. Revenue Dept., office Assay building.

Hathaway, James W., Deputy Sheriff, office opp. court house.

Haymarket Corral, J. Horsky, prop.

Chromos, Steel Engravings and Looking Glasses, at Rosencrans & Klaue.

Gray, William, teamster; res Clore, nr Wall.

Greenleaf, F. A., assistant assayer, U. S. Assay office.

Griffith, D. L., Surveyor; residence Pine, between Dry and Rodney.

Gross, J. A. F., musician, Wood, E of Hill.

Griffith, John, mason, Epwards.

Guthrie, Miss Lou, Librarian, Helena Library, in *Herald* building.

Guillot, H., tailor, Main st., Bentley Block.

Guthrie, William H., Railroad Market, and dealer in "Short Horns," Main, opp. Edwards.

Guthrie, Henry H., Notary Public, office in Railroad Market, Main st.; res Clark and Curtis.

Hay, Henry, miner, mouth of Oro Fino Gulch.

Haggin, Henry, miner; res U. West Main.

Hare, J. W., boot maker, Wall, W Main.

Hammer, John G., with Greenhood, Bohm & Co.; res Rodney and 9th avenue.

Hardy, John. res Clore, S of Edwards.

Hagin, George, at Bowling Alley, Main, N of Edwards.

Hale, R. S. & Co. druggists and apothecaries, 51 Main, S of Post Office.

Hale. R. S., of R. S. Hale & Co., druggists.

Halford, James, at Exchange Saloon.

Hageman, Charles, Sherman Meat Market, Rodney, N of Bridge,

Harwood, R. H., Constable; res cor Wood and Dry sts.

Harvey, Robt., carpenter, Broadway.

Helena Fire Department, Ted. Sweeney, Chief Engineer.

Helena Brewery, West Main st. Horsky & Kenck, proprietors.

Herrick, Mrs. S. B., dress maker and millenery, Broadway, E of Main..

Henchild, Mrs. midwife, West Main st.

Hershfield, L. H. & Bro., bankers, Main st, N of Wall.

Hershfield, Aaron, of Hershfield & Bro., bankers.

Heinze, A. E. F., with Frank Bartos, jeweler, Main st.

Helena Brewery Depot, Main, N of Wood, Kenck & Odenwald, prop.

Helena Flower Gardens, A. Schwenzer, prop N E limits of City.

Hess, Charles A., at Bowling Alley, Main, N of Edwards.

Hedges, Cornelius, Probate Judge and attorney at law, office Parchen's building; res cor Rodney and Broadway.

Helena Beer Saloon, Main, N of Wood.

Hensley, James, saloon, Wood st, "Red Light."

Flowers, Flower Pots and Boquettes at Curtiss' Gardens, Helena.

Henry, D. B., res Pine, bet Dry and Rodney st.

Helena *Herald*, Daily and Weekly, Book and Job Printing Office, Fisk Bros. props. Broadway, bet Jackson and Warren.

Herrick, H. P., butcher, res Broadway, bet Jackson and Warren.

Herman, Geo., furniture and coffin warehouse, cor Broadway and Warren.

Herman, J., with Greenhood, Bohm & Co., Main st.

Heitfield, Adolph, res Rodney, bet Breckenridge and 5th avenue.

Heitfield, Henry, res Rodney, bet Breckenridge and 5th avenue.

Healy, Humphrey, res Bridge, bet Ewing and Rodney.

Hewins, Prof. Homer, cor Curtiss and Clark.

Hill, George H., accountant, First Nation'l Bank.

Higgins, W. W., of Murphy, Neel & Co., Main st; res Deer Lodge.

Hickman, R. O., of Greenhood, Behm & Co., Main st.

Hoyt, Z., blacksmith shop, Main, S of 8th avenue.

Horsky, James, Haymarket and Feed Stable north Main st.

Howe, D. B., prop Montana Glove and Fur Manufactory.

Howe, W. F., with Montana Glove and Fur Manufactory.

Hœpfner, Charles, with Gans & Klein.

Holmes, Timothy, miner; res Clore, N of Edwards.

Hoback, Richard, mining, 9th, Davis and Chancery.

Howe, Reuben, carpenter and builder, Main st.

Hundley, W. B., of G. W. Pruett & Co.; res Rodney st.

Hugl, John, with Greenhood, Bohm & Co.

Husner, Henry, cook, with C. Lehman.

Hunt, Franklin, res West Main.

Hudnell, William, of R. S. Hale & Co., Main st.

Huchins, Mrs. teacher, Helena Graded School.

Toys. Albums, Toylet Sets and Vases, at Rosencrans & Klaue.

Hinneberg, August, with Charles Lehman.

Hilger, Nicholas, office at S. C. Ashby's Insurance office. Main st; res 6th av, E of Ewing.

Hillebrecht, L, accountant, Keinschmidt & Bro.

Hiser, Matt, delivery clerk, Kleinschmidt & Bro.

Hill, Henry, with Blake's Market, north Main st.

Hinchcliff, H., bootmaker, Main st, below Grand.

Horsky & Kenck, props Helena Brewery.

Horsky, John, of Helena Brewery; res W. Main.

Hoover, H. W., clerk for Governor B. F. Potts, office Main, S of Wall.

Horst, Julius, mining.

Howe, William, res lower Main st.

oyt, E. M., real estate agent, office Main, N of Price.

Holter, A. M.. & Bro, lumber yard and plaining mill, north Main st.

Holter, A. M., & Bro., dealers in Hardware, wagon lumber, machinery, etc., Main st, in Holter's block; res Jackson, N of Grand.

Holter, Martin M. of A. M. Holter & Bro.

Ice Dealer, Chas. A. Blackburn, Bridge st.

Ice Dealer, B. Binzel, Penobscot Brewery.

Iddings, H. A., agent Union Pacific Express and Gilmer & Salisbury's stage lines.

Independent, Helena, Daily and Weekly, and job printing office, Main street, Kerley, McQuaid & LaCroix, props.

International Hotel, Rinda & Sklower, props, cor Main and Bridge.

Ingersoll, Dr. C. S., office *Herald* building, Broadway; res Benton av and Edwards.

Ingersoll, Dr. A. E., res Benton av and Edwards.

Ingersoll, E. N., res Benton av and Edwards.

Jackson, Dan. F., night watch Assay Office.

Jack, William, of Kinna & Jack, res Butte.

Jackman, W. A., at Gilmer & Salisbury's blacksmith shop.

Jackson, W. A., carriage maker, 8th av and Davis.

Jefferis, Charles M., Sheriff of Lewis and Clarke county, and proprietor of California carriage, wagon and blacksmith shop, Main, N of Edwards; res cor Benton av and Clark.

Choice Potatoes, Asparagras and Tomatoes at Curtiss' Garden, Helena.

Jessrang, Albert, cook, Overland Hotel.

Jessrang, George, with F. L. King, Main st.

Jennings, Mrs. L. B., res Clore, N of Hauser.

Jewett, Dan., drayman, Main st.

Johnson, Mrs. E., millinery, Main st.

Johnson, J. Y., Justice of the Peace and stockman, res Breckenridge, bet Rodney and Davis.

Johnston, J. A., District Attorney, office in Parchen's building; res Broadway, bet Warren and Ewing.

Johnson, Amos H., Water Co., Last Chance ravine.

Jordan, Ed., cooper, Main st. op Grand.

Johnson, Jas. C., constable, Clore, N of Edwards.

Johnson, Gabriel, miner, Clore, N of Hauser.

Jones, Dr. William, electricpathic physician office, Broadway, op *Herald* office.

Jurgens & Price, family groceries, cor Clore and Lawrence.

Keating, John A., miner and stock grower, res 5th av, W of Warren.

Kellogg, G. H., U. S Deputy Mineral Surveyor, office Beveridge's building, Main st.

Kenck, Jacob, of Helena Brewery, res Benton av and Clark.

Kelly, Dr. C. S., dentist, office in Parchen's building.

Kessler, Conrad, res Rodney, N of Broadway.

Kennedy, Geo. S., res Rodney, bet 7th and 8th avs.

Keenan, Patrick, res Breckenridge, bet Davis and Rodney.

Keller, John, messenger Subsistence Department U. S. A.

Kerrode, William, stone mason, Clore st.

"Kiyus" Saloon, Theo. Shed, prop, Main st, S of Broadway.

Kienzle, G., shoemaker, with Fred Gamer.

King, Peter, blacksmith, Clore, N of Edwards.

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Joyce, Chas. M., with E. Frank, Main st.

Jurgens, Henry, of Jurgens & Price, res cor Clore and Hauser.

Jurgens, Chas., at Jurgens & Price's, Clore st.

Justice, Chief, of the Territory, D. S. Wade.

Justices of the Peace, offices Grand, E of Main, and Bentley's block, Main st.

Kaige, Jos., blacksmith, Paynter, Brown & Weisenhorn.

Kaufmann, Louis, at Central Market, Edwards st, W of Main.

Kervin, Jas., laborer, West Main st.

Kerley, J. C., of Kerley, McQuaid & LaCroix, Daily and Weekly *Independent.*

Kenck, Christian, prop of Magnolia Hotel, Main st; res Clore, N of Edwards.

Kent, Benj., at North Pacific Stables.

Kern, John, with F. L. King, Main st.

Kessler, Nick, prop Ten Mile Brewery.

Kessler & Miller, brewery depot and beer hall, Main st, op Wall.

Keeler, G. W., mining, res Clore, N of Edwards.

Kemp, C. E., Assayer, cor Clore and Price; res Edwards, bet Clore and Benton av.

Kelley, F. M., freighter, res cor Chatham and Jefferson.

Kirkendall, Hugh, freighter, Clore, N of Edwards.

Kinna, John, of Kinna & Jack, res, 5th av, E of Warren.

Kinna & Jack, hardware, stoves, etc., Main, S of Broadway.

King, F. L., house and sign painting, Main, N of Grand.

King, P., at Paynter, Brown & Weisenhorn's, Main st.

King, Mrs. Chas. M., res North Main, east side.

Kirkaldie & Carr, dealers and workers in marble, N E limits of city.

Kleinschmidt & Bro., wholesale grocers, etc., cor Main and Edwards.

Kleinschmidt, A., of Kleinschmidt & Bro., res Olive, bet Ming and Adams.

Kleinschmidt, R., of Kleinschmidt & Bro.

Kleinschmidt & Bro., wholesale and retail liquors and cigars, Main, op Edwards.

Kleinschmidt, Karl, of Kleinschmidt & Bro.'s liquor department, res 6th av and Warren.

Klaue, Chas., of Rosencrans & Klaue, res Benton av, bet Clark and Edwards.

Klaue, Fred., at Rosencrans & Klaue's.

Klein, Henry, of Gans & Klein, res 5th av, E of Warren.

Kluge, Miss Emil, res Water, S of Cutler.

Hardman's and Fisher's Pianos at D. W. Curtiss, Helena.

Kleinschmidt, T. H., Assistant Cashier First National Bank, res 5 av, bet Rodney and Ewing.

Knight, E. W., Cashier First National Bank, res 6th av, E of Rodney.

Knob. Eli, moulder at Davis & Tatem's foundry.

Koontz, John L., with N. H. Webster, Main st.

Kong Yuen Sing, Chinese store, West Main.

Kovitz, Chas. J., fur and glove manufactory, Main, op Price.

Kuntz, Antone, engineer, res Price, W of Main.

LaCroix, L. F., of Kerley, McQuaid & LaCroix, Daily and Weekly *Independent*, res Rodney st.

Lavalle, H., carriage painting, with B. Dailey, Clore st.

Lapeyre, A. R., with H. M. Parchen & Co.

Lake, D. P., saw filing and stencil cutting, Jackson, S of Broadway.

Lambert, Henry, with J. Switzer.

Langmaid, Chas. at California Blacksmith Shop.

Larkin, Peter, miner, res Pine, bet Dry and Rodney.

Larue, Frank, freighter, 9th av, bet Davis and Chancery st.

Last Chance Saloon, Main st., Beauprue & Palliteir, props.

Ladies' Bazaar, Mrs. S. E. Glendinen, prop, Broadway, bet Jackson and Warren.

Lange, Augustus, in *Herald* book bindery.

Lee, Geo. (colored), messenger Quartermaster's department.

Leeper, Samuel, res Bridge and Rodney.

Lehman, Fred., family groceries, Main, nx to post office; res Clore and Clark.

Levenash, August, teamster, north Clore st.

Lereau, William, freighter, Lawrence, bet Benton av and Clore.

Leith, Charles, miner, cor Cutler and Dry.

Levine, Simon, tailor, Wall, bet Main and Clore

Lehman, Chas., wholesale and retail groceries, liquors and cigars, Main, op Broadway; res Edwards, W of Clore.

Lewis, Allen (colored), res Clore, nr Bridge.

Lewis, John (colored), res Clore, nr Bridge.

Lebo, Jas., miner, res Jackson, N of Grand.

Lefebvre, M., boot and shoe maker, Main st.

Lissner, Marcus, res Bridge, bet Rodney and Ewing.

Lippincott, Eugene, pressman, *Herald* office.

Library, Helena, in *Herald* building, Broadway.

Lietz, Edward, of Central Market, Edwards, W of Main.

Linn Sang, Dr., Chinese doctor, West Main.

Loeb & Bro., clothing and gent's furnishings, Main st., E side.

Loeb, Bernhard, of Loeb & Bro., res 5th av, bet Rodney and Ewing.

Loeb, Jacob, of Loeb & Bro., res 5th av, bet Rodney and Ewing.

Lorey, William, painter, res Pine, W of Water.

Lockey, R., prop Steam Cracker Bakery, and family groceries, north Main st.

Lockey, J. W., at Lockey's Cracker Bakery, Main st.

Losee, B., with Raleigh & Clarkes.

Lowenberg, Emil, cigars and tobaccos, Main st, E side.

Lowry, T. J., attorney at law and notary, office Beveridge's building, Main st.

Long, Louis, stock dealer, Dana House.

Luke & Pascoe, props Belmont Saloon, Main st.

Luke, Matthew, of the Belmont Saloon, Main st.

Lyons, H. H., carpenter shop, Breckenridge, E of Warren.

Mack, Jas. A. (colored), porter, Cosmopolitan Hotel.

Mahan, Frank, clerk Auerbach, Wells & Co., Main st.

Marks & Patterson, stage and express line to White Sulphur Springs and intermediate points; office at Davis & Wallace's Main st.

Mahan, H. T., salesman at Kinna & Jack's Main st.

Magnolia Hotel, Kenck & Earnst, props, Main st, op Broadway.

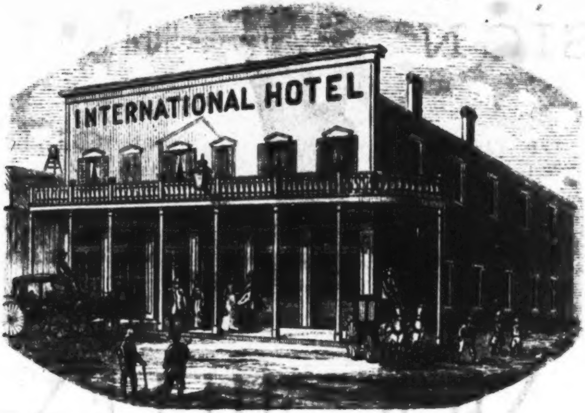
Marshall, Thos., waiter, Magnolia Hotel.

Martin, Chris., waiter, Magnolia Hotel.

Madden, Dr. P. F., physician, office in Parchen's building.

Markham, Chas., dealer in harness and saddlery, Main st, west side.

Rosencrans & Klaue's Variety and Notion Store, Main Street, Helena.



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GRAIN SEPARATORS

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B. BINZEL, PROPRIETOR.

Manufacturer of as

GOOD BEER

As is imported to Montana.

Mr. Binzel was for eight years one of the head proprietors of the Union Brewery, which fact will sustain him the reputation of a first-class brewer.

THE NEW BUILDING,

Recently completed at a large expense, has the most complete outfit for the manufacture of Beer in the Territory.

BEER, BEER, BEER

SOLD AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Bottled Beer, Bottled Beer,

A SPECIALTY.

Trees, Shrubs, Garden Plants, etc., at Curtiss' Gardens, Helena.

Madden, Daniel, res Clore, cor Wall.

Marks, I., liquor dealer, "Our Sample Rooms," Main, S of Broadway.

Marler, Daniel E., at Beckney's Billiard Hall.

Matson, J. A., at International Hotel.

Mahany, Daniel, freighter, Clore, cor Lawrence.

Matthensen, C. H., with Penobscot Brewery.

Mason, Roswell H., U. S. Surveyor General, office in *Herald* building, Broadway.

Marsh, Benj. F., U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor and C. E., office in court house; res Chancery and Montana.

Marsh, John M., U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor and C. E., office in court house; res Chancery and Montana.

Maclay, E. G., of the Diamond R Transportation Co., office, Main, cor Wall.

Masonic Hall and Association, Hall cor Main and Edwards.

Maginnis, Martin, Delegate to Congress from Montana.

Macouzer, M., res Bridge and Ewing.

Miller, Phillip, miner, Last Chance ravine.

Millen, Nick, boots and shoes, Main st, west side.

Miller, Charles, at California Blacksmith shop.

Minnesota House, Rodney, N of 5th av.

Miller, J. W., driver for Sanford & Evans, Main st.

Mills, James H., Territorial Secretary, office in Hale's building, Main and Wood sts.

Minor, Mrs., dressmaker, Clore, N of Edwards.

Miller, Jacob, res Oro Fino gulch.

Mills, R. J., of Norris & Co., Main Street Market, res Broadway, W of Ewing.

Miller, Ignace, of Kessler & Miller, brewers, Main st; res Rodney and Wood.

Molitor, S. F., assayer, Main st, N of Wall; res 5th av, W of Warren.

Molitor, Titus, with S. F. Molitor, assayer.

Mount Helena House, Clore, N of Wall, Mrs. A. D. Volkay, prop.

Morison, I. H., job printer, Clore, bet Edwards and Wall.

Pocket Cutlery, Razors and Gold Pens at Rosecrans & Klaue's,

Mantle, John, stage driver on overland route.

Major, J. C., carpenter, lower Main st.

Mason, James, mason, Bridge st.

Mason, J. B., compositor *Herald* office.

Mellen & Duncan, Club Rooms, Bentley's Block, Main st.

Metlin, Geo. R., watchmaker and engraver, with W. G. Bailey, Main st.

Medary, Jacob, Mineral Clerk Surveyor General's office, *Herald* building.

Meyendorff, M. A. A., Melter U. S. Assay Office.

Meyers, William, stone contractor, res Broadway, nr Rodney.

Merkle, J. N., mannfacturing jeweler, Main st.

Methodist Episcopal Church, Broadway and Ewing, Rev. John Armstrong, pastor.

Methodist Church, South, located cor Warren and Grand.

Ming, J. H., cattle dealer, res Spruce, W of Dearborn.

Montana Wagon Shop, lower Main st, A. Patenaude, prop.

Montana Fur and Glove Manufactory, Main, op Price, D. B., Howe, prop.

Montana Navigation Company, rooms in Parchen's building.

Morris Bros., queensware, cigars, notions, etc., Main st, S of Broadway.

Morris, David, of Morris Bros., res Ewing and 6th av.

Morris, Moses, of Morris Bros., res Ewing and 6th av.

Morris, Dr. W. C., physician, office Main street, nx to Cosmopolitan Hotel.

Morris, A. L., with M. Brown, clothing, Main st.

Montana Historical Society, room in Col. Sanders' office.

Montana Feed and Livery Stable, Jackson, bet Broadway and Grand, Jas. P. Porter, prop.

Mott, I. S., driver White Sulphur Springs coach.

Moller, W. H., res Clore and Cutler.

PEOPLE'S LIVERY STABLE, LIVERY, FEED & SALE.

J. H. McFarland, Prop.

Main St., opp. Grand,
HELENA, MONTANA.

Cabbages, Pepper, Egg and other Plants at Curtiss', Helena.

Moffit, John, Deputy Postmaster.
Moe, J. H., Register U. S. Land Office, office Broadway, E of Jackson.
Montana Meat Market, head of Main st, Chas. Freyler, prop.
Mother Xavier, Principal in charge of St. Vincent's Academy.
Muller, Jos., miner, res West Main.
Multer, Martin, tanner, res West Main.
Murphy, Neel & Co., wholesale and retail grocers, liquors and cigars, and proprietors Montana Freight Line, Main st, op post office.
Murphy, John T., of Murphy, Neel & Co., res Benton av, N of Lawrence.
Murta, John, accountant, Murphy, Neel & Co.
Mullery, Geo., with C. W. Cannon, grocer.
Murphy, Jas., stone mason, Montana, E of Davis.
Myers, S. stone mason, Jackson st.
McBurney, Geo., stone contractor, res Lawrence, E of Clore.
McCarty, S. E., mason, Lawrence, E of Clore.
McLeod, Jno. W., accountant, A. M. Holter & Bro., res Clore, N of Hauser.
McNamara, Michael, mason, Main st.
McNamara, Peter, mason, Main st,
McQuaid, Hugh, of Kerley, McQuaid & LaCroix, props *Independent.*
Nagues, James, harness maker; res Clore street.
Nathan, J. B., teamster; res Last Chance ravine.
Nash, H. O., prop Nash's Stage and Express Line to Wickes, etc.; office at C. W. Cannon's.
Nash, Mrs. M. A.; res Edwards, bet Main and Clore.
Neel, Samuel, of Murphy, Neel & Co., res Rodney, bet 6th and 7th avenue.
Newell, John, at California Blacksmith Shop.
Newton, T. P., accountant, Sanford & Evans.
Nelson, T., laborer, Cutler, Hill and Joliet.
Nelson, Sam'l, with R. G. Emerson, tailor, Main st.
Norris, W. E. with C. Reinig, Main st.

Toy Wagons, Wheelbarrows, Perambulators, etc. at Rosencrans & Klaue's

McClatchey, William, foreman news department of *Herald*, res Rodney and 9th av.
McCulloh, R. L., at office of Diamond R Transportation Co., Main st.
McCay, J. J., accountant, Clarke, Conrad & Curtin.
McDonald, Thomas, driver on Bozeman route.
McFarland, J. H., People's Livery Stable, Main st, op Grand.
McGarvey, Jas., prop Unionville and Park City stage line.
McGinness, R. H., with R. S. Hale & Co.
McHale, A. F., sign and carriage painter, Clore, N of Edwards.
HcHugh, Mrs. Sophia, res Wood, bet Hill and Dry.
McIlhenny, Dr. S. S., physician, office Broadway, op C. L. Vawter's.
McKay, D. F., miner, res Wood, bet Jackson and Joliet.
McKenzie, Mrs. Eliza, res West Main.
McLean, William, prop Overland Hotel, cor Main and Grand.
North Pacific Stable, cor Main & Edwards sts, George H. Piatt, proprietor.
Norris & Co., Main Street Market, opp Edward st.
Norton, M., mining, Pine, bet Hill and Joliett.
Norris, Jerome, of Norris & Co.; res 5th av, Warren and Ewing.
Nolan, John, laborer; res Clore, N of Edwards.
O'Connell, M. W., res Senieur, S of Edwards.
O'Connell, Andrew, Phœnix Saloon, Main.
O'Connell, Dan, miner, res Senieur, S of Ming.
O'Connell, Miss Mary, millinery, Broadway, above *Herald* office.
Odd-Fellows Hall, (new building) Main street, just north of Grand, at present meet in Bentley Block.
Odenwald, Jacob, of Stadler & Odenwald, res Clore and Hauser.
O'Donnell, Terrence, dealer in Catholic publications and stationery, Broadway, E of Main; res Cutler and Hill.

L. H. PRIOR,
DEER LODGE CORRAL.
SALE AND FEED STABLE.
CLORE STREET, NORTH OF LAWRENCE.
HELENA, - - - - - - - - NONTANA.

Hundreds of varieties of Luscious Small Fruits at Curtiss', Helena.

Oglesby, J. R., (col'd) at Grand Central Stable.

Oldson, August, at Union Brewery.

Olsen, Jacob, miner, res West Main.

O'Leary, J. E., with T. C. Power & Co.

Oldham, G. H., gunsmith, cor Breckenridge and Rodney.

Olsen, O., res Jackson, N of Grand.

O'Neil, Joseph, lime dealer, mouth of Oro Fino gulch.

Orth, C. W., with U. P. Express office, Main st.

Osborne, Wise, messenger on Overland route.

Osgood, David, cook, Overland House.

Our Sample Rooms, Main, S of Broadway, I. Marks, proprietor.

Overland Hotel, Main and Grand sts, Wm. McLean, proprietor.

Pallatier, John G. Last Chance Saloon, Main st, op Edwards.

Parchen, H. M., & Co., druggists and apothecaries, cor Main and Broadway.

Peterson, Otto, accountant, Chas. Lehman.

Petenaude, clerk, A. M. Holter & Bro.

Perrine, P. J., stone mason, Clore.

Pfister, F. J., with J. R. Sanford, res Bridge street.

Philadelphia House, Broadway, bet Jackson and Warren sts, Mrs. B. J. Smith, prop.

Phelps, Jessie, with Davis & Wallace, grocers.

Phœnix Saloon, Main st, N of Wood.

Piatt, George H., prop North Pacific Stable, Main and Edwards st.

Pioneer Blacksmith Shop, Clore, N of Lawrence, E. Florman, proprietor.

Pilkington, Mark, of Edwards & Pilkington, blacksmith, Edwards st.

Pierce, Joseph, miner, res Main and 8th avenue.

Posnenski, A. J., salesman, Sands Bros.

Pope, E., salesman, Sands Bros.

Post, W. K., mining, res Clore, N of Wall.

Poad, Elisha, Water Co., res West Main.

Pony Saloon, Main, st, N of Grand.

Rosencrans & Klaue keep China, Wax, and Rubber Dolls.

Parchen, H. M., of Parchen & Co., res cor Broadway and Rodney.

Payne's Hotel, junction Clore and Price st, C. L. Payne, proprietor.

Pascoe, John, Belmont Saloon, Main st, res Clore.

Paymaster's Department, Dist of Montana, Maj. John E. Blaine, Paymaster, office in rear of First National Bank.

Paynter, Brown & Weisenhorn, Montana Wagon and Carriage Manufactory, and dealers in wagon material. Main st, S of Grand.

Paynter, W. S., of Paynter, Brown & Weisenhorn.

Pateneaude, A. wagon and blacksmith shop, north Main st.

Payne's Stable and Corral, junction Clore and Price.

Paladino, Rev. Father, L. B., Pastor of the Church of Sacred Hearts.

Penobscot Brewery, north Clore st, B. Benzel, prop.

Perrant, Henry, with Chas. Lehman.

People's Livery and Feed Stable, Main st, opp Grand, J. H. McFarland, prop.

Power, T. C., of T. C. Power & Co., res Benton av, bet Lawrence and Clark.

Pope, Francis, of Weir & Pope, druggist, res Rodney and 7th avenue.

Post Office, Main, S of Broadway, S. H. Crounse, P. M.

Post, Phillip, with C. Albrecht, Main st.

Porter, I. B., attorney at law, Notary and Insurance agent, office in St. Louis building; res 8th av, between Warren and Ewing.

Porter, James P., prop Montana Feed and Livery Stable; res 8th av, bet Warren and Ewing.

Poos, Philip, shoemaker, res Water, S of Clore.

Potts, Benjamin F., Governor of Montana, office Main, S of Wall; res 7th aveuue and Ewing.

Powers, T. C., & Co., dealers in agricultural implements. Props of the Benton [P] Steamer Line, and agents of Helena, Bozeman and Benton Stage Line; office Main, N of Broadway.

Poznainsky, S., S., accountant, at Sands Bros.

GEO. H. PIATT, NORTH PACIFIC STABLES.
LIVERY, FEED AND SALE.
CORNER MAIN AND EDWARDS, HELENA.

Fountain Gardens, Helena, D. W. Curtiss, Proprietor.

Premium Art Gallery, Main st, Mrs. M. A. Eckert.

Price, C. W., at L. B. Wells' Floral Gardens.

Preuitt, W. G., & Co., wholesale and retail liqurs and cigars, Main st, S of Broadway.

Preuitt, W. G., of Prueitt & Co., res Rodney and 8th avenue.

Prosser, H. A., blacksmith, Painter, Brown & Weisenhorn.

Priest, A. H., salesman, John R. Watson.,

Prosser, Mrs. H. A., hair dressing, Clore, N of Edwards.

Prosser, Jno., res Clore, N of Edwards.

Price, Bennet, of Jurgens & Price, grocers.

Prior, L. H., prop., Deer Lodge Corral, Clore, N of Lawrence st.

Presbyterian Church, cor Ewing and 5th avenue.

Probate Judge, office Parchen's building.

Pyle, John E. Indian Agent; res Benton av, Lawrence and Clark.

Quirk, John A., res Ewing, bet Wood and Broadway.

Read, A. P., salesman, Gans & Klein, clothiers.

Renig, Charles L., manufacturing confectionery, Main, S of Broadway; res Cutler and Joliet.

Reece, Thomas, with Weir & Pope, druggists.

Rehbehm, August, with Fred Lehman, grocers.

Ream, Charles, prop Helena Beer Saloon, Main st.

Reeder, Louis, A., mason; res Clore and Clark sts.

Reese, Fred, with Fred Gamer, Main st; res Clore, N of Hauser.

Reeves, Geo. P., Supt. Public Schools and jeweler, Main st, S of Broadway; res Rodney, N of 10th avenue.

Reynolds, C. G. Secretary Montana Agricultural, Mineral and Mechanical Association, office Warren, N of Broadway.

Red Light Saloon, Wood, bet Hill and and Joliet.

Reed, Geo. brick mason, 9th Davis and Chancery.

Fish Hooks, Lines, Reels and Tackles, at Rosencrans & Klaue.

Quinn, Patrick, laborer, Jefferson, S of Adams.

Qui Fun Que, China store, West Main.

Quartermaster's Dept of Montana, Major J. F. Weston, Commissary, office Main, S of Wall.

Quang Hing & Co., China store and laundry, Clore, N of Bridge.

Quong Lee, laundry, Clore, cor Wall.

Quong Mou, laundry, Main and 8th av.

Quang Chong, laundry, north Main st.

Rapp, John, baker, at Lockey's Cracker Bakery.

Rapp, Fred, cook, Overland House.

Raleigh & Clarke, dry goods and carpets, Main, S of Broadway.

Raleigh, W. B., of Raleigh & Clarke.

Ralston, S. F., res Clore, N of Lawrence.

Raynolds, Charles, at Dana House.

Ray, Thomas A., mining; res Rodney, N of 9th avenue.

Randolph, W. L., at Overland Stables of Gilmer and Salisbury.

Rand, N. B., teamster, res Davis, bet 7th and 8th.

Railroad Market, Main, opp Edwards, Wm. H. Guthrie, proprietor.

Reece, Dr. Thos. physician, office in Bentley's block, Main st, res Benton avenue cor of Pine.

Reece, Jas. H., Clore, N of Bridge.

Reinig, M., prop San Francisco Bakery, Bridge, bet Hill and Joliet.

Rhodes, Wm. H., Deputy County Clerk.

Rhude, Alonzo, blacksmith, res Price, W of Main.

Rhude, N. N. blacksmith, res Price, W of Main.

Richardson, Sam E., watchman, at Tower.

Rice, Conrad, waiter, Dana House, Rodney st.

Riddle, Hayden E., accountant, res Pine, bet Hill and Joliet.

Rinda, V. C.; of Rinda & Sklower, props. International Hotel.

Riddle, W. C., tinsmith, Clark, Conrad & Curtin.

Richter, Henry, salesman, Murphy, Neel & Co.

Richter, Herman, salesman, Murphy, Neel & Co.

Richardson, C. H., at Sims' Club Rooms, Parchen's building.

Roth, C. butcher shop, cor Main & Bridge.

Root, J. L., salesman, with J. R. Boyce, jr.

Roach, John, at Snug Saloon, Main st.

Rosenbaum, S. G., with Greenhood, Bohm & Co.

Row, Reuben, joiner, at A. M. Holter & Bro.'s mill.

PHOTOGRAPHS

TRAINS GALLERY,

Located on Cutler Street, near the head of Main.

O. C. BUNDY, Operator.

We are prepared to do the best work in our line, and, thankful for patronage in the past, hope to merit the continuance of the same by strict attention to business, being always at our post (except Sundays), and keeping up with all the new inventions. We mean it when we say we will give satisfaction. Our location is a little out of the way, but it gives us the advantage of having a good quiet place to work. If you wish Photos it will pay to give us a call. We are making the "OIL PHOTOS," which are very beautiful. Have always on hand a large assortment of VIEWS, both Steros and large ones of all points of interest in the mountains, and of the Centennial.

CHAS. MARKHAM

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in and Manufacturer of

HARNESS AND SADDLES,

South Main Street, opposite Cosmopolitan Hotel.

Riding Bridles, Harness Oil, Curry Combs, Pistol Holsters, Linen Sheets, Side Saddles, Spanish Bits, Mexican Spurs, Horse Brushes.

J. R. Hill's Genuine Concord Harness.

Cash Paid for Hides and Furs, Repairing done on Short Notice.

DANA HOUSE,

D. W. BEACH, Proprietor.

Table supplied with

ALL THE DELICACIES OF THE SEASON.

CORNER RODNEY AND BRECKENRIDGE STS.

Helena, - Montana.

MONTANA

GLOVE AND FUR

MANUFACTORY.

Lower Main Street, Helena, Montana.

Gloves, Furs, Mittens, Ladies' and Gent's Caps, etc., manufactured from Montana Furs, for sale at wholesale and retail. A specialty made in Seal Goods,

CAPS FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

Repairing all Kinds of Furs.

LADIES' FUR TRIMMINGS FOR SALE.

E. LOWENBERG,

DEALER IN

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STATIONERY AND NOTIONS.

Finest Imported Cigars constantly kept on hand.

OPPOSITE HERSHFIELD & BRO.'S BANK,

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COFFEE HOUSE,

UPPER MAIN STREET,

HELENA, - - MONTANA.

Theo. Shenkenberg, Prop.

MEALS SERVED AT ALL HOURS.

OPEN DAY AND NIGHT.

GOOD ATTENTION. TABLES WELL SUPPLIED WITH ALL THE DELICACIES OF THE SEASON.

A full assortment of Wines, Liquors and Cigars,

CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

D. P. LAKE,

STENCIL CUTTER

AND

SAW FILER.

WILL FURNISH TO ORDER THE FOLLOWING NAMED ARTICLES, OF THE BEST MATERIAL, AND AT THE LOWEST STATES PRICES:

Rubber Stamps, Steel Name and Business Stamps, for marking tools, etc.; Steel letters and Figures in sets; Burning Brands, Names, Business, etc.; Patent Excelsior Burning Brands; Pattern Letters for Burning Brands,; Patern Letters for Iron Moulders; Rusi's Patent Adjustable Stencils; Checks for room and pocket keys; Wax Seals, Rubber and Copper faced Monograms; Silver plated Door and Jamb Plates, with name engraved in Roman or Script; Door Numbers, Pew Plates, and numbers; Trunk and Umbrella Plates, with name engraved, and various other useful articles, too numerous to mention, but styles shown and explained to customers. Orders promptly filled.

D. P. LAKE,

Jackson Street, - - Helena, Montana.

J. D. TIETJEN,

DEALER IN

Groceries, Wines, Liquors,

AND

FARMERS' PRODUCE.

FAMILY GROCERIES A SPECIALTY.

Corner Breckenridge and Rodney Streets,

HELENA, MONTANA.

Curtiss' Flower Gardens, cor. of Clark and Curtiss Streets Helena.

Rowland, Frank, porter, Kleinschmidt & Bro.

Rosencrans & Klaue, stationers, and gen'l news depot, Main st, S of Broadway.

Rosencrans, L. L., of Rosencrans & Klaue.

Rolfe, H. P., Principal of High School res Ewing, bet 5th and 6th avenues.

Roberts, W. K., County Treasurer, res Rodney and 6th avenue.

Robinson, John, (col'd) res Cutler, bet Hill and Joliet.

Rodgers, Ed, waiter, Overland Hotel,

Rosenbaum, H., stock raiser, res Rodney, bet Broadway and Wood.

Roe, William, miner, Rodney, bet Broadway and Wood.

Rowe, William, prop of the Helena and Fort Benton Stage Line, J. M. Sweeney, agent.

Rohrbough, J. J., prop Jefferson City Stage and Express Line, Curtis & Booker, agents.

Rule, Fred, with C. Roth, cor Main and Bridge.

Salilinger, J., accountant, Hershfield & Bro., bankers.

Sands Bros., wholesale and retail dry goods, carpets and house furnishings, Main, S of Broadway.

Sands, A., of Sands Bros., res Rodney, bet Broadway and Wood.

Sands, J., of Sands Bros., res New York.

Sands, M., with Sands Bros.

Sanford & Evans, lumber merchants, and prop Standard Flour Mills, office lower Main st.

Sanford J. B., of Sanford & Evans, res cor Lawrence and Benton av.

Sanford, J. R., furniture dealer, Broadway, op *Herald* office.

Sawtelle, J. Al., prop Sawtelle's Theatre, Broadway, op *Herald* office.

Sanders, Col. W. F., attorney at law, office in Beveredge building, Main st, res cor 7th avenue and Ewing.

San Francisco Bakery, M. Reinig, prop, Bridge, bet Hill and Joliet st.

Schafer, Conrad, Miner, res West Main st.

Rosencrans & Klaue, Two Doors below Post Office, Main Street.

Rouche, Geo., res Rodney and 5th avenue.

Ruee, John H., miner, Clore, N of Edwards.

Russell, John H., at E. M. Hoyt's, Main street.

Rumley, Charles, assayer, res Rodney and 6th avenue.

Russell, Joseph H., teaming, res Clore and Hauser.

Russell, Thomas, teaming; res Clore and Hauser.

Rumsey, W. A., miner, res Rodney, bet Broadway and Wood.

Ruth, David, freigher, res Rodney, 5th and 6th avenues.

Ruddy, George, prop of the Sample Rooms, Main.

Ryan, James M., capitalist; res Rodney, bet 7th and 8th avenues.

Ryan, David, res Dry bet Bridge and Cutler.

Sanderson, Isaac, carpenter, res head of Clore.

Sam Wo, wash house, head of Main st.

Sanford, John M. compositor, *Herald* office.

Saint John's Hospital, public, under charge of the Sisters of Charity.

Schurch, Carl, fur dealer, Rodney, N of Breckenridge.

Schmidt, Salmed, physician, res Water, S of Cutler.

Schwab, Sam, of Schwab & Zimmerman, Cosmopolitan Hotel.

Schulz, H. A., dealer in boots and shoes, Main, S of Broadway.

Schmidt, Henry, with Montana Meat Market.

Schmidt, C. P., at Union Brewery Depot, Main st.

Schimmer, Theo., with Charles Lehman.

Schenkenberg, Theo., prop Coffee House, Main street.

Schemmels Christian, cabinet maker, lower Main street.

Schemmels, Peter, cabinet making and furniture, lower main street.

School House Building, Warren and 8th avenue.

Schaffer, William, yardman, International Hotel.

DR. THOS. REECE, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
OFFICE, BENTLEY BLOCK,
MAIN STREET, - - - HELENA, MONTANA.

The Fountain Gardens Nursery, D. W. Curtiss, Proprietor.

Schoch August, at San Francisco Bakery.

Schwenzer, Adolph, prop Helena Flower Gardens.

Semenec, Antone, at Helena Brewery.

Sears, John, miner, res north Clore.

Senieur, Gus., contractor, Grand, bet Jackson and Warren.

Seymoore, William, res Jackson N of Grand.

Secretary of Montana, James H. Mills, office in Hale's building.

Selfridge, F. Curtis, at Gilmer & Salisbury's office, Main street.

Shooting Gallery, Main, N of Edwards,

Shaffer & Yergy, plaining mill and sash factory, cor Main and Price.

Shaffer, F. J., of Shaffer & Yergy, res 7th avenue bet Warren and Ewing.

Shaffer, Frank, at Shaffer & Yergy's, res 7th av, bet Warren and Ewing.

Shultz, W. R., at Montana Fur and Glove Factory, Main st.

Sheehey, Thomas, with A. J. Davidson, Mpin st.

Shannan, James, with Wm. H. Guthrie, Railroad Meat Market.

Skinner, J. A., carpenter, Overland House.

Sklower, Max, of Rinda & Sklower, props International Hotel.

Skating Rink, (ice) north Main st.

Slocum, Jonn H., carpenter shop, Warren and 6th avenue.

Slocum, Miss Ella B., school teacher, res Warren and 6th avenue.

Smith, Albert, with M. Lefebree, Main st.

Smiley, Thomas B., of Farmers' Corral, north Main street.

Smith, Jos., with Geo. P. Reeves, jeweler, Main street.

Smith, Gen. A. J., res Cosmopolitan Hotel.

Smith, J. H, farming.

Smith, Barr, farmer, res cor Pine and Spruce.

Smith, Mrs. B. J., prop'ts Philadelphia House, Broadway, op *Herald* office.

Smith, W. D., Dry, Bridge and Cutter.

Snug Saloon, Main and Edwards street, D. Farry, prop.

Snell, Charles H., clerk, office of Secretary of Territory.

Sonnefield & Majors, carpenter shop, Breckenridge, E of Warren.

Rosencrans & Klaue keep all the Periodicals and Magizines.

Shed, Theodore, prop "Kiyus" Saloon, Main st.

Shober, John H., attorney at law and Notary Public, office Beveridge building.

Shober & Lowry, attorneys at law, office Beveridge building.

Shaffer, Frank R., carpenter, res 7th av, bet Ewing and Warren.

Sheehy, Dennis, workman, Assay office, res Howie. S of Adams st.

Sheehy, Daniel, mining, res S of Adams.

Shoue, William, compositor *Herald* office.

Sheriff's Office, Charles M. Jefferis, Sheriff, office cor Ewing and Brechenridge.

Sherman Meat Market, Rodney, N of Breckinridge, Chas. Hagerman, prop.

Shelling, Jacob, baker, Bridge, bet Hill and Joliet.

Sims Club Rooms, Parchens building.

Sims, William, of Sims' Club Rooms.

Silverman, M. ammunition, cigars, etc. Main, S of Broadway; res Rodney, N of 8th avenue.

Sims, J. C., teaming, res Adams and Howie.

Sidney, Albert, (col'd) City Porter.

Sin Gee, laundry, Wood, bet Jackson and Joliet.

Simonton, W. Y., carpenter and builder.

Sonnefield, Henry, of Gebauer & Sonnefield.

Spurzen, Peter, job wagon, res Rodney and 10th avenue,

Speckart, Jas, workman, U. S. Assay office.

Stewart, John, Water Company, res West Main st.

Simpson, S., at Coffee House, Main st.

Stuart, Granville, accountant, First National Bank, res north Clore street.

Sturgis, John, tinsmith, Kinna & Jack.

Steel, William, at Norih Pacific Stable.

Stadler, Louis, at Central Meat Market, Edwards st, W of Main.

Stickey, J., blacksmith, Paynter, Brown & Weisenhorn.

Staffenberg, C, driver, Sanford & Evans.

Strong, Byron F., accountant, T, C. Power

Steinmetz, John, manufacturing jeweler, office Parchen's building.

Steele, Dr. W. L., County Physician, office next to Cosmopolitan Hotel, res 6th av, bet Warren and Ewing.

Stipe, W. H., accountant at the International Hotel.

Stadler, Antone, at Central Market, Edwards, W of Main sts.

Sterling, F. P., U. S. Receiver of Public moneys, office Blake's Building.

White and Red Currants, English Gooseberries at Curtiss, Helena.

Stokey, Geo., with Fred Lehman, grocer.
Stedman, John, machine shop and assayer, Clore and Price sts; res Spruce and Dearborn.
Stedman, Madison, machinest, corner Clore and Price sts.
Stevens, J. E., foreman book and job department, *Herald* office.
Sterling, Geo., compositor, *Herald* offie.
St. Louis Brewery, cor Rodney and 5th avenue, A. Gerhauser, proprietor.
Stamour, T. C., wagon maker, Hill, S of Bridge.
Stadler & Odenwald, prop Central Market, Edwards st.
Stage and Express Line to Terminus of U. & N. R. R., Gilmer & Salisbury props, H. A. Iddings, Agent.
Stage and Express Line to Bozeman and Virginia City, H. F. Galen, prop, J. M. Sweeney, Agt.
Stage and Express Line to Fort Benton, Wm. Rowe, prop, J. M. Sweeney, Agt.
Stamour, A. C., clerk, res Hill, E of Bridge.
Sweeney, J. M., of T. C. Power & Co., Main street.
Swan, Alexander, mining, res Dearborn, S of Spruce.
Sweeney, Ted, Chief of Fire Department, res Pine, bet, Dry and Rodney.
Swarbrick, John, stone mason, Dry and Cutler.
Swarbrick, R. J., bricklayer, Dry and Cutler street.
Sweat, W. A., stock, 9th Davis and Chancery.
Tatem, B. H., of Davis & Tatem's Foundry, West Main st, res Rodney and 6th avenue.
Taylor, A. B., City Undertaker, cor Warren and Grand.
Taylor, Jesse, stock, res Dana House.
Taylor, Wallace, stock, res Dana House.
Taylor, Charles, res Dana House.
Taylor, Frank, mining, office, cor Breckenridge and 5th avenue.
Telegraph, Western Union, office South Main st.

Stationery, School Books and Blank Books, at Rosencrans & Klaue.

Stage and Express Line to Diamond, Camp Baker and White Sulphur Springs, Marks and Patterson, props, Davis & Wallace. Agents.
Stage and Express Line to Silver City and Vestel, Whitehead & Co., props, J. C. Switzer, Agent.
Stage and Express Line to Unionville and Park City, H. O. Nash, prop, C. W. Cannon, Agent.
Stage and Express Line to Jefferson City, J. J. Rohrbough, prop, Curtis & Booker, Agent.
Stride, Otto, res Bridge, bet Hill and Joliet.
Star Saloon, Main, Oliver Goyette, prop.
Sullivan & Burner, Windsor Tonsorial Palace, South Main street.
Sullivan, James, of Sullivan & Burner, res Joliet street.
Supernaunt, shoer, at Paynter, Brown & Weisenhorn.
Sutherland, John, at A. J. Davidsons, Main street.
Sutherland, Chas, at A. J. Davidson's Main street.
Supt. Public Schools, Lewis and Clark Co., George P. Reeves.
Supreme Court Reporter, Cornelius Hedges.
Switzer, J., wholesale liquor dealer, and cigars, Main street.
Tenyck, Henry, teaming, Rodney and Breckenridge.
Ten Mile Brewery, Kessler & Miller, props.
Telegraph, Bozeman, Miles City, Cheyenne, etc., office South Main.
Telegraph, Deer Lodge and Butte City, office, South Main.
Thompson, Henry, laborer. res West Main.
Thomas, Scott, steward, Cosmopol'n Hotel.
Theatre, Sawtelle's, Broadway, op *Herald* office.
Thurman, R. P., cattle, res Clore and Hauser.
Thoroughman, Charles, stock, res 9th Davis and Chancery.
Thompson, J. T. carriage and sign painter, Main st.
Tipton, K. S., at foundry of Davis & Tatem.
Tilton, J. W., of Burnes & Tilton, res Rodney, S of Breckenridge.
Ticknor, Geo. E., at "Kiyus" Saloon, res Joliet st.
Tilton, John, res North Rodney.
Tietjen, J. D., family groceries, cor Rodney and Breckenridge.
Totten, Oscar B., County Clerk and Recorder, res Pine st.
Tong Hi, China store, West Main.
Tong High & OnKee, China store, West Main.

Strawberries a Specialty at D. W. Curtiss' Gardens, Helena.

Tovey, Mike, messenger U. P. Express Co.
Toyle, John, steward, Cosmopolitan Hotel.
Toole, Edwin, with E. W & J. K. Toole, attorneys at law.
Toole, E. W., attorney at law, office in Telegraph building.
Toole, J. K., with above.
Tone, Pete, jailor, Sheriffs office.
Travis, C. M., North Pacific Stable, res 5th av, bet Ewing and Rodney.
Trumley, Chas., head steward, Cosmopolitan Hotel.
Travis, James, miner, West Main.
Travers, M. C., clerk in Subsistance Dep't, office S Main.
Treasurer of Montana, D. H. Weston, office South Main.
Tracy, Uri, mason, res Davis 5th and 6th.
Turner, Lee, teaming, res Clore, North of Houser.
Train's Gallery, O. C. Bundy, prop, Cutler st, bet Joliet and Water.
Turner, Charles, freighter, Dana House.
Tyler, Geo. B., foreman, Davis & Tatem's foundry.
Union Brewery, mouth of Oro Fino gulch, August Fuller, prop.
Union Brewery Depot, south Main st.
Upson, J. F., res Rodney and 7th avenue.
Union Pacific Express Co., office Main st., S of Wall, H. A. Iddings, Agent.
Vawter, C. L. wholesale and retail grocer, wines. liquors and cigars, agricultural implements, and agents of Bain wagons, corner Broadway and Jackson st.
Vawter, John G., clerk U. S. Assay office.
Vater, James, with William H. Guthrie.
Vaughan, C. B., miner, Ewing, op court house.
Vestel, Nathan S., mining speculator, res cor 5th av and Warren.
Viall, Jasper A., res Rodney, bet Broadway and Wood.
Vinson, Darius, res Clore, N of Edwards.
Von Bestenbostel, Fred., with Sullivan & Burner, south Main st.
Volkay, Mrs. A. D., prop. Mount Helena House, Clore st.
Volkay, A. D., at Mount Helena House.
Votaw, Owen B., res north Clore st.

General Notion and Variety Store of Rosencrans & Klaue.

Todt, Prof. res Clore st.
U. S. Land office, in Blake's building, Broadway. Register, J. H. Moe, Receiver F. P. Sterling.
U. S. Surveyor General' office in the *Herald* Building, Roswell H. Mason, Surveyor General.
U. S. Subsistence Department, office on South Main st, Major J. F. Weston Com.
U. S. District Attorney, office in Bentley's Block, R. S. Anderson Attorney.
U. S. Marshal, office cor Warren and Breckenridge sts. Alexaner C. Botkin, Marshal.
U. S. Collector of Internal Revenue, office in Assay Building, Capt. T. P. Fuller, Collector.
U. S. Collector of Customs, office Warren N of Broadway, Thomas A. Cummings, Collector.
U. S. Paymaster's Department, office in rear of First National Bank, Maj. John E. Blaine, Paymaster.
U. S. Assay Office, building cor Broadway and Warren st, Russell B. Harrison, Assayer in charge.
U. S. Examining Surgeon, office in Blake's block, Broadway, Dr. W. R. Bullard, Surgeon.
Votaw, Alfred C., painter, res north Clore, E side.
Walker, Maj. Robert C., U. S. A., retired, res Rodney, bet Broadway and Wood.
Walker, E. Blaine, office Paymaster' Dist. of Montana, res Rodney, bet Broadway and Wood.
Wallace, R. C., of Davis & Wallace, res Rodney, bet 8th and 9th avs.
Walzer, Fred., porter Kinna & Jack.
Walsh, John J., night clerk Magnolia Hotel.
Wamsganz, G., clerk Kleinschmidt & Bro.
Waisman, H., stock keeper, Kleinschmidt & Bro.
Walker, Jacob, engineer Holter & Bro.'s planing mill.
Watson, John R., groceries, provisions, etc., Main, op Edwards st; res Broadway, nr Rodney.
Warner, Frank W., compiler of this Directory, res Rodney, bet Broadway and Wood.
Ward, J. T., stationer and general news depot, Main st, S of Broadway; res Ewing and 6th av.
Wade, Decius S., Chief Justice Montana, office in court house; res 5th av and Warren.

SEE CARD OF C. L. VAWTER ON INSIDE OF BACK COVER.

PHOTOGRAPHERS

From whom may be obtained

VIEWS,

STEREOSCOPES, ETC.

OF THEIR RESPECTIVE DISTRICTS IN

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H. W. Brown	Glendale.	W. H. H. Dickinson	Missoula.
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H. B. Calfee	Bozeman.	Ed. Peet	Virginia City.
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This Hotel is situated on the West side of Clore Street at the junction of Price. It has always been owned and conducted by the same proprietor.

There is also a Large and Commodious

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BEER.

Superior

Lager.

Warranted to

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Having recently made large additions to the Union Brewery, including an extensive Bottling Department, I am prepared to furnish dealers Bottled or Keg Beer of a quality unexcelled by home or Eastern manufacturers. Orders solicited.

I have also refitted the Union Brewery Saloon, Main Street, and patrons will also be served with first-class Liquors and Cigars.

:o:

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SOUTH MAIN STREET.

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Walker, J. C., sheep raiser, res Clark, bet Benton av and Clore.

Walker, L. A., deposit clerk U. S. Assay Office.

Washburne, Edward, laborer, Oro Fino gulch.

Washington Brewery, Main, op Broadway.

Water Company, Helena, A. G. Clarke, President.

Water Company, West Side.

Wells, Chas. K., of Auerbach, Wells & Co., Main st.; res Cosmopolitan Hotel.

Weston, D. H., Territorial Treasurer, office, Main st, S of Wall; res 5th av.

Weston, Maj. J. F., Commissary Subsistence Dist. Montana, office south Main st.

Weydert, Paul, blacksmith, cor West Main and Bridge.

Wentworth, Wm. F., with W. G. Preuitt & Co., res Clore, N of Edwards.

Weisenhorn, August, of Paynter, Brown & Weisenhorn, res 5th av, W of Warren.

Weir & Pope, druggists and apothecaries, Main st.

White, Henry, miner, res north Clore st.

Wilkinson, Thos., miner, res Last Chance ravine.

Winschell, William, at Davis & Tatem's foundry.

Willard, Geo. M., of Diamond R Transportation Co., cor Main and Wall.

Winston, P. J., farmer, res, Clore, bet Edwards and Wall.

Williams, Frank, at Montana Wagon Shop, Main st.

Wilson, Chas. A., at Shaffer & Yergy's, Main st.

Williams, Owen, of Norris & Co., Main Street Market.

Williamson, A., with Charles Markham.

Williams, Thos., mining, north Clore st.

Williams, Mrs. Amelia M., Water, S of Cutler.

Witmer, Martin, foreman California Blacksmith Shop.

Witmer, Joseph, at California Blacksmith Shop.

Wilkie, Leslie N., draughtsman U. S. Surveyor General's office.

Toys, Albums, Toilet Sets and Vases at Rosencrans & Klaue's.

Wells, W. E., with Morris Bros., Main st.

Weir, Jas., of Weir & Pope, res International Hotel.

Webster, N. H., wholesale and retail dealer in cigars, tobaccos and confections, Main st; res Broadway, bet Rodney and Ewing.

Western Union Telegraph Office, Main st, W. E. Frederick, manager.

Wieber, A., compositor *Independent* office.

Welcom, Theo., barber, Main, op Broadway.

Wells, L. B., florist, Davis, bet Broadway and Bridge.

Whitehead & Co., stage and express to Vestel, etc., office at J. C. Switzer's.

Whitehead, J. C., of Whitehead & Co., stage line, res Clore, N of Hauser.

Whalen, Jas., teamster, Clore, N of Wall.

White, Thos., at bowling alley, Main st.

White, Geo. W., mason, res Rodney, S of Pine.

White, G. W., janitor U. S. Assay Office.

Wheeler, Wm. F., res cor Clore and Hauser.

Wick, John, wagon maker, res Water, S of Cutler.

Wilson, John B., miner, res 5th av, W of Warren.

Williams, P. T., collector and manager of water company, res Ewing, bet 9th and 10th avs.

Wilson, John F., compositor *Herald* Book and Job Office, res International Hotel.

Windsor Tonsorial Palace, south Main st, Sullivan & Burner, props.

Williams, J. J., attorney at law.

Winters, J. B., with Kessler & Miller, Main st.

Wood, John, musician, res West Main.

Wood, Geo. R., lumber clerk A. M. Holter & Bro.

Woolman, Joseph P., Territorial Auditor, res Cosmopolitan Hotel.

Woolfolk & Bullard, attorneys at law, office St. Louis Hotel building.

Woolfolk, A. M., of Woolfolk & Bullard, res Rodney st.

Woolbeater, John, at Kessler & Miller's brewery depot, Main st.

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Flowers, Flower Pots and Boquettes at Curtiss' Gardens, Helena.

Woods, W. E. teaming, res Clore, N of Hauser.

Woodman, C. F., with Gans & Klein, clothiers.

Woolpert, Fred., yardman at Cosmopolitan Hotel.

Wood, F. M., mason, res Davis, bet 5th and 6th avs.

Worick, Sol, barber shop, Main st.

Woodward, Henry, sign and carriage painter, Water st.

Wood, F. M., painter and glazier, Ewing st.

Wright, Jas. M., blacksmith, res Breckenridge, bet Rodney and Davis.

Wright, Wm. B., blacksmith, res Breckenridge, bet Rodney and Davis.

Yaeger, Prof. Henry, teacher of music, res Rodney, bet 5th and 6th avs.

Yergy, Henry, of Shaffer & Yergy, planing mill.

Yee Wau & Bro., Chinese store, West Main st.

Young, Matthew, miner, res north Clore st.

Zeigler, Jacob, of Helena Brewery, res West Nain st.

Zeigler, J. A. & Son, props, Grand Central Stables, cor Edwards and Clore.

Zeigler, J. A., of Zeigler & Son, res Cutler st.

Zeigler Frank D., of Zeigler & Son, res Cutler st.

Zimmerman, Ed. L., of Schwab & Zimmerman, props Cosmopolitan Hotel.

Zimmer, Chas., cook at Cosmopolitan Hotel.

JNO. STEDMAN

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AND

BRASS FOUNDER.

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Makes and repairs almost anything of metal. Repairs Sewing Machines, Musical and Mathematical instruments, Agricultural Implements, Guns, Pistols, etc. Makes Seals, Steel Name Stamps, Letters and Figures, Burning Brands, Springs, Tools, etc.

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Boiler and Engine Setting a Specialty.

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- Charles Rumley,

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- Walter F. Chadwick,
- William Chumasero,
- E. W. Toole,
- Wilbur F. Sanders,
- A. M. Woolfolk,
- Harry R. Comly,
- I. B. Porter,
- J. A. Johnson,
- W. E. Cullen,
- Massena Bullard,
- J. K. Toole.
- J. J. Williams,
- John H. Shober,
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AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

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- C. L. Vawter.

AMUSEMENTS.

- Sawtelle's Theatre.

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- Curtis & Booker.

BANKS.

- First National Bank of Helena, S. T. Hauser, Prest; E. W. Knight, Cashier; Theo. H. Kleinschmidt, Ass't Cash'r.
- L. H. Hershfield & Bro.

BREWERIES.

- Ten Mile (Nick Kessler,)
- Helena (Horsky & Kenck,)
- Union (August Foller,)
- Penobscott (B. Binzel,)

BAKERIES.

- San Francisco (M. Reinig,)
- Montana Steam Cracker Bakery (R. Lockey,)

BARBERS.

- Sullivan & Burner,
- E. Frank,
- Theo. Welcom,
- Sol. Worick.

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Globe Hall (Chas Colbert.)

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Morris Bros,
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Davis & Tatem.

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Watchman, S. E. Richardson.

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Mike Reinig,
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Payne's,
Dana,
Mount Helena,
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B. Binzel.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

American Central of St. Louis, Continental of New York, Home of New York, Merchants of St. Joseph, Mo., Phœnix, of Brooklyn, Scottish Commercial of Glasgow, St. Joseph Fire and Marine, St. Paul Fire and Marine, and New York Mutual Life, S. C. Ashby, Agt.

Liverpool, London and Globe Fire, and Masonic Aid Association, I. B. Porter, Agt.

Firemen's Fund Insurance Co. of San Francisco, D. H. Cuthbert, Agt.

Hundreds of varieties of Luscious Small Fruits at Curtiss', Helena.

Jewelers.

W. G. Bailey,
Frank Bartos,
George P. Reeves,
J. N. Merkle,
J. Steinmetz.

Justices of the Peace.

Ira G. Bateman,
J. Y., Johnson.

Livery, Sale and Feed Stables.

North Pacific,
People's,
Grand Central,
Farmers' Corral,
Haymarket Corral,
Gallatin Corral,
Court Square Corral,
Deer Lodge Corral,
Montana Corral,
Payne's Corral.

Lumber Dealers.

A. M. Holter & Bro.,
Shaffer & Yergy.
Sanford & Evans.

Lime.

J. O'Neil,
James Kerwin.

Machinists.

Davis & Tatem.
John Stedman.

Meat Markets.

Wm. H. Guthrie,
Jerome Norris & Co.
Stadler & Odenwald,
James Blake,
Charles Freyler,
Charles Roth,
Arnold & Dewitt,
Charles Haggaman.

Stone and Brick Masons.

P. J. Perrine,
John Griffith,
E. B. Bean,
James Mason,
Michael McNamara,
Uri Tracy,
George W. Reed,
George W. White,
James Murphy,
S. Myers,
William Kerrode,
— Moran,
— Cupp,
— Miller.

Montana Agricultural, Mineral & Mechanical Association.

President, W. A. Chessman; Vice Pres't, S. H. Crounse; Secretary, C. G. Reynolds; Treasurer, T. H. Kleinschmidt.

Music.

Auerbach, Wells & Co.,
Rosencrans & Klaue,
John T. Ward.

Notaries Public.

See list of Territorial officers.

News Dealers.

Rosencrans & Klaue.
John T. Ward.

Newspapers.

Daily and Weekly *Herald*, Herald Building, Broadway; Steam Book and Job Print-Printing. Fisk Bros, prop.

Daily and Weekly *Independent*, Main St.; Steam Book and Job Printing. Kerley, McQuaid & LaCroix, prop.

Oils.

See Druggists and Grocers.

Parnters.

Fred. L. King,
Benj. Dailey,
A. C. Votaw,
H. Laville,
Henry Woodard,
F. Bohler,
John Kern,
George Gessrang,
William Lorey,
F. M. Wood.

Photographers.

Mrs. M. A. Eckert,
O. C. Bundy.

Physicians.

Thomas Reece,
W. R. Bullard,
C. S. Ingersoll,
S. S. McIlhenny,
P. F. Madden,
W. L. Steele,
F. S. Figuli,
B. C. Brooke,
W. C. Morris,
William Jones.

Pianos and Organs.

W. C. Child,
D. W. Curtiss,
Auerbach, Wells & Co.

Pictures and Frames.

Aueibach, Wells & Co.,
Rosencrans & Klaue,
John T. Ward,
Terence O'Donnell.

Printing Establishments.

Helena Herald,
Helena Independent,
I. H. Morison.

Planing Mills.

A. M. Holter & Bro.,
Shaffer & Yergy.

Post Office.

S. H. Crounse, P. M.

Retail Wines and Liquors.

Isaac Marks,
Theo. Shed,
Burns & Tilton,
Dan. Flowerree,
Oliver Goyette,
J. D. Tietjen,
William Dingee,
Kessler & Miller,
Beaupre & Pelletier,
George Ruddy,
Horsky & Kenck,
Thomas H. White,
John W. Beckney,
J. Adams,
Charles Colbert,
Jake Odenwald,
Dan. Farry,
Adam Gerhauser,
Charles Reahm,
Lewis Cooper,
W. G. Preuitt & Co.,
Luke & Pascoe.

Real Estate.

E. M. Hoyt,
I. B. Porter,
E. M. Dunphy.

Stencil Cutting.

D. P. Lake,
John Stedman.

Steamboat Lines.

Benton [P] Line, T. C. Power & Co., J. M. Sweeney, Agt.
I. G. Baker & Co.'s Line, S. C. Ashby, Agt.
Coulson Line, S. H. Crounse, Agt.

SCHOOLS.

Helena Graded Public School. Principal, Prof. H. P. Rolfe; Teachers, Miss Ellen Clark, Miss E. B. Slocum, Mrs. L. C. Ballou, Mrs. D. M. Darnold, Miss Bayliss, Miss Hutchins.

St. Vincent's Academy, a boarding and day school for young ladies, under the direction of the Sisters of Charity; Mother Xavier, Principal.

Select day school for boys and young men, under the management of Rev. L. B. Palladino.

STAGE COMPANIES.

Gilmer, Salisbury & Co., Helena and Virginia and Terminus Utah and Northern Railroad, Helena and Deer Lodge and Missoula, Helena and Butte lines. Office, upper Main street. H. A. Iddings, agent.

H. F. Galen, Helena and Bozeman line. Office at T. C. Power & Co.'s; J. M. Sweeney, agent.

Wm. Rowe, Helena and Benton line. Office at T. C. Power & Co.'s; J. M. Sweeney, agent.

Marks & Patterson, Helena, Diamond, Camp Baker and White Sulphur Springs line. Office at Davis & Wallace's.

Whitehead & Co., Helena and Silver City and Vestel line. Office at Jake Switzer's.

James McGarvey, Helena and Unionville and Park City line.

H. O. Nash, Helena and Jefferson Express. Office at Charles Cannon's.

J. J. Rohrbaugh, Helena and Jefferson Express. Office at Curtis & Booker's.

SOCIETIES AND ASSOCIATIONS.

Helena Commandery Knights Templar.

Helena Council R. and S. M. No. 9.

Helena Royal Arch Chapter No. 2.

Helena Lodge No. 3, A. F. and A. M.

Morning Star Lodge No. 5, A. F. and A. M.

King Solomon Lodge No. 9, A. F. and A. M.

Montana Lodge No. 1, I. O. O. F.

Excelsior Lodge No. 2, I. O. O. F.

Rocky Mountain Encampment No. 1.

Helena Rod and Gun Club.

Pioneer Dancing Club.

Gem of the Mountain Lodge No. 1, I. O. G. T.

Catholic Benevolent and Total Abstinence Society.

Red Ribbon Club.

Gesang Verein Harmonia.

Historical Society of Montana.

Helena Board of Trade.

Helena Library Association.

Helena Rifle Club.

Helena Literary and Social Club.

Fountain Gardens, Helena, D. W. Curtiss, Proprietor.

STATIONERS.

H. M. Parchen & Co.
J. T. Ward,
Rosencrans & Klaue,
Auerbach Wells & Co.,
Terence O'Donnell.

SURVEYORS AND C. E.

W. W. DeLacy,
B. F. Marsh,
John M. Marsh,
Geo. B. Foote,
G. A. Kellogg.

TAILORS.

S. Levine,
H. Guillot,
R. G. Emerson.

TANNERS.

Armer & Howe.

TELEGRAPH LINES.

Western Union,
Helena and Bozeman,
Helena, Deer Lodge and Butte,
Military Telegraph.

UNDERTAKERS.

A. B. Taylor,
Geo. Hermann.

WAGONS, DEALERS IN

Murphy, Neel & Co., Schuttler and Courtland wagons.
C. L. Vawter, Bain wagon.
Paynter, Brown & Weisenhorn, Moline wagon.
S. C. Ashby, Mitchell wagon.
T. C. Power & Co., Steudebaker wagon.

WATER COMPANIES.

Helena Water Company,
West Side Water Company.

WHOLESALE LIQUORS.

Kleinschmidt Bros,
Murphy, Neel & Co.,
C. L. Vawter,
John Denn,
Auerbach, Wells & Co.,
W. G. Preuitt & Co.,
J. Switzer.

THE SPECIAL ATTENTION

OF THE PEOPLE OF MONTANA

Is directed to the fact that the Pioneer Book Bindery of Montana is now in successful operation in the HERALD BLOCK, Broadway, Helena. We have a complete outfit in every particular, including all the latest styles of machinery. We manufacture to order any style or kind of blank books; rule blanks; re-bind and repair books; bind neatly, durably and cheaply magazines, newspapers and periodicals, and sheet music. Will make a specialty of furnishing county officials with all blank books required in their several offices. Send in your orders.

PATRONIZE HOME INSTITUTIONS.

—o—

THE WEEKLY HERALD is issued every Thursday morning. Subscription price per year, $5.00; six months, $3.00. Take a copy yourself and also send one to your friends in the States.

THE DAILY HERALD is issued every evening, Sundays excepted. Terms:—Delivered by carrier, per month, $2.00. By mail, three months, $5.00; six months, $9.00; one year, $18.00.

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JOB WORK DONE AT STATES PRICES.

Send for Price List.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HELENA POST OFFICE.

Arrivals and departures of mails.—Eastern, California, Virginia City, Salt Lake and Terminus Utah and Northern Railroad, daily. Arrive at 7 p. m.; depart at 7 a. m.

Deer Lodge, Blackfoot, Pike's Peak, Pioneer, Missoula, and Forrest City, daily (except Sundays). Arrive at 6 p. m.; depart at 6 a. m.

Diamond City, Camp Baker, White Sulphur Springs and Martindale arrive Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 9 p. m.; depart Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 5 a. m.

Fort Shaw and Fort Benton, daily (except Sundays). Arrive at 12 M.; depart at 6 a. m.

Unionville arrives daily at 10 a. m.; departs at 1 p. m.

Bozeman, daily (except Sundays). Arrives at 10 p. m.; departs at 4 a. m.

Vestel, Mount Pleasant and Belmont arrive Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 4 p. m.; departs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 8 a. m.

Helmville arrives Tuesdays at 8 p. m.; departs Mondays at 6 a. m.

The Deer Lodge, Missoula, Bozeman, Fort Benton, and White Sulphur Springs mails close the night before departure at 9 p. m., while all others close one-half hour before departure.

Post office hours—From 8 a. m. to 7 p. m. Sundays, 12 M. to 1 p. m. Money order and registry, 9 a. m. to 4 p. m., and on Saturdays, 9 a. m. to 2½ p. m.

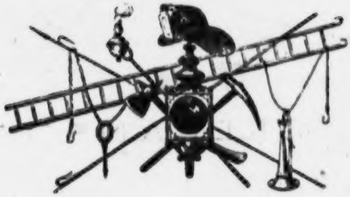
Number of lock boxes, 155; glass boxes, 140.

There are eight mail routes, as follows: Three leave six times per week; two, seven times per week; two, three times per week, and one weekly.

Lock (or leather) pouches received for 1878, 4,524; canvas, 1,144. Lock pouches forwarded, 4,472; canvas, 728. Total, 10,868.

Registered letters sent, 1,923; received, 3,831; in transit, 5,720. Total, 11,474.

During 1878 orders to the amount of $234,140.50 were issued from this office.



HELENA FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Organized December 29th, 1872. The present department officers are: Chief Engineer, Ted Sweeney; Assistant Chief Engineer, J. L. Davis; Treasurer, T. H. Kleinschmidt; Secretary, A. J. Davidson.

Helena Engine Company No. 1.—Foreman, J. H. McFarland; First Assistant John Gregg; Second Assistant, George Conrad; Treasurer, R. C. Wallace; Secretary, William White.

Tiger Engine Company No. 2.—Foreman, T. H. Kleinschmidt; First Assistant, Jerome Norris; Second Assistant, Benjamin Mills; Treasurer, A. J. Fisk; Secretary, Dr. W. R. Bullard.

Hook and Ladder Company No. 1.—Foreman, Gus Senieur; First Assistant, V. W. Fricks; Second Assistant, Charles Albrecht; Treasurer, J. Feldberg; Secretary, James L. Davis.

The apparatus in use by the department consist of one Silsby rotary steam engine, two horses and driver, one Hunneman hand engine, two hose reels, and one hook and ladder truck, with hooks, ladders, axes, buckets, etc., complete, and 1,300 feet of vulcanized rubber hose. The water supplies consist of eight cisterns, with an average capacity of 175 barrels each, supplied from the mains of the water companies. This department is supported by a direct tax of two mills on the dollar of taxable property of the city. There is employed one engineer and one driver, whose duties are to keep the department property in good condition and thorough working order, and who are under the immediate supervision of the Chief Engineer. In addition thereto is maintained a constant watch from the tower on the hill to the east, and overlooking the entire city, by Sam. E. Richardson, who is on duty from dark till daylight. There is also a patrol, whose duty it is to walk the streets, keeping a vigilant eye for sparks, carelessness, who, when an alarm is announced, proceeds to the tower and relieves the watchman, who is also the engineer for the department.

HELENA BOARD OF TRADE.

Officers for 1879—President, A. J. Davidson; Vice President, W. S. Paynter; Treasurer, T. H. Kleinschmidt; Secretary, Robert C. Walker. Directors, A. M. Holter, J. M. Sweeney, Jerome Norris, T. C. Power, Charles Lehman, J. T. Murphy, R. C. Wallace, E. M. Hoyt, Nick Millen, James M. Ryan, J. B. Sanford, A. Sands, Henry Klein, H. M. Parchen, Moses Morris, Ike Greenhood, C. W. Cannon, J. R. Watson, James Weir, A. Kleinschmidt, Mike Reinig.

Organized November 23d, 1877. The purpose of this Board is to first promote the well-being of Helena, and then through its influence to advance the interests of the Territory at large. The Secretary collects and compiles such statistical and other information of the resources and commercial interest of the Territory as the Board may require. The preamble reads: "We, the citizens of Helena, in order to organize for a concert of action upon the general interest of the town, and to promote the general welfare, encourage the commercial, mining, agricultural and labor interests of the Territory, promote immigration, invite capital for the development of the resources of Montana, and to advance the arts and sciences,"—

To enumerate the many subjects undertaken, accomplished, and in process, would occupy much space. Among the many may be mentioned the aid to the yellow fever fund, the wagon road from Helena to Butte City, in regard to the delays in the overland mails, navigation of the upper Missouri above the falls, the general compiling of statistical information, accessible and of use to all, the exchange of reports, papers, maps, etc., with various Boards of Trade and Chambers of Commerce in the United States, the issuance of the remonstrance against the wood and lumber tax, which later was made part of a special speech by the Hon. James G. Blaine, in Congress, etc., etc.

HELENA CITY WATER COMPANY.

Treasurer, A. G. Clarke; Manager and Collector, P. T. Williams. This company, supplying the central and eastern portions of Helena, have tapped the numerous springs in existence about four miles south of the limits by an arched tunnel 350 feet in length. From this tunnel water is conveyed for drinking purposes by box flumes to station reservoirs located throughout the city, connections being made with these by iron pipes. One line follows through the central portion, while a branch comes around the hill on the eastern part, with connections through the cross streets.

The Helena Ditch Company (Yaw Yaw), W. A. Chessman, proprietor, is solely a mining ditch. Work was commenced on this in 1864. The length is eight miles; total cost, $35,000. The source of supply is at Ten Mile, and capacity 2,000 miner's inches. This supplies what is known as the bed-rock flume, in the lower edge of Helena.

The Helena ditch also receives its supply from Ten Mile, and is about 21 miles in length, furnishing water for the working of the placers to the east of Helena. Capacity, 500 inches; cost at the time it was built, about $85,000.

The West Side Water Company, owned by Swan, Benson, et al., furnishing the central and western portion of Helena.

HELENA RIFLE CLUB.

Organized in 1877, meetings are held each two weeks, at which time the club badge is shot for. The winner must respond at each meeting, and is consequently allowed to retain the same only so long as he is able to maintain the supremacy. The officers are B. H. Tatem, President; Wm. B. Hundley, Vice-President; Granville Stuart, Secretary and Treasurer.

THE HELENA ROD AND GUN CLUB.

The objects of this society are for the increase and general protection of Montana game; to see that the game laws are strictly enforced, and woe be unto the party who comes within its clutches —he will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law.

PASTIME BASE BALL CLUB

Of Helena, consists of 12 members, with the following officers: President, F. J. Ffister; Secretary, Joseph S. Roberts, Treasurer, Charles Freighley; Captain of Nine, Homer Grandstafl.

HELENA LITERARY AND SOCIAL SOCIETY.

Object, social improvement and social intercourse. Club rooms in St. Louis building. Membership 22. The rooms of this society are furnished with all the periodicals of the day. Officers—*P*resident, F. J. Pfister; Vice Pres., Charles Mahan; Secretary, Edward Campbell; Treasurer, Jas. Forbis. The President Secretary and Treasurer constitute the executive committee.

THE PIONEER DANCING CLUB.

This club is composed of 63 members, with the following officers: William E. Cullen, President; T. H. Kleinschmidt, Treasurer; Ben. R. Dittis, Secretary. The club gives most pleasant socials each alternate week during the winter, commencing in October of each year; dancing begins at 8½ p. m. and ending at 12 M. By the rules of this club no one who is is a resident of Helena, not being a member, can receive complimentaries, but this privilege is not only extended but most welcomly received by so-journers who are fortunate enough to visit Helena on the day of their meeting.

HARMONIA GESANG VEREIN.

Officers—President, Louis Hildebrecht; Vice-President, Herman Gans; Treasurer, Jacob Loeb; Secretary, Emil Lowenberg; Vice-Secretary, Chas. Reinig; Musical Director, Prof. Henry C. Yaeger.

THE HELENA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

This most worthy association have rooms situated in the second story of the *Herald* building on Broadway street. At the time of the last disastrous fire of Helena, there were 3,000 volumes on its shelves, but they shared the fate of the elements, nothing being saved except what few books were loaned out. The society was re-organized in September, 1874, and now containg a large number of volumes. The membership is 65. The leading newspapers, periodicals and magizines of the day are kept, as well as a complete file of all Territorial papers. Officers—President, D. S. Wade; Vice-President, R. E. Fisk, Treasurer, T. H. Kleinschmidt; Secretary, Massena Bullard; Trustees—W. S. Paynter, Alex. C. Botkin, W. E. Cullen, Mrs. Charles Rumley, C. L. Vawter. The rooms are under the immediate and worthy management of Miss Lou Guthrie, Librarian.

THE UNITED STATES ASSAY OFFICE.

Located at Helena, the building is most eligibly situated on the natural slope of the ground on the corner of Broadway and Ewing streets, commanding as it does a fine view of the business portion of Helena lying below. The building is of brick, with heavy but neatly arched casings and corners of granite, with mansard roofing. In an architectural point, it is much superior to any stucture in Montana. With the rapid strides we are making in the development of, and production of the precious metals, makes this branch of our government a most needed and appropriate addition. The grounds about are being improved, when a neat fence will be constructed. For neatness and dispatch of work it is most requisite that utensils and supplies of the varied natures required must be large. To this end the assayer in charge, Russell B. Harrison, has had the appropriations enlarged, both for the purchase of gold as well as for new and improved articles of constant use.

With the new management came additional favors to meet our wants—it has been designated as an Assistant Treasury of the United States. The funds on hand for the purchase of gold varies with the amount and size of the purchases, but the sum of $100,500 is the extent which is constantly placed to its credit as shipments arrive in the east. Sellers are either paid in money or drafts on New York at the option of the party disposing,if by draft, it is of course less the amount of expressage. The sum of one-tenth of one per cent is the charge for melting; and for convenience an assaying department is attached for treatment of ores, the charges being quite nominal. The building as it now stands has cost the sum of $36,556.98, leaving a balance of $1,490.80 to be used in the proper conveyance of water, beautifying the grounds,etc—total amount of appropriation being $38,047.78. The further sum of

$14,000 has been expended in the construction of a fine vault, office furnishing, and the requirements of the assay and melting departments, including fuel, etc. A fine silver balance is now en route which will cost $3,000, and will be capable of weighing that metal in lots from 5 ozs. to 10,000 ozs. The melting for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1878, were—gold, $331,460.51; silver, 385,277.90; total, $716,738.41. Since which time for quarter ending Sept. 30, 1878—gold bullion $124,550.24; silver 100,567.08; total $225,117.32. Quarter ending Dec. 31, 1878—gold $93,448.01; silver $75,380.46; total 168,828.47. Quarter ending March 31, 1879—gold $38,969.12; silver, $76,247.10; total, $115,216.22. Making a total for the three last quarters of $509,162.01. Of course the quarter just ended is not a fair representation, as it is by far the dullest of any of the seasons, the one just commencing bids fair to be unusually large, judging from the returns so far, which will swell the amount considerably above last year.

The department officers are Russell B. Harrison, Assayer in charge; M. A. Meyendorff, melter; John G. Vater, clerk; Louis A. Walker, deposit clerk; F. A. Greenleaf, assistant assayer; G. Carpenter, assistant melter; J. A. Speckart and Dennis Sheehey, workmen; Geo. W. White, janitor; D. F. Jackson, watchman.

THE MONTANA NAVIGATION COMPANY.

Organized Oct. 1, 1878, for the purpose of improvment and navigation of the Upper Missouri above the falls, to a point 12 miles from Helena. The officers are John T. Murphy, President; Albert Kleinscmidt, Vice-President; E. W. Knight, Treasurer, and Cornelius Hedges, Secretary. Trustees are H. M. Parchen, A. M. Holter, James M. Ryan, T. C. Power, J. T. Murphy, A. Kleinschmidt, Henry Klein, A. Sands, and Chris. Kenck, With the aid of the appropriations made by Congress, it is hoped that the aim of this much needed and worthy corporation, will be fully carried out. The benefits to be derived are of vital importance to Montana, cheaper rates are so much needed for the better development of our remote position.

CATHOLIC BENEVOLENT AND TOTAL ABSTINENCE SOCIETY.

Officers are—President, Terence O'Donnell; Secretary, C. J. D. Curtis; Treasurer, M. McNamara; Marshal, Moses Furlong; Sergeant-at,arms, Hugh McGinty; Directors—John Fagan, Peter Larkin, James Murphy.

ST. JOHN'S HOSPITAL

Is presided over by the Sisters of Charity of Leavenworth. Sister Mary Baptist in charge, with nine associate Sisters. This is for the accommodation of the county sick and poor, as well as private patients. Average number of patients under treatment through the year 25; cost of building additions and improvements, $10,000. St. Vincent Academy, located on Ewing street, south of Broadway, is devoted exclusively to young ladies, and presided over by Mother Xazvier Ross, with seven associates. Number of boarding pupils 25; day pupils 50, total 75. The course of instruction includes the Preparatory, Intermediate, Scientific and Ornamental Departments, as well as music. Also, in connection with this is conducted a day school for boys, directed by the resident pastor, Father Palladino, but immediately superintended by one of the sisters. Average number of pupils 30; cost of building and improvements and furnishing, $14,000.

MOUNT PLEASANT.

Is situated 22 miles from Helena, the business houses are E. H. Hawes, Saloon; M. Lane, General Merchandise; Hotel, by P. J. Winston. The Blue Bird and Hickey lodes are here located, the latter having one five stamp mill, owned by Cotter & Hickey, and he Mount Pleasant mine, owned by Sanford & Bro., and the Blue Bird by Cotter, Hickey and Tierney.

PARK CITY,

About five miles south west of Helena, via Oro Fino gulch, has a population of about 300; has one quartz mill of 13 stamps, owned by S. S. Harvey. The present population is now mostly employed in placer mining, but since quartz was located in 1866, the Park lode has produced about $1,500,000. Thomas O'Conner, General Merchandise; Guthrie & Sullivan, Butchers.

SILVER CITY

Is situated 12 miles from Helena, on the main road to Fort Benton. This is the junction for the stages to the Penobscott, Whippoorwill, Belmont and Blue Bird districts. Four mills are running regularly on ore from these ledges. Agricultural industries are limited in this valley of the Little Prickly Pear; hardly enough raised to supply the demand. Stock growing is quite extensively carried on, the ranges being good, timber plenty and commands $30 per thousand. Population of the district about 300.

UNIONVILLE,

Situated four miles south of Helena by road up the Oro Fino Gulch; was located in 1866, contains two quartz mills, one of 30 and the other of 20 stamps, the former belonging to the Columbia Co., and the latter to the National Mining Co. The Union Ledge No. 2 has produced $3,000,000. Population 300. P. C. Constance, General Merchandise; Fred Buckler, Blacksmith.

MADISON COUNTY.

COUNTY OFFICIALS.

Sheriff	A. J. Edsall.
Treasurer	W. W. Morris.
Clerk and Recorder	Nat. J. Davis.
Assessor	James Boyd.
Probate Judge	O. G. Smith
Supt. of Schools	Amos Purdam.
County Coroner	S. Edmunds.
County Commissioners	C. L. Dahler, T. S. Hamilton, George Gohn.

Madison county is situated in the southern portion of the Territory, and is bounded on the north by Jefferson and Gallatin, on the east by Gallatin, on the south by Idaho Territory, and on the west by Beaverhead county. It is 180 miles long by 75 miles in width.

The Madison range leaves the Rocky Mountains near Yellowstone lake, forms the divide, at first, between the Yellowstone and Fire Hole rivers, and then the dividing line between the counties of Madison and Gallatin; it runs very nearly parallel with the Tobacco Root range, and is about the same length. Its principal elevated peak is Mount Washington.

Tobacco Root range of mountains shoots out in a northerly course from the Rocky Mountains west of Henry's lake. It separates the valleys of the Madison and Willow creek from those of the Jefferson and Passamari. Its principal peak is Mount Baldy, which attains an elevation of 9,711 feet, and has an extensive plateau at an altitude of 6,285 feet. The range is 85 miles in length.

Snow Crest range, a spur from the Tobacco Root, shoots out from Mount Baldy in a southwesterly course, and separates the valleys of the upper Passamari and Black Tail Deer. It is thirty miles in length, and at the head waters of Black Tail Deer creek attains an elevation of 10,067 feet.

The Ruby range, the most beautiful mountains in the county, appears to be isolated from other ranges and spurs. It forms an angle, and is thirty miles in length. It separates the valleys of Beaverhead and lower Passamari, and attains an elevation of 8,300 feet above the level of the sea.

The main range of the Rocky Mountains, which divides the head waters of the Columbia and Missouri, comes into the county near the head waters of the west fork of the Madison river. They meander, send out sharp spurs, and swing in ox-bow shapes, but their general course is west by northwest. The principal elevations are Mount Jefferson and Table Mountain. Mount Jefferson is situated two miles west of Henry's lake, at the termination of the principal meridian of Montana surveys. Its height is 9,000 feet. Table Mountain is at the dividing line between Madison and Deer Lodge counties, and has an elevation of 8,350 feet.

The greater portion of the timber is confined to the mountains and headwaters of the streams. It is of a superior quality for nearly all uses; is exhaustless in quantity and easy of access. It consists of red, yellow and white pine, spruce, fir and cedar. There are some cottonwood trees on the banks of the rivers, and occasionally a grove of birch and quaking-aspen trees.

The county is watered by the Madison, Jefferson, Passamari, Red Rock, Beaverhead and Big Hole rivers and their numerous tributaries. The principal valleys are those through which these rivers flow, and they bear the same name as the rivers. These valleys are either tilled or devoted to grass growing, and are very productive. The bench lands, with irrigation, grow large crops of wheat and other grains. Upon the highest benches and foot-hills bunch-grass grows luxuriantly, furnishing fine pasturage for stock. The principal resources of the county are agriculture, stock raising and mining.

AGRICULTURE.

The area under cultivation has been extended from year to year as the market warranted. The supply is limited by the demand. In addition to home consumption, quantities of flour and grain are now sent to the mining camps of neighboring counties, and last year considerable grain was shipped into northern Idaho. There will probably be a large increase in population soon, and a corresponding demand for the farmers' produce.

In the assessment of last year the real estate of the county was valued at $376,670. Upon the supposition—a fair one—that the land was assessed at two-thirds its value, the farms of the county must now be worth upwards of a half-million of dollars.

STOCK RAISING

has contributed largely to the prosperity of the county. Last season upwards of 9,000 cattle were driven from this county and sold at an average (estimated) price of $18 per head. It is certain that Madison county stock men last year realized $150,000 from the sale of cattle. At the time the assessment was made, last fall, there were 50,000 head of cattle in the county. Of these at least 20,000 will be ready for market this season, and it is fair to presume that the average price will be higher than last year. Last winter was unusually severe upon stock, and yet there will be many thousand cattle sold this year that have never been fed a mouthful. They stay in the foot-hills summer and winter and pick their feed. There are upwards of 7,500 horses in the county, and the number is rapidly increasing. Of late many fine blooded animals have been brought in, and the stock is being improved.

MINING.

There are both placer and lode mines in Madison county. The latter are found in the foot-hills and upon the mountain sides; the former in the beds of nearly all the small streams which rise in the South Boulder range.

Of the placer mines the most noted is Alder Gulch. It heads at the north base of "Old Baldy" mountain, and is 16 miles in length. The first discovery of gold in this county was made in this gulch, at the point where Virginia City now stands, June 2, 1863. Since that time Alder has produced a much larger amount than any other gulch in Montana, and is not yet exhausted. In proof of this it should be mentioned that the yield for last season was considerably in excess of $600,000. The total product of Alder Gulch and its tributaries. such as the Fairweather District, organized during 1864-5 (this alone sustained a perfect avalanche of people up to 1866,) the Ramshorn in the north, the Bivins, Norwegian, (Washington Bar in the Hot Springs District,) the Wigwam, etc., etc., up to 1876 has been over seventy million dollars. Up to 1868, the yield had been over forty million.

An historical sketch of this famous Alder Gulch will be of interest, it was wholly an accidental discovery. William Fairweather, Barney Hughes, Tom Cover, Sweeney and Edgar are its discoverers; traveling as they were to Bannack City, and camped on what is now known as Alder creek for refreshments, when one of the party took a notion to try a pan of the dirt, which proved to be exceedingly rich; excitements and stampedes followed. This stream rises in the Tobacco Root Mountains, near Mount Baldy; flows in a north westerly course (sixteen miles) and empties into the Passamari river. The gulch takes its name from the immense number of alder bushes which lined the banks of the creek in the early days. This gulch should most appropriately be called the *bonanza*, as the report for last year show it is by no means yet worked out. But who can forsee the future? we may be able to chronicle the discovery of one as good, and trust as productive as the "Alder." Among the other placers of this county may be mentioned those on Granite Creek and Brown's Gulch, (both tributaries of Alder,) and the Ramshorn gulch, 14 miles long, with a tributary flowing in from the north, known as Currant gulch; California gulch and its tributary, King Creek, At the commencement of mining in this gulch miners realized as high as $200 to the man per day. Harris gulch, Bivens gulch running in a westerly direction is 12 miles long, with the Humbug, Johnson and Arastra creek as its tributaries, and have paid from $10 to $60 to the hand, the latter amount by the process of ground sluicing. DeLacy and Brasal creeks flow in from the south, and were very productive. Mill Creek has two tributaries, one is Quartz Hill, the other is Spring Gulch; Wisconsin Creek. The following gulches are tributary to the upper Passamari, Meads gulch, whose branches are not even now fully developed. Idaho gulch has paid well. Willow Creek (branch of the Jefferson,) with numerous gulches outflowing, which have and do pay very largely. Norweigan gulch from the scarcity of water, has not had the advantages of others, but has nevertheless contributed the sum of $185,000. Wigwam gulch is tributary to the Madison river; has not been very fully developed. Rochester gulch, (tributary to the Jefferson) has contributed very largely to, and even now may be said to be in an undeveloped shape.

Washington Bar includes the upper portion of Meadow Creek, and has been very lively, and realized well. In giving the foregoing partial list of the placers of Madison County, one cannot wonder at the immense yield which is credited to her, and would say that the *actual* yield of her placers of to-day are placed at a lower figure by the present settlers than should be, the only reason for this self deterioration must be that many of these old locations and tributaries new, have been scarce of water at times, which has so much retarded their development, but their wealth will not rust, and in the interval a bull dog watch is kept. May the war cry "Eureka" be again sounded.

Nearly all the lodes bear gold, some gold and silver, while a few bear only silver or copper. Among the quartz camps of the county the following are deemed worthy of mention: Silver Star and Iron Rod, on the Jefferson River; Summit, at the head of Alder gulch; Wisconsin and Mill Creek, on the west slope of the Boulder range; Red Bluff, near the Madison river; Havana, on Cherry Creek; Pony, on Willow Creek, and Mammoth, on the South Boulder creek, near the Jefferson. Very many lode claims have been discovered in localities not mentioned above.

Business is generally prosperous. During the season of 1878 the business men of Madison County paid $85,000 in freights. Of this sum Virginia City merchants paid to the agent of the Diamond R Transportation Company $72,259. Three hundred tons of merchandise and machinery came in by way of the Missouri river. For the year 1878 the advalorum tax of the county was levied upon a valuation of $1,797,562. This is about three-fourths of the real value of the taxable property of the county. In addition a special poor tax of $2,373 and a special road tax of $2,576 were assessed. The valleys are worthy of special mention. Madison valley is the largest, it being eighty-six miles in length by seven in width. There is a peculiar root growing in this vicinity, known as "Thawega," or Indian flour. Formerly the Indians gathered it in large quantities, from 200 to 1000 pounds, using it for food, it will keep good for two or three years. Willow Creek valley is one of the most beautiful in the mountains; is located 38 miles northeast of Virginia City, it is surrounded by rich quartz lodes, and contains some good placers. Passamari Valley is the earliest settled, its name is taken from the Snake language, and signifies "Quaking Aspen Grove," On the east side of the valley above the Canyon is a stream of warm water, fifteen feet wide, four feet deep, and about fifteen miles long, it throws sufficient heat to the main stream to prevent it from freezing in the coldest weather. Jefferson valley, forty miles of this valley is in Madison county, it contains fine stock ranges, fertile soil, as well as rich quartz lodes, its farming interest is large. Red Rock Valley, about 40 miles of this is also in Madison County, it is also rich in agricultural and stock raising interests, as also its placers and quartz leads.

Beaver Head and Big Hole valleys—the greater portion of these two valleys are in Beaver Head County, but 15 miles of the former and 20 of the latter lie in Madison, the locality like their sister valleys share all their productive qualities.

ADOBETOWN.

Is situated 2½ miles from Virginia City, and from Laurin, 8; Sheridan, 18; Salisbury, 28; Helena, 120 miles. Very little quartz mining, mostly placers, and worked by flume companies. This place is situated in the very heart of the famous and world-renowned Alder gulch. It also commands the trade of the lower part of this gulch, of upper and lower Ruby valley, Bivens, California and Harris gulches. It is also the post office for Nevada Junction and upper Ruby valley. Carey & O'Brien (Nick Carey and David O'Brien) do a general merchandise business, carrying all the merchandise needed by the inhabitants. Matthew Carey is Notary Public.

Ruby valley, situated four miles distant, supplies the camp with country produce. Timber is plenty, but is three miles off—white and red pine, spruce and quaken-asp.

The stock ranges are of the best, water being plentiful. Wells sunk but thirty feet furnish drinking water where streams are not handy. Population—175 white, and 250 Chinamen.

CAREY & O'BRIEN,

Adobetown and Pony, M. T.

Wholesale and retail dealers in

GROCERIES AND CLOTHING,

BOOTS and SHOES,

DRUGS,

HARDWARE, AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS AND WAGONS,

GRAIN, PRODUCE, ETC.

SHERIDAN.

Located 18 miles northwest of Virginia City, with a population of about 250. Surrounded as Sheridan is by thousands of acres of the most fertile lands, placer mining and quartz leads, it surely has a most promising future before it.

The business interests of Sheridan are:

Hamilton & McCranor, general merchandise.
R. P. Bateman, general merchandise.
Ira L. Phillips, blacksmithing.
Patrick Griffin, "
Joseph Falkner, butcher.
Hiram Brundage, gunsmith and machinist.
Matthew Bolware, physician and dentist.
R. H. Van Rensselaer, cabinet maker.
J. D. Moore, painter.
Fred. Shulz, hotel and saloon.
G. W. Odell, boot and shoe maker.
Hyndman & Jobb, flouring mill.
Sarg. Hall, " "
Fred. Hermsmeyer, saw mill.
Judith K. Hart, "
Stephen Magee, "
A. Cissler, quartz mill.
D. B. Noble & Sons, quartz mill.

VIRGINIA CITY,

The county seat of Madison county, is situated at the mouth of Daylight creek (a side creek emptying into Alder). Virginia City owes its incipiency to the discoveries and developments made in Alder gulch, but now that she has become a steady and business city she is not compelled to depend on the former placers, but looks with pride at the strides made in the agricultural valleys that contribute the elements of life and prosperity. Its history has been an eventful one. From a wilderness in 1863, it became an incorporated city on December 30th, 1864, the first Mayor being P. S. Pfouts. The first Aldermen were Dr. W. L. Daems, Jacob Feldberg, Major James R. Boyce, J. M. Castner, John LeBeau, James McShane, H. A. Pease, and William Shoot.

During the intense excitement of 1863-4 the population of Virginia City was 10,000, and in 1866 it became the capital of the Territory (see historical part). The population now is about 750 in the city proper. The charter and city government are retained.

The finest court house in the Territory has been built here by the county at a cost of $35,000. This building is 80x50 feet and has three stories. The basement contains the jail, 50x47, with three rooms for the use of the Sheriff. The next story contains five rooms, 12-foot ceilings, which are occupied by the county officers and the U. S. Marshal. The third story contains the court room, 50x47 feet, 17-foot ceiling, and two jury rooms. The walls of the basement are of stone, and those of the superstructure of brick. There are four fire-proof vaults in the second story.

The city maintains a good school and has a fine school house. This building is of brick, with stone foundations, two stories, 53x43 feet. Upon the lower floor there are two rooms 35x20 feet, and a hall fifteen feet wide across the end. In the upper story there is a room 40x35 feet, 14-foot ceiling, with a recitation room 20x15 over the hall. The house cost $8,400.

The orders of the A. F. and A. M. have a magnificent temple, which, at the time of erection, cost $30,000, and have since fitted up a commodious public hall in the building adjoining the temple. This room is 60x25 feet, and is finely fitted up for the uses to which it is called.

St. Mary's Hospital has accommodations for many patients, and is managed by five Sisters of Charity. The Sisters in charge have contracted for the care of the county sick and poor.

There are three churches, and of them the following statistics are given:

St. Mary's (Catholic) Church, Rev. Frank J. Kelleher, Missionary Pastor of St. Mary's Parish (Madison county) and St. Martin's Parish (Beaverhead county) officiating. Has a membership of twenty families and sixty individual communicants. The church building cost $2,000, and seats a congregation of 250.

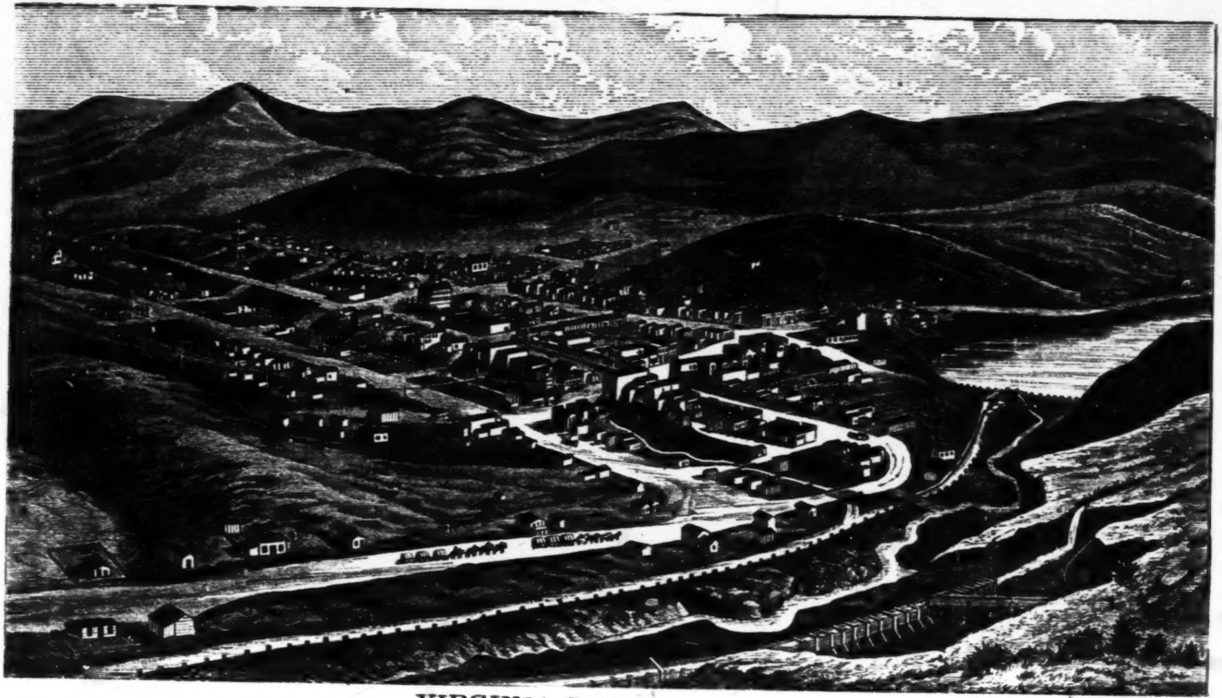
St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church, Rev. B. Gregory Prout, Rector in charge of St. Paul's mission, officiating. Has a membership of 152, and a seating capacity of 132. The church edifice and rectory are valued at $4,650.

Grace M. E. Church, Rev. W. C. Shippen, Pastor. A handsome stone building 48x33 feet, erected at a cost of about $4,100.

The *Weekly Madisonian*, devoted to the interests of southern Montana, is conducted by Thomas Deyarmon as editor, and Thomas Baker, associate.

TABLE OF DISTANCES FROM VIRGINIA CITY TO

Adobetown	2½	miles.	Nevada	1½	miles.
Bannack	75	"	Pleasant Valley	90	"
Bozeman	75	"	Poiut of Rocks	37	"
Butte	70	"	Pony	39	"
Deer Lodge	110	"	Puller Hot Springs	17	"
Fish Creek	49	"	Red Bluff	32	"
Geyser Basin, National Park	105	"	Red Rock	70	"
Glendale	53	"	Salisbury	28	"
Harrison	38	"	Sheridan	18	"
Hayward's Bridge	39	"	Silver Star	43	"
Helena	120	"	Snake River Bridge, Idaho	170	"
Henry's Lake, Idaho	65	"	Sterling	28	"
Iron Rod	39	"	Summit	7	"
Junction	3½	"	Twin Bridges	30	"
Laurin	12	"	Watson	65	"
Meadow Creek	18	"			



VIRGINIA CITY, MONTANA.

The following is a list of the principal business houses at Virginia City:

Armstrong, W. P., clothing and gents furnishing goods.
Armstrong, F. K., attorney at law.
Blake, H. N., Judge 1st Judicial District.
Buford, S. R., wholesale grocers, liquors and general merchandise.
Bartlett, E. H., Blacksmith and machinist.
Baker, T. T., U. S. Deputy Min. Surveyor.
Butler, Mrs., N. F., jewelry, etc.
Cogswell, Mrs. M. and Sister, Restaurant.
Clark, G. H., furnitufre and undertaker.
Crockett, S. H., saddlery and harness.
Callaway, J. E., attorney at law.
Deimling, F. C., P. M. and Notary Public.
Douglass, William, variety and notions.
Denn, Joseph, Saloon.
Elling, Henry, banker.
French, O. D., grocer and liquors.
Galen, H. F., prop Helena, Virginia City and Bozeman Stage Line.
Glasbey House, prop Anthon Freiler.
Genzberger & Kohlberg, wholesale clothing and furnishing goods.
Greenhood, Bohm & Co., wholesale clothing and gents furnishings.
Gohn, Geo. Metropolitan Meat Market.
Harrington & Baker, wholesale boots and shoes.
Howell, H. S., Agent Overland Stage Co.
Herndon & Donnelson, furniture dealers.
Herring, A. J., cabinet maker.
Hinchman, Druggist.
Kohls, J., wagon maker.
Knight, A. B., U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor.
Ketchum, W. S., saddlery and harness.
Largey, P. A., hardware.
Madisonian, weekly paper, by Thomas Deyarmon.
Morris, J. W., grocer and liquors.
Morris, W. W., Druggist.
Morritz, G., barber.
Meyer, Herman, groceries, etc.
Muffley, Theo., attorney at law.
Mill Creek Mills, Sargent Hall, prop.
Metzel, Alex., Stock Dealer.
Nelson, J. P., Montana Soap Works.
O'Donnell, H., saloon.
Patton & Lambrecht, grocers and hardware.
Pfouts, W. G., Groceries.
Pfiel, J. H., wagon maker.
Pease, H. A., jeweler.
Rodgers & McGarry, saloon.
Raymond Bros., grocers and liquors, and breeders of blooded stock.
Raymond, M. H., physician and surgeon.
Rosenstein, H. D., tailor.
Rosenstine, Sol, druggist.
Smith, I. C., physician.
Spratt, James G., attorney at law.
Spencer, J. A., groceries and grain.
Strasberger, I., dry goods.
Scanland, J. H., "O. K." Livery and Feed Stable.
Schmaulhousen, physician.
St Mary's Hospital.
Sanford, Mrs., dry goods and millenery.
Thesdon, Geo., blacksmith.
Tilton & Barber, grocers and stationery.
Turner, C. W., attorney.
Talbott, Dr. A., dentist.
Trask, C. O., & Son, saw mill.
Vetter, John G., boots and shoes.
Werken, Henry, livery and feed stable.
Wimmer, J., saloon.
Warmington, H., dry goods.
White, William, meat market.
Warfield, C. P., tinsmith.
Word, Sam'l, attorney at law.
Yager, E. T., physician.

Principal Banking Institution of Virginia City, managed by Henry Elling, sold exchange for the past year to the amount of $1,400,000, buying $400,000 worth of gold dust and bars. Average deposits $90,000.

Post Office money orders were sold to the amount of $30,000.

MISCELLANEOUS LOCATIONS.

Cicero is situated on the Passamari river, 12 miles from Virginia City, in a good farming and stock raising district.

Gaffney's is situated two miles from the confluence of the Passamari and Beaver Head rivers, and is near the junction of the stage road from Helena and Virginia to the terminus.

Junction is one mile above Adobetown, and not far from the junction of Alder Creek and Passamari river; is surrounded by good placers and quartz leads, with a fertile valley near by.

Nevada is two miles below Virginia City; population small, and are mostly engaged in mining, with a few following agricultural pursuits.

Silver star is located on the Jefferson river, forty three miles from Virginia City. It is most pleasantly located, and is surrounded by an almost endless network of mineral deposits.

Sterling is situated on Hot Spring Creek, 28 miles from Virginia City, its vicinity is but a deposit of rich minerals, and large sums have been expended on their development.

Summit City occupies a most lofty position of 6,742 feet above sea level, in the Tobacco Root Range. Its population varies with the seasons of her placer workings, and is located 7 miles from Virginia City.

Twin Bridges, situated where the united waters of the Passamari, Beaver Head and Big Hole rivers, form the Jefferson branch of the Missouri. The Northern Pacific line passes this place.

* * *

MEAGHER COUNTY.

COUNTY OFFICIALS.

Sheriff and Assessor	Chas. T. Rader.
Probate Judge, County Clerk and Recorder	T. E. Collins.
Treasurer and Supt. of Schools	J. F. McClintock.
County Commissioners	P. H. Clark, William F. Haase. James Hornbuckle.

Meagher county was named in honor of General Thomas Francis Meagher, the then Acting Governor of Montana (who was drowned at Fort Benton July 1st, 1867). The county is bounded on the west by the Missouri river, on the north by Choteau county, and on the south by Gallatin county, and is rich in stock and agricultural and grazing lands. It is also one of the counties which furnished fabulous amounts of gold from the famous mines in Confederate, Montana, New York, Oregon, Cave, Wood, White's and other gulches, from Montana, Boulder, Diamond, Slaughter, Pilgrim and Gold bars, and from Duck and Trout creeks, aggregating a total yield of over nine millions in gold dust to the year 1879.

The principal valleys are the Missouri, Smith river, Muscleshell and Judith, each possessing an agricultural area of from 40 to 70 miles in length, and from 5 to 15 miles in width, and possessing a total arable extent of nearly 2,000 square miles. Separating these are mountain ranges of medium height, often covered with a thick mat of the most nutritious bunch grass, and yet possessing sufficient pine timber for all practical needs. Indeed, the county may be truthfully called one great continuous pasture field, for comparatively little of its soil has been touched by the plow-share.

The industries of Meagher are emphatically wool-growing, dairying and cattle-growing. The county contains some 50,000 sheep, 30,000 beef cattle and 1,000 dairy cows.

COPPEROPOLIS.

Distance to Diamond, 91 miles, and to White Sulphur Springs, 17 miles. Here is located the famous copper mines "A. M. Holter," and others. The population at present consists of but a few parties, who are representing the large interests in the district.

CAVETOWN.

Polls ninety votes, and is distant from Canyon Ferry one and one-half miles. Court Sheriff, general merchandise; — Angel, blacksmith.

CANYON FERRY.

Distance from Diamond, 22 miles. It is a meal station on the road from Helena to White Sulphur Springs. L. Rotwitt, hotel and general merchandise; Jos. Woodward, saloon.

CANTON.

Is located in the Missouri valley, and distance to Diamond fifteen miles. Votes cast, 70. Wm. E. Tierney, general merchandise.

CENTERVILLE.

Distance to Canton five miles, and to Diamond, twenty miles. It polls eighty votes. Hollingsworth & McCormick, general merchandise; David Hoover, blacksmith; and a Masonic Hall Association.

DIAMOND CITY

Is the county seat, and is located in Confederate gulch, famous for the gold product of Montana bar, which is a knoll or foot hill scarcely two acres in extent, and was undoubtedly one of the richest placers ever discovered. For each of the 100 feet of pay dirt worked, over $100,000 was extracted, by the ordinary process of sluicing, up to the fall of 1868. Diamond is at an elevation of about 5,200 feet, and contains 225 souls. Placer mining constitutes the chief industry, with some quartz. Three miles above is located the Western Star Mining Company's 10-stamp gold quartz mill, with one arastra owned by Grubb & Ringer. Distance from Diamond to Helena 38 miles; to White Sulphur Springs, 36; Camp Baker, 18; Martinsdale, 71; Canyon Ferry, 22; Centerville, 20; Canton, 15.

The business interests are represented by the following:

L. Marks, general merchandise and express office.

Wm. F. Haase, general merchandise and post office.

Central Hotel, John Smith, prop.

Thos. Flemming, livery stable and meat market.

Diamond City Hotel, Ed. Brassey, prop.

Marks & Patterson, livery stable.

G. Ecker, shoemaker.

H. Ramspeck, brewery.

Donald McLean, saloon and billiard hall.

T. E. Collins, attorney-at-law.

Rocky Mountain *Husbandman*, R. N. Sutherlin, prop.

DUCK CREEK.

Is distant from Diamond twelve miles, and polls twenty votes. There is one 5-stamp quartz mill and two arastras. The population is engaged in both quartz mining and farming.

FORT LOGAN.

Formerly Camp Baker, is situated due east of Helena, and is a little inside of the sixty mile circuit. Its population consists of two companies of infantry, and in the immediate vicinity are about 400 persons. William Gaddis is the post trader, with a general assortment of merchandise. The following are prominent stock dealers: Walker Bros., Stephens & Bro., Bennett & Goodale, G. L. Lewis, J. G. Sarter, John T. Moore, A. J. Smith, and Burt, Auerbach & Klein.

NEW YORK GULCH.

Votes, 35. Distance to Diamond, thirty miles, aud to Canyon Ferry, eight miles. During 1866-7-8-9 this place was most famous for its placer mining, at which time it sustained a large population. Sutton & Marshall have a saw mill here.

MARTINSDALE.

Polls 25 votes. Distance to Diamond, 71 miles, and to Helena 106 miles. This place is located at "The Forks." in the Muscleshell valley. The population in this vicinity is composed wholly of stock raisers. R. H. Clendennin, general merchandise; J. E. Hall, hotel.

RADER'S RANCH.

Distance to Helena 55 miles, and to Diamond City, 17 miles. Stephens Bros., general merchandise; Jesse Armitage, blacksmith.

WHITE'S GULCH.

To Diamond, by trail, 3 miles, and by wagon road, 15 miles. Pools 30 votes, and is fully sustained by placer mining. Alex. Gibson, general merchandise; J. H. Welsher, hotel and stable.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS.

Distance to Helena, 74 miles. Spencer Bros., general merchandise and hotel; Jonas Higgins, general merchandise; J. B. Thompson, blacksmith: Dr. William Parberry, physician; I. O. Proctor, cheese factory. Stockmen—C. W. Cook, Frank Ellis, Wm. Luppold, B. R. Sherman, P. H. Clark, J. O. Hussey, Mayn Bros., Potter & Ford, I. G. Stone.

These famous hot sulphur springs are located on Smith river, about fifteen miles from Fort Logan. Boiling up from the grassy earth, and forming several pools of hot water in an area of one hundred feet square, they have been annually visited from time immemorial by the passing Indians, who hunted buffalo in the Judith Basin. Here they bathed in these medicinal waters in the open air for all manner of diseases, generally stopping long enough for a thorough cleansing and cure. The relief so often afforded invalids at these springs warrants the prediction that they will become a most popular resort. Actual cures perfected will testify to the virtues of these waters. Their value has been practically demonstrated, and a scientific analysis by V. C. Vaughan, M. D., of the University of Michigan. who says: "This water resembles closely, in chemical composition, the Apollinaris water, which is shipped to America from Prussia." As high as 120 grains of medicated matter are found to the gallon of water.

These springs were pre-empted by James S. Brewer, with 160 acres of contiguous land, in 1870. In 1871, a half-interest in the springs and land was purchased by Major Robert C. Walker, of Helena, who, with Mr. Brewer, took out the patent for the land and put up bath houses, dwellings, stables, and other improvements. The property is now owned by Dr. William Parberry, a practicing physician, resident at the springs, whose skill in his profession is given to all invalids who go there.

MISSOULA COUNTY.

COUNTY OFFICIALS.

Sheriff and Assessor	Daniel Woodman.
Probate Judge and County Clerk	Frank Woody.
Treasurer and Superintendent of Schools	E. A. Kenney.
Coroner	James Boutecom.
County Commissioners	David Austin, J. P. McLain, John Rankin.

Missoula County occupies the extreme northwestern portion of the Territory, and is bounded on the north by the British line, the east by Choteau and Deer Lodge counties, south by Beaver Head County, and west by Idaho, and has an area of almost 30,000 square miles. The oldest county organization being that of Missoula, and known by that name, was organized in 1862, under the laws of Washington Territory. At that time it embraced all of that part of what is now Montana that lies west of the Rocky Mountains, and up to the time of the "54-40 or fight" treaty, was claimed by both the United States and Great Britain. and until the 49th parallel was established as the boundary in 1846, it was a part of Oregon Territory, then became a part of Washington Territory; and has borne the names successively of Clarke, Skamania, Walla Walla, Spokane, and Missoula.

After the creation of the Territory of Montana, the area comprising Missoula and what was afterward Deer Lodge was found to be contained in Montana, and on the 2d of February, 1865, was organized by the Montana Legislature as Missoula County. This county contains the garden spot of Montana which is embraced in the Bitter Root and Jocko Valleys. Has the greatest amount of fine timber, and is rich in mines, minerals and grazing lands.

This region is inhabited by 1,800 Indians, according to the latest census, taken in 1873, comprising the Flatheads, Pen d'Oreilles and a portion of the Kootenais. They live altogether within the limits of the County of Missoula, a region which has been their traditional home from time immemorial, attracting them by the salubrity and mildness of its climate, number and size of its streams bearing fish, abundance of game, and production of small wild fruits, and camas and bitter root, upon which they have largely subsisted. The reservation for the confederated tribes embraces over 2,000 square miles, a large part of which is fine agricultural lands upon the Jocko and Flathead rivers. For nearly forty years have these Indians had Christian teachings in their midst, and for nearly twenty-five years have they been treaty Indians, with all the accessories of civilization usually found about government agencies; yet in all that time have they made but little progress in a knowledge of civilized language or habit.

The following description by Major Peter Ronan, U. S. Agent for the Flat Head Indians, to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, under date of August 12, 1878 is so correct that this sketch of Missoula county would be incomplete without it.

"On a small tributary of the Jocko River, and distant about two miles from that stream, at the head of the Jocko Valley, is situated the Flathead Agency. One mile to the rear of the Agency buildings a chain of lofty mountains rise abruptly from the valley—forming no foot-hills—and towering grandly above the scene. The mountains are covered with a dense forest of fur, pine and tamarac, which grows very large, and furnishes excellent lumber. In this lofty range, and and in close proximity to the Agency, are several clear mountain lakes, abounding in speckled trout, and from one of these lakes a waterfall or cataract over one thousand feet high, of great beauty and grandeur, plunges into the valley, forming one of the tributaries of the Jocko River.

"Leaving the Jocko to the left and passing through a narrow canyon and over a low divide of hills, the road leads to St. Ignatius Mission, some seventeen miles from the Agency, where the Indian boarding and manual labor school is established. This mission is one of the largest institutions of the kind in the United States, and is presided over by a number of Jesuit priests, lay brothers and Sisters of Charity. A large convent, church, school house and dwelling is surrounded by a picturesque Indian village of some seventy snug log houses, where principally Pen d'Oreille Indians dwell and cultivate the rich soil in the surrounding valley. The Mission valley is a broad and extensive plain, well watered from streams which flow from the lofty and broken ranges of mountains that rise on both sides, and from the Mission to the Flathead Lake—a distance of thirty miles—and around its borders, there are farming lands enough for a thousand settlers.

Flathead lake is embosomed in one of the loveliest and most fertile countries that the imagination can well picture, surrounded by towering cliffs and ranges of mountains broken like the sea lashed by a furious storm. It is some twenty-eight miles in length, and has an average width of ten miles. In the center of the lake is a chain of beautiful islands, and upon its clear broad bosom wild water fowl of every description, even to sea gulls, disport themselves. Around the foot of the lake, and amid the most delightful scenes, is grouped another Indian settlement, where snug houses, well-fenced fields, lowing herds and waving grain, give evidence of the rapid advance of these Indians in the ways of civilization and thrift. Here it is that the Pen d'Oreille river takes its rise, rushing and leaping through narrow gorges, and again widening out into a broad and placid stream, winding through lovely valleys for hundreds of miles, when it falls into Pen d'Oreille Lake, a sheet of water larger than the Flathead lake."

Wallace mining District, in the eastern part of the county, nearest Post Office is Missoula, distance 23 miles; to Bear Mouth 28; to Helena 118;; this district but recently organized, has attracted much attention, and from the workings thus far has given most flattering returns. Several mines are bonded, with improvements under way. The ledges are the Kennebek, on which is located the Southern Cross, Kennebeck, Savage, Potosi and Northern Yuba. On the West Point, is the Hidden treasure, U. S. Grant, Billy Bay, etc. On the Missoula, the Eldorado, Missoulian, and Extension. The timber is plenty and water handy. To more definitely locate the district, it is on the trail from Colonel Baker's to Elk Creek via the Camas Prairie. Ledges rich in silver and copper are plainly traced to a great length by enormous croppings.

On Nine Mile Creek, in the western portion, silver mines are being worked. Near by are gulch mines which have yielded very heavily to the foot sluiced, and are still responding quite liberally. In the gulch mines of Cedar Creek, Quartz Creek and Sunrise districts, about 200 men are plying shovel and sluice fork. It is a pretty well established fact that different other regions of the county contain gold and silver quartz deposits, but the isolation and long distance from railroad communication have operated not only against prospecting, but also against developments when mines were found. There is an excellent vein of soft coal about five miles from Missoula City.

The Home Stake on Snow Shoe gulch, and many other placers in this immediate vicinity which are paying well, but are working along so quietly and contented that little is said or thought of them.

The Missoulia, (or Hell Gate) Bitter Root, Flathead, Big Blackfoot, Horse Prairie, Lo Lo, and Cœur d'Alene are the principal rivers, draining and fertilizing as they do a large section of country. The stock raising and agricultural industries are very large, pasturage of the best. Vegetables and trees of all tender varieties are raised in abundance. In the the Bitter Root Valley the tobacco plant is most thrifty. Four hundred thousand acres have been surveyed, but a very small proportion as yet claimed. Three good flouring mills are constantly turning out their snowy products.

CORVALLIS.

Located about 25 miles south of Stevensville. William McWhirk, general merchandise; C. F. Fulkerson, liquors, etc.

FRENCHTOWN.

Situated about 20 miles northwest of Missoula, with the following business places:

Western Hotel, by Doc. D. D. Covert.
T. J. Demers, Hotel, saloon, and general merchandise store; also, props of the grist and saw mill.
Mose Reeves, flour mill.
Frenchtown Co-operative grist mill.
L. Dufresue, blacksmith.
J. B. Lavallee, blacksmith.
H. Lasserre, Postmaster.
Francis & Clemens, store.

MISSOULA.

The County Seat, is distant from Deer Lodge City 86 miles in a northwesterly direction; Has a population of 650 souls. Missoula has one of the prettiest locations of any town in Montana, it being situated on the Missoula river near its junction with the Bitter Root. It contains a National Bank, a flouring mill, whose product was 450,000 pounds during 1878; a fine church, in which several congregations worship; with many handsome residences and a well established and ably conducted weekly newspaper, the *Missoulian*, published by Chancey Barbour. There is also a canning establishment at which the fruits etc., are put up for winter use. A stage route leads from Missoula through the Bitter Root Valley, also one to Deer Lodge and Helena, with one now being built to the Utah and Northern Railroad terminus. Principal places of business are—

Kennedy House, W. Kennedy, prop.
Worden & Co., general merchandise.
Caplice, Smith & Co., general merchandise.
Dan. J. Welch, " "
Eddy, Hammond, general merchandise.
James P. Reinhard, hardware.
Jacob Reinhard, druggist.
J. S. Leiser, tobacco, confectionery, etc.
George Gasper, confectionery.
Dr. Emil Henke, physician.
Dr. L. A. Lapalme, physician.
Dr. C. W. Lombard, dentist.
The Weekly *Missoulian*, published by Chauncey Barbour.
Missoula Nat Bank, C. P. Higgings, Pres't.
Mrs. A. Pegg, dressmaker.
Mrs. A. B. Nichols, dressmaker.
J. R. Latimere, prop Rattlesnake saw mill.
W. S. Holl, barber and Insurance agent.
Frank H. Woody, County Clerk and Att'y at law.
W. J. Stevens, attorney at law.
John Hayes, Brewery.
Thos. J. McNamara, saloon.
Benj. Kron, builder.
W. J. Lyons, saloon.
Henault & Hall., saloon.
Osborne & Mahony, livery stable.
W. H. H. Dickinson, stationers, notions, sewing machines and photographic gallery.
Plummer & Andrews, livery stable.
John Hays, saloon.
Missoula Meat Market, H. C. Meyers & Co.

Hemel & Deschamp, blacksmiths.
Jacob Hoffman, blacksmith.
W. Sperenberg, boilder.
Agnew, Moore, builder.
John A. Fredline, builder.
John Rankin, builder and prop of the Grant Creek saw mill.
W. S. Hall & Co., painters.
Lewis Wallace, tailor.
Keegan & Turcott, brick kiln.
D. J. Welch, liquors, cigars, etc.
Missoula Brewery, W. W. Fulkerson, prop.
Minesinger & Latimer, lumber.
Blue Wing Saloon, William Bay.

STEVENSVILLE.

Located about 30 miles south of Missoula.
Hotel, kept by Bell Bros.
Fahey & Co., general merchandise.
Buck Bros., general merchandise.
Principal business houses are—
Burmester & Sexton, merchandise.
T. E. Rivers, Billiard Hall.
Jacob Herman, blacksmith.

ORO Y PLATA.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY OF MONTANA.

Delegate in Congress—Martin Maginnis	Helena.
Governor—Benjamin F. Potts	"
Secretary—James H. Mills	"
Auditor—Joseph P. Woolman	"
Treasurer—D. H. Weston	"
Superintendent Public Instruction—W. Egbert Smith	Butte.
Warden of Penitentiary—W. W. Botkin	Deer Lodge.
U. S. District Attorney—J. W. Andrews, jr	Helena.
U. S. Marshal—A. C. Botkin	"
Surveyor General—R. H. Mason	"
Collector of Internal Revenue—T. P. Fuller	"
Collector of Customs—T. A. Cummings	"
U. S. Examining Surgeon—W. R. Bullard	"
U. S. Assay Office—Russell B. Harrison, Assayer; M. A. Meyendorff, Melter	"
Chief Justice—D. S. Wade	"
Associate Justices } Henry N. Blake	Virginia City.
Associate Justices } Wm. J. Gilbraith	Deer Lodge.
Clerk Supreme Court—I. R. Alden	Helena.
Supreme Court Reporter—Cornelius Hedges	"

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICES.

HELENA.

Register—James H. Moe.
Receiver—F. P. Sterling.

BOZEMAN.

Register—Davis Willson.
Receiver—J. V. Bogert.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS.

Geo. Clendennin, jr., Carroll.
James M. Arnoux, Fort Benton.
Isaac R. Alden, Helena.
Jos. J. Williams, Helena.
Theo. Muffly, Virginia City.
Wm. P. Burcher, Sun River.
Geo. F. Cowan, Radersburg.
John Potter, Hamilton.
Geo. W. Irvine, Deer Lodge.
O. B. O'Bannon, Deer Lodge.
Frank H. Woody, Missoula.
Massena Bullard, Butte.
A. D. McPherson, Bozeman.

TERRITORIAL DISTRICT ATTORNEYS.

First District—R. P. Vivion	Bozeman
Second District—Alex. H. Mayhew	Deer Lodge.
Third District—J. A. Johnston	Helena.

CLERKS OF DISTRICT COURTS.

First District—Theo. Muffly	Virginia City.
Second District—Geo. W. Irvine	Deer Lodge.
Third District—A. H. Beattie	Helena.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.

BEAVERHEAD COUNTY.

Byron H. Cook	Glendale.
Alfred J. Urlin	"
Chas. M Shephard	"
Geo. E. Tarbell	"

CHOTEAU COUNTY.

Wm. H. Todd	Benton
John W. Tattan	"
Jacob A. Kanouse	"
Arthur B. Keeler	"
Geo. W. Crane	"

CUSTER COUNTY.

Alex. Carmichael	Miles City.

DEER LODGE COUNTY.

H. S. Reed	Deer Lodge.
John C. Robinson	"
E. A. Nichols	Butte.
J. C. C. Thornton	"
Jas. Ross Clark	"
Caleb E. Irvine	"
Jeremiah B. Wilcox	"
Isaac I. Lewis	"
Patrick Talent	"
A. H. Barret	"
W. Egbert Smith	"
Geo. W. Stapleton	"
Francis B. Hill	Blackfoot.
S. C. Cameron	Cable City.
Ed. B. Waterbury	Philipsburg.
Jas. McElroy	Beartown.

JEFFERSON COUNTY.

Jas. R. Weston	Radersburg.
A. H. Doughty	"

GALLATIN COUNTY.

Jos. J. Davis	Bozeman.
Peter Koch	"
Robert P. Vivion	"
Geo. W. Thomas	"
Michael Hanley	Gallatin City.

LEWIS AND CLARKE COUNTY.

Nicholas Hilger	Helena.
Ben. R. Dittes	"
William E. Cullen	"
Edward W. Knight	"
Walter F. Chadwick	"
Richard Lockey	"
William Chumasero	"
Isham B. Porter	"
T. H. Kleinschmidt	"
Jos. K. Toole	"
Wm. T. McFarland	"

MADISON COUNTY.

Geo. W. Hardesty	Sheridan.
Chas. K. Peck	Sterling.
Samuel Word	Virginia City.
F. C. Deimling	"
Wm. F. Kirkwood	"
Matthew Carey	Adobetown.
David O'Brien	Pony.
L. B. Olds	Red Bluff.
Wm. J. Wait	"
Amos Purdam	Salisbury.
John Anderson	Silver Star.
Robert Hedge	Meadow Creek.

MEAGHER COUNTY.

Louis Rotwitt	Canyon Ferry.
Wm. Gaddis	Fort Logan.

MISSOULA COUNTY.

William J. Stephens	Missoula
Frank H. Woody	"

LIST OF POST OFFICES IN MONTANA BY COUNTIES.

The post offices marked "M. O." are money order offices.

BEAVERHEAD COUNTY.

Argenta.
Bannack, M. O.
Burnt Pine.
Darling.
Dewey's.
Glendale.
Horse Prairie.
Vipond.
Watson's.
Willis Station.

CHOTEAU COUNTY.

Fort Benton, M. O.
Old Agency.
Fort Maginnis.
Piegan.

CUSTER COUNTY.

Coulson.
Etchetah.
Fort Keogh.
Fort Custer.
Huntley.
Miles City.
Porcupine.
Rouse's Point.
Young's Point.

DEER LODGE COUNTY.

Bear Mouth.
Beartown.
Blackfoot.
Butte City, M. O.
Cable City.
Deer Lodge, M. O.
Divide.
Emmetsburg.
French Gulch.
Helmville.
Lincoln.
McClellan Gulch.
Moose Creek.
Morristown.
New Chicago.
Philipsburg, M. O.
Pike's Peak.
Pioneer.
Red Mountain City.
Silver Bow.
Vestel.
Walkerville.
Warm Springs.
Washington Gulch.

GALLATIN COUNTY.

Benson's Landing.
Bozeman, M. O.
Central Park.
Chico.
East Gallatin.
Gallatin.
Hamilton.
Hayden.
Hunter's Hot Springs.
Spring Hill.
Sweet Grass.
Stillwater.
Shields River.
Willow Creek.

JEFFERSON COUNTY.

Beaver Creek.
Boulder Valley.
Clancy.
Cold Springs.
Jefferson City.
Radersburg.
St. Louis.
Springville.
Whitehall.
Wickes.

LEWIS AND CLARKE COUNTY.

Canyon Creek.
Dearborn.
Fort Shaw, M. O.
Helena, M. O.
Mount Pleasant.
Silver City.
Sun River.
Unionville.

MADISON COUNTY.

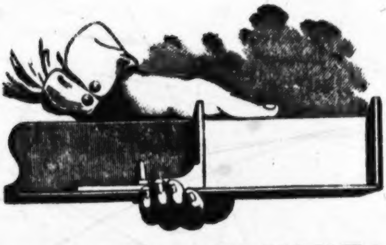
Adobetown.
Fish Creek.
Harrison.
Iron Rod.
Jefferson Island.
Laurin.
Lewis.
Mammoth.
Meadow Creek.
Pony.
Red Bluff.
Salisbury.
Sheridan.
Silver Star.
Sterling.
Summit.
Twin Bridges.
Virginia City, M. O.

MEAGHER COUNTY.

Canton.
Canyon Ferry.
Cavetown.
Centerville.
Chestnut.
Diamond City.
Fort Logan.
Martinsdale.
Thompson.
White's.
White Sulphur Springs.

MISSOULA COUNTY.

Corvallis.
Forrest City.
Frenchtown.
Horse Plains.
Martina.
Missoula, M. O.
Stevensville.
Quartz Hill.
St. Ignatius.
Skalkaho.
Superior.



JOURNALISM IN MONTANA.

"Newspaper! who has never felt the pleasure that it brings?
It always tells us of so many strange things!
It makes us weep at tales of wo—it fills our hearts with mirth—
It tells us of the price of stock—how much produce is worth—
And when, and where, and how, and why, strange things on earth occur.
Has war's loud clarion call'd to arms? has lightning struck a tree?
Has Jenkins broke his leg?—or has there been a storm at sea?
Has the sea-serpent shown his head? a comet's tail been seen?
Or has some heiress with her groom, run off to Gretna Green?
All this and many wonders more, you from this sheet may glean."

The first newspaper published in Montana was at Virginia City, and was called *The Montana Post*, it being a Republican weekly, established August 27th, 1864, afterwards changed to a tri-weekly; was edited by Prof. Thomas J. Dimsdale, H. N. Maguire, H. N. Blake, and J. H. Mills, in succession. A. stock and outfit from this paper was moved from Virginia City as a branch to Helena by Benj. R.Dittes, who commenced the publication of the *Tri-Weekly Republican*, with D. W. Tilton and Benj. R. Dittes proprietors, and E. W. Carpenter, editor, but was of short duration. The Montana *Post* fell into the hands of George M. Pinney, in 1868, and was moved to Helena by him, and continued under the management of the Montana Publishing Company, composed of Hubble, Thompson, Taylor, Whitlatch, Potter and Pinney, until June, 1869, when it suspended.

THE MONTANA DEMOCRAT, a weekly newspaper, established November 1865 at Virginia City, by John P. Bruce, with Jno. F. Wilson assistant editor.

THE MONTANIAN, a weekly newspaper established by Fred Cope, in Virginia City in 1870.

THE WEEKLY NEWS LETTER, established at Helena, June 12th, 1875, by J. W. Allen and Lee Travis, appeared as the Daily *News Letter* July 27, 1875, and as the *Daily Montana News* on September 1st, 1875, at which time it was enlarged to a four column daily, claiming "a larger circulation than any other daily in Montana," was published by Allen & Travis. For the balance of the year, Lee Travis was sole proprietor and editor. T. M. Chisholm became sole proprietor and editor January 1st, 1876, and in February of that year the *News* expired.

MONTANA NEWS LETTER was a weekly edition, first issued on February 21st, 1869, by H. N. Maguire, at Helena, and lasted about three months.

THE SCHOOL TYRO. This was a monthly edition, and was devoted to the interests of education in Montana. The first number appeared in January, 1875, at Deer Lodge City, and was ably edited by W. Egbert Smith. Mr. Smith is now Sup't of Public Instruction for the Territory.

THE ROCKY MOUNTAIN GAZETTE, a weekly newspaper of Democratic politics, was established in Helena by E. S., Henry C. and John W. Wilkinson, in 1866, and before its first issue, August 11, of the same year, Peter Ronan and H. N. Maguire became partners. Maguire soon retiring, the paper was published by Wilkinson and Ronan for about fifteen months. In 1868 the Hon. Martin Maginnis purchased the interest of H. C. Wilkinson, and became one of the editors. On March 30, 1868, a daily edition was commenced, and on the 22d of August, 1870, issued their first paper printed by steam power, and was destroyed by fire August 23, 1872. Its destruction so crippled the managers that the were unable to resume, borrowing material from the *Herald* until the arrival of a new stock, when a joint stock company was formed, the publication was resumed in 1873, but before the end of a full year was again destroyed by fire, January 9th, 1874.

THE PICK AND PLOW, the first newspaper in Bozeman, was a weekly, established there by H. N. Maguire, in 1871.

THE AVANT COURIER was the immediate successor of the *Pick and Plow*, and was established by Joseph Wright, and first number issued September, 1871, who was both editor and publisher. Mr.

Wright continued sole proprietor until his death in the fall of 1876, when the *Avaunt Courier* was published for a few months by a brother of Mr, Wright's who associated with him Joseph W. Allen, as business manager. In January 1877 the *Avant Courier* was purchased by W. W. Alderson, one of the present proprietors; subsequently M, W. Aderson acquired an interest and edited the paper for about eighteen months. Since January 1st, 1879, Alderson and Son have been its editors and proprietors. The paper is published weekly at the subscription price of $3.50 per annum in advance. The *Courier* is devoted chiefly to the interests of agriculture, mining and the general development of eastern Montana, and as at present located at the terminus of the U. S. Military telegraph, is able to furnish the latest news from the Yellowstone and the lower forts.

THE MONTANA CAPITAL TIMES was established at Virginia City, October, 1869, by S. P. Bassett, Joseph Magee and Isaac H. Morison.

BOZEMAN TIMES, proprietors J. V. Bogert & M. M. Black. First edition November 13, 1874; ceased September 14, 1875; reissued on December 31, 1875, with Henry C. and Raleigh F. Wilkinson as proprietors, and E. S. Wilkinson editor. the last edition appearing on August 27, 1878.

THE NEW NORTH WEST, published weekly at Deer Lodge City, was established there by James H. Mills, and first number issued July 1st, 1869, at $8.00 per annum. During the winter of 1870-71 a daily edition was was published. In 1872 the paper was enlarged and in 1874 the price reduced to $6.00 per annum. From April 1st 1875 to April 1877 it was published by Mills & Kessler, from the latter date to April 1st 1879 by James H. Mills. January 1st, 1879, subscription lowered to $5.00. April 4th, 1879 John S. Mills was admitted to partnership, and the paper is now conducted under the firm name of Mills Brothers. The paper has taken and published the Press dispatches regularly since 1870. The politics of the paper is Republican, and the editor, since its inception has been James H. Mills. It is one of the largest and most popular newspapers in the Territory, and has a large and increasing circulation, and not only represents Deer Lodge county in particular, but the Territory at large.

THE DAILY AND WEEKLY INDEPENDENT, a weekly newspaper of Democratic principals, was established at Deer Lodge City, Friday October 12, 1867, when its first number was issued by Frank Kenyon. Subsequently it passed into the hands of John H. Rogers, and published by him until May 3d, 1869, when it was purchased by J. C. Kerley, W. H. Todd and M. D. Hathaway. Mr. Todd soon retired, and its publication was continued by Kerley & Hathaway until the summer of 1870, when Addison Smith purchased an interest. In the spring of 1871 Hugh McQuaid was admitted as a partner. In 1874 L. F. LaCroix purchased the interest of Smith and Hathaway, and the office moved to Helena, and the publication there resumed as The Helena Daily and Weekly *Independent*. The first issue of the Helena Daily *Independent* appeared on the 22d day of March, 1874, published by Kerley, McQuaid & LaCroix, and continues under their proprietorship, with J. C. Kerley as editor. The *Independent* receives daily Associated Press dispatches, and is the standard bearer of the Democratic party in Montana. The office is located on Main street, three doors south of Wall.

THE ROCKY MOUNTAIN HUSBANDMAN. is a weekly, published at Diamond City, Meagher County. The *Husbandman* is devoted to the agricultural and stock growing interests of Montana, and was established by R. N. Sutherlin, (who is still its editor and proprietor) November 25th, 1875. Its circulation is quite large, with the subscription price of $4.00 per annum. The paper is independent in all things, and is valuable for its columns devoted to the farm and domestic economy.

THE HELENA DAILY AND WEELY HERALD.—The first newspaper published in Helena was the *Radiator*, a small weekly, of undefined politics, the first issuing appearing on December 17th, 1865, under the proprietorship of Bruce Smith. It struggled along, appearing at intervals, changing hands several times, until the summer of 1866, when it suspended publication. In the early fall of that year the Fisk brothers arrived from Minnesota, coming overland by the northern route. They purchased the material of the *Radiator*, and on the 15th of November, 1866, the first copy of the *Weekly Herald* was issued, in the interests of the "Great Republican Union Party." There was no white paper in the market, and the first issue was printed on manilla wrapping paper. During the winter weekly shipments of paper were received from Salt Lake City, at a cost of $125 per bundle. For the first six months of its existence the *Herald* did not come within $6,000 of paying expenses. In the spring of 1867 a new office was ordered from the States, and on the 1st day of August of that year the first number of the Daily *Herald* was issued—the Pioneer Daily of the Territory. The paper was soon placed on a paying basis, and took the lead in Montana journalism—a position which it still retains. The *Herald* occupies its own building—a handsome two-story brick, on Broadway—and has the most complete newspaper and job office and book bindery establishment in the mountains. It is owned and published by R. E., D. W. and A. J. Fisk, under the firm name of Fisk Bros.

The Weekly is $5 per year. Daily, $18 per year; delivered by carrier in the city, $2 per month.

THE BUTTE MINER.—It is said by the editor of this paper that early in 1876 Messrs. Mills & Kessler, proprietors of the *New North-West*, having an abiding faith in the permanence and richness of the Butte mines, decided upon pre-empting the inviting newspaper field as yet unclaimed. The Butte *Miner* was therefore issued on Thursday, June 1st, 1876, as a tri-weekly—H. C. Kessler, editor, and H. T. Brown, business manager. The tri-weekly having been discontinued, the first number of the weekly *Miner* was issued September 17th, 1876. During the life of the tri-weekly Mr. Kessler retired from the editorial charge in favor of Roswell H. Mason, the present Surveyor General of Montana, who conducted the paper with signal ability for about two months. Mr. Kessler then took charge as editor of the Weekly *Miner*, and continued until April 1st, 1877. Mr. H. T. Brown purchasing Mr. Kessler's half-interest, enlarged the Weekly to its present proportions, and the firm name was changed to Mills & Brown, Mr. Brown acting as editor and manager for some months. On the 1st of August, 1877, Mr. Geo. B. Johnson became editor at a stated salary, until April 3d, 1878, when he purchased a third-interest, and the firm name was changed to the *Miner* Publishing Company. On the 18th of October, 1878, James H. Mills sold his interest in the *Miner* to Messrs. W. A. Clark, John Noyes, Marcus Daly, A. W. Barnard, and others. Under the present management the *Miner* has a large circulation and profitable advertising list. The paper is Democrat in politics.

THE MADISONIAN.—The first issue appeared on November 15th, 1873, is published at Virginia City, and is Democratic in principles. Thomas Deyarmon was the founder and editor. In March, 1876, the *Montanian* (a weekly newspaper established in Virginia City) was merged into the *Madisonian*, since which time the latter has continued the official paper of Madison, Beaverhead and Jefferson counties. Its founder is still the editor in chief, assisted by Thos. Baker as local editor. It has a wide circulation, with an office supplied with fine steam power presses and all the requisites that go to make it a first-class printing establishment.

THE BENTON RECORD, a spicy Democratic weekly newspaper, was established at Fort Benton on February 1st, 1875, by W. H. Buck. The *Record* is a prosperous journal, and being established near the frontier which borders on the couutry of the Bloods, Blackfeet, Gros Ventres, Crees, Assinaboines and the Dominion of Canada, is the first to sound the alarm of an Indian raid from that quarter, and to give the latest news from over the border. To the *Record* the whole Territory is indebted for its published lists of steamboat arrivals, with passengers and freight from year to year. It is celebrated for its intelligent advocacy of the free navigation of that great national highway, the Missouri river, and as the champion of Fort Benton as the head of that navigation, and for its publication of the very interesting "Frontier Sketches," by Mr. John J. Healy, which have interested and edified their readers for a year and more.

THE MISSOULIAN.—The first paper published in Missoula county was the Missoula and Cedar Creek *Pioneer*, issued September 15th, 1870, by the Montana Publishing Company—Joseph A. Magee, I. H. Morison, and W. H. Magee—and continued under that name up to January 26th, 1871, when the name was changed to the Missoula *Pioneer*, under which it scudded along until November 2d, 1871, when the name was changed to *The Pioneer*, and W. J. McCormick became publisher and proprietor. He conducted the paper until December 14th, 1872, when F. H. Woody became *ad interim* editor, and the name was changed to the Montana *Pioneer*. On February 8th, 1873, the office was bought by Woody & Chisholm, and the name of the paper changed to the *Missoulian*. July 11th, 1873, T. M. Chisholm sold out to W. R. Turk, and the firm became Woody & Turk, who continued the publication of the *Missoulian* up to March 12th, 1874, when F. H. Woody let go, and W. R. Turk became sole proprietor. In the spring of 1875 it became evident that Mr. Turk could not long survive from an attack of consumption which had fastened itself upon him before his removal to the Territory, and he relinquished the office to Messrs. Worden & Co., from whom he had bought it. On May 26th, 1875, the publication of the *Missoulian* was resumed by Barbaur & Aspling, and run by them until November 10th, 1875, when Charles S. Aspling dropped out and Chauncey Barbour became sole proprietor. It may be asked since that time,

"And what's her history?
A blank, my lord. She never told her love;
But let concealment," etc.

The *Missoulian*, under the present editorial direction, is noticeable for an occasional outbreak of the editor in putting the spur to the conservative tendencies of the human mind, and first directing, then leading, he treats his patrons to new ideas, and is not slow to overthrow any system of political economy, however sacred it may be by the usages of mankind, if it affects the liberty of the individual or abridges the rights and immunities of the commonwealth. The paper breathes an air as free as the breezes which fan the topmost height of its own Cœur d'Alenes, and revels in an atmosphere peculiar to the sanctum and advanced ideas of Chauncey Barbour.

TABLE OF DISTANCES.

Below will be found tables of distances throughout Montana, as well as by the various routes to and from the Territory, (distances between towns, etc., which are not here enumerated will be found under the heads of the respective towns.)

OVERLAND ROUTE—HELENA TO SALT LAKE CITY.

	Miles.	Totals.
Helena to Montana City	8	
Ten Mile House	2	10
Eleven Mile Station	1	11
Clancy	3	14
Hot Springs	1	15
Jefferson City	5	20
Beavertown	5	25
Boulder	12	37
Basin	11	48
Whitehall	14	62
Fish Creek	10	72
Iron Rod	11	83
Gaffney's	9	92
Point of Rocks	13	105
Fairview	11	116
Lovell's	12	128
Beaver Head	13	141
Red Rock	16	157
Spring Hill	15	172
Pine Bluffs	15	187
Pleasant Valley	12	199
Dry Creek	9	208
Hole in the Rock	11	219
Camas Creek	14	233
Sand Holes	12	245
Market Lake	15	260
Eagle Rock (Pres't Terminus RR	13	273
Taylor's Bridge	8	281
Cedar Point	10	291
Corbett's	11	302
Blackfoot	11	313
Ross Fork	12	325
Pocotillo	13	338
Black Rock	11	349
Harkness	14	363
Bowley's	13	376
Chicken Creek	16	392
Bear River	16	408
Franklin	10	418
Ogden	80	498
Salt Lake City	36	534

BOZEMAN ROUTE.

	Miles.	Totals.
Helena to Bedford	35	
Radersburg	13	48
Gallatin City	17	65
Central Park	17	82
Bozeman	18	100
Fort Ellis	3	103

TONGUE RIVER ROUTE.

	Distance.	Total.
Bozeman to Hopper's	16	
Benson's Landing	14	30
Shields River	3	33
Hunter's Springs	13	46
Gage's	4	50
Big Timber	17	67
Sweet Grass	10	77
Stillwater	25	102
Young's Point	20	122
Canyon Station	19	141
Coulson	12	153
Huntley	10	163
Pompey's Pillar	36	199
Buffalo Station	14	213
Terry's Landing	19	232
Etchetah (Ft. Custer junction)	7	239
Froze to Death	22	261
Big Porcupine	18	279
Rock Springs	4	283
Little Porcupine	14	297
Johnson's	5	302
Sand Creek	6	308
Bull Creek	9	317
Tongue River (Miles City)	20	337

MISSOURI RIVER ROUTE.

	Miles.	Totals.
Helena to Fort Benton	140	
Mouth of Marias	26	166
Coal Banks	24	190
Eagle Creek	15	205
Citadel Rock	8	213
Hole in the Wall	3	216
Steamboat Rock	6	222
Arrow River	4	226
Drowned Man's Rapids	14	240
Fort Clagett	2	242
Dauphin's Rapids	23	265
Bud's Rapids	15	280
Cow Island	15	295
Two Calf Island	20	315
Harriett's Island	15	330
Little Rocky	12	342
Carroll	15	357
Fort Hawley	22	379
Muscleshell River	37	416
Trover's Point	43	459
Round Butte	40	499
Bouche's Grave	37	536
Fort Peck	40	576
Fort Copelin	15	591
Milk River	10	601
Porcupine Creek	25	626
Wolf Creek Agency	30	656
Spread Eagle	26	682
Mouth of Poplar Creek	25	707
Mouth of Big Muddy	50	757
" Little "	30	787
" Yellowstone	20	807
Fort Buford	2	809
White Earth River	125	934
Fort Berthold	120	1054
Fort Stevenson	25	1079
Bismarck	110	1189
Fort Lincoln	5	1194
Fort Rice	40	1234
Standing Rock Agency	34	1268
Grand River Agency	56	1324
Cheyenne Agency	108	1432
Fort Sully	12	1444
Back Hills Landing, Old Fort Pierre,	29	1473
Head of Big Bend	60	1533
Fort Thompson	40	1573
Brule Agency	7	1580
Brule City	31	1611
Fort Randall	90	1701
Yankton	96	1797
Vermillion	53	1850
Sioux City	92	1942
Omaha	175	2117
St. Joseph	185	2302
Leavenworth	63	2365
Kansas City	33	2398
Lexington	68	2466
Glassgow	95	2561
Jefferson City	78	2639
Osage River	8	2647
Herman	36	2683
Washington	31	2714
St Charles	44	2758
Mouth of Missouri	25	2783
St. Louis	20	2803

Then leaving the Missouri River at Fort Buford up the Yellowstone River—

	Miles.	Total.
Fort Buford to Glendive	148	
Powder River	52	200
Tongue River	37	237
Rosebud	37	274
Big Horn	74	348
Custer River (Little Big Horn).	50	398

BENTON ROUTE.

	Miles.	Totals.
Helena to Silver City	12	
Green's	28	40
Fort Shaw	40	80
Sun River	5	85
Benton	55	140

OVERLAND DISTANCE FROM FORT BENTON TO

	Miles.
Sun River and Fort Shaw	60
Helena	140
Blackfoot	170
Diamond City	175
Deer Lodge	195
Missoula	260
Bozeman	240
Virginia City	265
Phillipsburg	285
Marias Crossing, Simmons' Ferry	75
Fort Belknap	90
Blackfoot Agency	140
Fort Walsh, B. A., Cypress Mountain.	160
Fort McLeod	225
Fort Edmonton	475

MISCELLANEOUS DISTANCES.

	Miles.
Deer Lodge to Mullen's creek	3½
Rock Creek	8¾
Yamhill	13
Pioneer	17
Perkins	28½
New Chicago	32½
Bear's Mouth Station	43½
Whitesides	46
McCarthy's	48¾
Keystone Gulch	60
Baker's	70½
Sour Dough Tom's	75¾
Blackfoot Bridge	80
Missoula	86
Missoula to the post	3¼

Helena to	Miles.
Missoula	132
Deer Lodge	46
Pioneer	62
New Chicago	78
Philipsburg	103
Mouth of Bear	88
Baker's	117
Warm Springs	63
Silver Bow	81
Butte	89
Divide	101
Camp Creek	119
Silver Star	85
Virginia City	120

Helena to	Miles.
Toll Gate	11
Sweetland's	25
Dog Creek	35
Newman's	105
Race Track	55
Crossing	66
Wunderlich's	109
Moose Creek	113
Brown's Bridge	125
Willow Creek	131
Birch Creek	134
Rattlesnake	148
Marshall	[illegible]

DISTANCES COMPILED BY W. W. DELACEY.

	Miles.	Total
Helena to Three Forks of the Missouri	74	
Bozeman	28	102
Fort Ellis	4	106
Bozeman Pass	11	117
Yellowstone	16	133
Shields River	4	137
Pompey's Pillar	158	295
Mouth of Big Horn	27	322
Mouth of Big Porcupine	35	357
Mouth of Little Porcupine	9	366
Rosebud River	8	374
Tongue River	24	398
Powder River	30	428
Glendy's Creek	17	445
Heart River (or Bismarck)	227	672

	Miles.	Total.
Three forks of the Missouri to Deer Lodge Pass	124	
Junction Little Blackfoot	42	166
Mouth Big Blackfoot	68	234
Pen d'Oreille Lake (via Coriacan Pass and Clark's Fork of the Columbia	180	414
Mouth of Snake River	220	634
Kalama	260	894
Puget Sound	90	984

Total approximate distance from Duluth to Puget Sound 2,040

From Three forks of the Missouri to Taylor's Bridge (via Henry's Fork of Snake river, around Madison canyon (estimated)	214
Same route through Madison canyon	200
From Three Forks of the Missouri to Taylor's Bridge (via Beaverhead river)	231
Difference between the two routes	17
Helena to Taylor,s Bridge (via Henry's Fork)	288
" " (Beaverhead)	305
Taylor's Bridge to Corinne	161
From Helena to Bismarck (via Sixteen Mile creek and mouth of Shields river)	665
Helena to Bismarck (via Three Forks of the Missouri)	672
" " (via Sixteen Mile creek and Muscleshell river)	622

GRADES AND PASSES.

The Deer Lodge Pass can be crossed with a grade of 40 feet per mile for nine miles from the Big Hole side, and 43 feet per mile for eleven miles on the west side, without tunnels or cuts.—(N. P. R. R. survey.)

The Bozeman Pass can be crossed with a grade of 79 feet per mile for eleven miles on the west side, and with a grade of 68 feet per mile for twenty miles on the eastern side. No cuts or tunnels.—(N. P. R. R. survey.)

The Henry's Fork, or Reynolds Pass, at the head of Henry's Fork, according to Dr. Hayden, can be reached by a grade of 60 feet per mile on the Snake River side, and 75 feet per mile on the Madison side for twelve miles (estimated).

The Madison river, from the middle canyon to the lower canyon, has a fall of about 23 feet per mile.

There are no reliable data relative to the grades on the Pleasant Valley Pass, but they do not probably exceed 70 feet per mile for ten miles on either side.

The fall of the upper Yellowstone is 11 feet per mile. It discharges at low water 264,000 cubic feet per minute, or twice that of the Ohio at Pittsburg.—(Col. Roberts.) Its highest rise is seven feet, and it then runs at the rate of five miles per hour and discharges 2,112,000 cubic feet per minute.

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FARES.

From Helena to	Am't.	From Helena to	Am't.
Blackfoot	$ 3 00	Wunderlich's	11 50
Deer Lodge	6 00	Moose Creek	12 50
Pioneer	8 00	Brown's Bridge	15 00
New Chicago	10 00	Willow Creek	16 00
Bear's Mouth	12 00	Birch Creek	17 00
Missoula	18 00	Rattlesnake	19 00
Warm Springs	7 50	Beavertown	2 50
Silver Bow	8 00	Basin	5 00
Butte	8 00	Marshall	13 00
Divide	10 50	Point of Rocks	12 00
Glendale	14 00	Fairview	14 50
Salisbury	11 00	Beaverhead	18 00
Sheridan	12 00	Red Rock	20 00
Virginia City	15 00	Spring Hill	22 00
Lovell's	16 00	Pine Buttes	24 00
Pleasant Valley	27 00	Silver City	1 50
Sand Holes	37 00	Green's	5 50
Market Lake	40 00	Fort Shaw	9 50
Eagle Rock	45 00	Sun River	10 00
Clancy	1 50	Fort Benton	15 00
Jefferson City	2 00	" and return	25 00
Boulder	4 00	Bedford	3 50
Whitehall	7 00	Radersburg	5 00
Silver Star	9 00	Gallatin City	7 50
Sweetland's	2 00	Central Park	10 00
Dog Creek	4 50	Bozeman	12 00
Yamhill	7 00	Fort Ellis	20 00
McCarty's Bridge	13 00	Diamond	5 00
Newman's	14 00	" and return	9 00
Race Track	7 00	White Sulphur Springs	9 00

FARES ON THE TONGUE RIVER ROUTE.

Bozeman to	Amount.	Bozeman to	Amount.
Benson's Landing	$ 3 50	Pompey's Pillar	24 00
Shield,s River	4 00	Terry's Landing	28 00
Hunter's Springs	5 50	Etchetah (Fort Custer Junction	28 50
Big Timber	8 00	Big Porcupine	34 50
Sweet Grass	9 50	Rock Springs	35 00
Stillwater	12 00	Little Porcupine	36 50
Young's Point	14 50	Sand Creek	38 00
Canyon Station	17 00	Bull Creek	39 50
Coulson	18 00	Tongue River (Miles City)	42 00
Huntley	19 50		

U. S. INTERNAL REVENUE DEPT., DIST. MONTANA.

Capt. T. P. Fuller, Collector; William H. Armour, Deputy Collector; W. S. Haskell, Gauger.

First Division, including Gallatin, Custer and Dawson counties. David Boerum, Collector. Office at Bozeman.

Second Division, including Lewis and Clarke, Meagher and Choteau counties. W. H. Armour, Collector. Office at Helena.

Third Division, including Deer Lodge and Missoula counties. George F. Marsh, Collector. Office at Butte City.

Fourth Division, including Madison, Jefferson and Beaverhead counties. Joseph Smith, Collector. Office at Virginia City.

Receipts of internal revenue for the year ending June, 1878, were $27,364.87; but for the year ending June, 1879, Capt. Fuller states that it has already overrun the year previous, and the balance of the year yet to hear from will swell it to $32,000 for 1879.

Total receipts from the collection of internal revenue in the district of Montana from 1865 (the time the district was inaugurated) to April 1, 1879, was $780,466.53.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE.

Roswell H. Mason, Surveyor General, furnishes the following statistical information:

The sum of $17,403.53 was expended during the fiscal year on surveys of public lands on the various contracts.

The sum of $13,150 forms the amount of special deposits received during the year.

Total number of acres surveyed during the last fiscal year: Agricultural, 529,985.38; mineral, 94,727.98. Total, 624,713.36.

Total number of plats made in this office during the fiscal year, 634.

The following number of acres of public lands were surveyed in Montana from the inception of surveys to the close of the fiscal year: To June, 1877, 9,646,266.51; to June, 1878, 624,713.36. Total, 10,270,979.87.

The following is a list of United States Deputy Surveyors in the field, giving date of appointment:

Benj. F. Marsh, August 6, 1872; Geo. B. Foote, December 19, 1872; W. W. DeLacey, April 25, 1873; Peter Koch, May 9, 1873; M. A. Meyendorff, September 13, 1873; D. L. McFarland, June 22, 1874; J. M. Page, July 15, 1874; B. H. Tatem, June 18, 1875; Albert B. Knight, July 19, 1875; G. A. Kellogg, November 24, 1876; George F. Marsh, October 25, 1877; Thomas T. Baker, December 15, 1877; William T. McFarland, date unknown; John M. Marsh, March 15, 1879.

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

The following are the exports and imports made on the Missouri river for 1878, as per tables furnished by the firms mentioned:

EXPORTS.

Kleinschmidt & Bro.—120 tons of ore, 37 tons wool, 10 tons furs, hides, and buffalo robes. Total tons, 167. Value of same	$ 35,000
T. C. Power & Bro.—35,000 buffalo robes, 9,000 lbs. antelope and deer skins, 1,500 lbs. small furs, 4,000 lbs. wool, 15,000 lbs hides, 100,079 lbs. ore. Total, 552 tons. Value	304,750
I. G. Baker & Co.—19,412 buffalo robes, 198 bales furs and skins, 918 bales hides, 120 bales sheep pelts, 799 sacks wool, 801 sacks ore, 51 sundry packages. Total, 257 tons. Value	149,942
Murphy, Neel & Co.—737 hides, 225 sacks wool, 3,533 sacks ore, 17 bales beaver skins, 16 bales assorted furs, 54 bales raw skins, 1,192 bars bullion, 16 bales wolf skins, 251 buffalo robes, 25 packages assorted merchandise. Total, 251¼ tons. Value	73,895
George Clendennin (Coulson Line)—750 beef cattle, 75 tons wool. Total, 600 tons. Value	60,000
W. S. Wetzel & Co.—5 tons robes, furs and pelts; sundry packages, 1,827¼ tons. Total, 1,832¼ tons. Value	651,587
Total exports, 3,659½ tons. Valuation	$1,275,174

IMPORTS.

	Tons.	Value.
Murphy, Neel & Co.	1,900	$ 475,000
T. C. Power & Bro. (miss.)	3,650	912,500
I. G. Baker & Co. (miss.)	1,700	415,000
Kleinschmidt & Bro.	1,900	475,000
W. S. Wetzel & Co. (all kinds)	9,680	2,410,000
Totals	18,830	$4,687,500

FREIGHTING TO MONTANA.

Montana has had much to contend with in the way of securing her supplies from both the eastern and western markets. Long ere the railroad was built we were a settled community; the daily wants must be supplied, and to do this every obstacle was contended with in the way of transportation. The prices given below for that one item are enormous, but what of that? Were not the placers turning out the gold by the millions? and the enterprising spirit was ever to be met with. Lucky was he who would be the first in at a season with a well assorted stock.

In the year 1863 freighting was carried on with Colorado and Utah, by ox and mule teams, consisting of quite a train to each, as it was indeed most dangerous. From 90 days to four months was occupied in making the trip up. The price paid for that year averaged 15 cents per pound; at the same time, and indeed in 1865 large trains would arrive from St. Joseph, Missouri, and from Leavenworth, occupying seven months on the trip, the merchant paying 20 cents per pound. Pack trains also arrived from Walla Walla, charging the large figure of 60 cents per pound, they bringing such articles as clothing, teas and gum boots. These animals would average 300 lbs. each. The firm of King & Gillette, at considerable expense, built a toll road via the Prickly Pear Canyon, but we must say that such a thing as a smitten consience could hardly have existed in those days, as this firm displayed that wonderful amount of flesh called "cheek," to charge the small sum of "only $10.00" per wagon on passing their toll gate. This state of affairs continued until 1867, when almost all goods came up the Missouri to Fort Benton, the rates being from St. Louis to Benton 12 cents, and from Benton to Helena 4 cents, the freighting continued this way until the close of 1869 season. At this time the overland railroad (Union and Central Pacific,) being in good working order, parties in the west as well as the east, began the competition for the rapidly increasing trade of Montana. On the opening of the season of 1870, some little strife was exhibited, the river route fully determined to reign supreme, cut the rates down to 3½ cents, but for all this many shipped on teams from Corinne Station (on the line of the Central Pacific,) the time occupied was 45 days, and charges were 6 cents per pound. This was nothing but an experiment, and some few carrying their own freight did well, but the large portion succumed. This continued until 1871, when the Far West Company organized amid a blazing of trumpets to do the business with Montana, but was of short life, at the close of the season it collapsed. In the year 1872 competition had opened to that extent that goods were delivered at Helena from Corrinne for as low as 3 cents. In consequence of this the freighting was so nearly divided that it was hard to tell which way the most goods came, though the river route had also reduced, and was really the cheaper.

From year to year this competitive spirit has manifested itself by the Union Pacific extending their broad arm, but in a "narrow guage" form by building each year a little to their branch northerly towards us, while at the same time the Northern Pacific commenced with gigantic strides to intercept and enter our borders, but the fearful panic, so soon thereafter visiting the country, after coming as far as Bismarck, were compelled to make a stand. These various almost gigantic strides, the railroads by their addition of miles of railroad, thus each year shortening the number of miles for freighting, and the various lines of steamers on the Missouri by the addition of fine steamers, freighting was so far cut down that in 1878 season some contracts were filled at as low as $2.75 per hundred pounds from Pittsburg. And here it is most proper to mention the rating of Montana merchants. Up to 1869 a failure was was hardly known, but in that year many not wishing to be found short of goods, had in many cases laid in an overstock, which with a great many leaving the Territory, and placers being at a low ebb, with quartz mining not on a firm basis, these circumstances acting together, some houses fell with the tide. This depression prevailed but a very short time. In 1870 it began gradually improving; merchants working on a more firm basis, the earlier spirit of venture was fast giving way to more settled and contented modes, until the present time, it is with no vain feeling or desire to boast, but with Montana's population of 30,000, there is no State or Territory in the Union whose merchants are rated any higher.

THE MONTANA AGRICULTURAL MINERAL AND MECHANICAL ASSOCIATION.

Organized in 1870, is an incorporated association, with a capital stock of $25,000, divided into 1000 shares of $25 each. Is devoted to the encouragement and advancement of the agricultural and mineral productions, and the inventions in machinery, etc., etc. Holding Fairs annually for the purpose of exibiting not only these, but as well the yearly improvements made in the raising of stock of all kinds, sheep, swine, poultry, the dairy, the productions of the soil, and other articles of which a list is published each year in detail. Thus by the offering of liberal premiums creating a competition in all departments, that can result but in the good of the Territory. These Fairs are held in the month of September, and are largely attended, thus bringing together representatives from all sections, becoming acquainted with the new ideas as also familiar with the years progress. The officers of this society for 1879 are, W. A. Chessman, President; S. H. Crounse, Vice-President: T. H. Kleinschmidt, Treasurer, and C. G. Reynolds, Secretary. Directors —Jesse F. Taylor, S. C. Ashby, W. G. Preuitt, W. A. Chessman, Timothy Wilcox, S. H. Crounse, A. J. Davidson, Francis Pope and T. H. Kleinschmidt. The grounds of the Association embrace 104 acres of land, located on Ten Mile Creek, about two miles from Helena. The track is one mile in length, and have received additional improvements this year.

For the systematic regulations requisite, the departments are divided into eight classes, and these into subdivisions or sections:

Class I.—Horses, and sections 1, 2, 3 and 4, representing the divisions.

Class II.—Cattle, with 5 sections.

Class III.—Poultry.

Class IV.—Agricultural Deparment, 2 sections.

Class V.—Mechanical Department, 8 sections.

Class VI.—Montana Minerals, Building Stone, etc.

Class VII.—Ladies Department, 4 sections.

Class VIII.—Home Manufacture, 5 sections.

With an extensive list of Special Premiums offered by business houses to represent all branches of industry.

In addition to this, handsome purses are given on the speed programme. Total amount offered for the fair to be held Monday, September 29, 1879, in purses and premiums aggregate $9.000.

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THE MONTANA STOCK GROWERS ASSOCIATION.

Objects of the same, mutual benefit, and protection of parties and persons engaged in the raising and dealing in cattle and horses in Montana, to develope and encourage the breeding, raising and marketing of the same. Also, it shall be the duty of each member at the finding of any roaming stock on his range or vicinity, to notify the owners as soon as possible should he be acquainted with the brands, and if not to at once send a notification to the Secretary of the Association, as such officer is required to keep a list of all brands recorded. Thus it becomes the most important duty of all having brands to so record them. The officers are President, R. S. Ford, Sun River, Choteau County; Treasurer, J. H. Ming, Helena; Secretary. Ross Deegan, Helena; Assistant Secretary, W. H. Sutherlin, Diamond City.

ANCIENT FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS.

At the annual communication held at Virginia City in October last, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

John Stedman, Helena, M. W. Grand Master; Hiram Knowles, Deer Lodge, Deputy R. W. Grand Master; D. W. Tilton, Virginia City, R. W. Senior Grand Warden; A. D. McPherson, Bozeman, R. W. Junior Grand Warden; Henry M. Parchen, Helena, R. W. Grand Treasurer; Cornelius Hedges, Helena, R. W. Grand Secretary.

Number of lodges chartered in the Territory, 22—extinct, 3; joined other jurisdiction, 1; making returns and paying dues, 18.

The following are the names of lodges, location and membership throughout the Territory:

Virginia City Lodge, Virginia City, 31 members; Montana Lodge, Virginia City, 47; Helena Lodge, Helena, 65; Nevada Lodge, Nevada City, 36; Morning Star Lodge, Helena, 88; Gallatin Lodge, Bozeman, 44; Diamond City Lodge, Diamond City, 33; King Solomon Lodge, Helena, 39; Flint Creek Lodge, Philipsburg, 26; Missoula Lodge, Missoula, 19; Deer Lodge Lodge, Deer Lodge, 42; Jefferson Lodge, Radersburg, 24; Bannack Lodge, Bannack, 43; Silver Star Lodge, Silver Star, 19; Bozeman Lodge, Bozeman, 27; Sheridan Lodge, Sheridan, 17; Valley Lodge, Centerville, 23; Butte Lodge, Butte, 42. Total membership, 664.

Total cost of the Temple building in Helena, $19,857.34, which expense is borne proportionally between the three lodges, Chapter and Commandery.

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INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS.

The elective officers for the ensuing year, from April 26, 1879, are: James L. Davis, Helena, M. W. Grand Master; A. D. McPherson, Bozeman, R. W. Deputy Grand Master; Titus Molitor, Helena, R. W. Grand Warden; Jacob Loeb, Helena, R. W. Grand Secretary; Charles E. Duer, Helena, R. W. Grand Treasurer.

Odd Fellowship was first instituted in the Territory at Helena March 19, 1867. The two Encampments will not be found in the reports for the Territory, from the fact that they work under and are subject only to the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of the United States, and are immediately presided over by a District Deputy. James L. Davis holds that position for Montana.

Rocky Mountain Encampment No. 1, of Helena, has a membership of 37. Meetings, first and third Thursdays of each month.

Golden Star Encampment No. 2, of Deer Lodge. Membership, 25. Meetings, second and fourth Saturdays of each month.

The following are the various lodges and number of membership:

Montana Lodge, Helena, 68; Cottonwood Lodge, Deer Lodge, 52; Bannack Lodge, Bannack, 13; Western Star Lodge, Bozeman, 31; Excelsior Lodge, Helena, 35; Covenant Lodge, Missoula, 25. Virginia Lodge, Virginia City, 28; Fidelity Lodge, Butte, 65; Cable Lodge, Philipsburg, 22; Samaritan Lodge, Sheridan, 22; Home Circle (Daughters of Rebekah), Butte, 60. Total membership, 421.

At an expense of $2,000 the order has recently purchased the ground on Lower Main street, east side, for the erection of a Temple. Work was commenced March 31st, 1879, and will be pushed to completion as rapidly as possible. The building will consist of a stone basement, and two stories of brick and stone, with stone facings. The ground plat is 31x100 feet, extending back to Jackson street. The basement will be used for storage purposes; the first floor occupied for mercantile purposes, and the second story as the Lodge room, etc. It will be divided as follows: Ante-room 11x16 feet; across the hall from this a room 11x11; then following the hallway will open the reception room, 28x18 feet; from this to the main hall or Lodge room, 28x61½ feet. Estimated cost—ground, $2,000; building, $10,000; furnishings complete ready for occupancy, $1,500. Total, $13,500.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF GOOD TEMPLARS,

Officers of the Grand Lodge—Timothy E. Collins, Diamond City, G. W. C. T.; Matthew W. Alderson, Bozeman, G. Counsellor; Mrs. Katie Chapman, Butte, G. W. V. T.; Massena Bullard, Helena, G. W. S.; Mrs. Emily E. Lockey, Helena, G. W. A. S.; Hugh Duncan, Sheridan, G. Treas.; Peter B. Mills, Boulder Valley, G. Chap.; Roman T. Kuhn, Unionville, G. M.; Miss Carrie N. Gillette, Helena, G. D. M.; J. W. H. Fredericks, Fort Ellis, G. W. I. G.; Hanson H. Barnes, Diamond, G. W. O. G.; Clark Wright, Helena, P. G. W. C. T.

Members in good standing in the Territory, 583.

The following are the various lodges and their membership:

Diamond Lodge, Diamond, 44; Helena Lodge, Helena, 37; Boulder Star Lodge, Boulder Valley, 50; Sheridan Lodge, Sheridan, 20; Fish Creek Lodge, Fish Creek, 20; Queen of Hope Lodge, New Chicago, 36; Liberty Lodge, Salisbury, 20; Rescue Lodge, Helena, 20; Park City Lodge, Unionville, 23; Lincoln Lodge, Ft. Ellis, 50; Fountain of Hope Lodge, Bozeman, 44; Butte City Lodge, Butte, 48; Missoula Valley Lodge, Frenchtown, 16; Centennial Lodge, Deer Lodge, 46; Band of Hope, Philipsburg, 40; Fairview Lodge, Bozeman, 24.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF MONTANA.

While the statistical table show a marked increase in attendance and interest, we cannot but notice the improvements made during the year in the construction of new buildings. In Bozeman, Butte and Benton new edifices have been erected at a considerable outlay, and will compare favorably with those in Virginia City and Helena. At Bozeman, at a cost of $15,000, a fine two story brick building with tower 72 feet from the ground, from the top of which a fine view may be had of the Gallatin Valley. At Butte, with a like cost, a fine two story brick building, which at the time was supposed to be large enough for some years to come, but her growth has been beyond the ideas of the most sanguine, and is crowded to overflowing, during this summer an additional building will be erected. At Benton by means of a local tax a fine brick building costing over $4,000 was erected, which has also been found inadequate.

Deer Lodge County now ranks the foremost in educational matters. Although being well supplied with buildings for her local schools, the need of one of a higer grade was felt, and in 1878 the Montana Collegiate Institute was organized. A fine brick structure has been built, and is now almost complete, capable of accommodating 175 students. It will be furnished with the most approved modern appliances, and over $1,000 has been spent in the purchase of physical and astronomical apparatus. Pending the completion of the new building, rooms have been rented, and now enroll 24 students, with all the advantages that could be secured in older communities, offering every opportunity for culture and discipline, through its excellent faculty, and all the comforts of home life through the kindness and care of the people of Deer Lodge.

SCHOOL LANDS.

The care and retention of school lands has become of vast importance to the Territory. The Organic Act of the Territory sets apart sections 16 and 36 of each township as a reserve for school purposes. Thus far, unfortunately, the schools have received but little benefit from this act, as many of those lands are of mineral production, which has caused a clashing betwixt the Superintendent of Public Instruction and the Land Office, thus over 7,000 acres of land have been taken away, and the school authorities have been compelled to be contented by taking other lands in place thereof.

Montana may justly be proud of her public school system. As a proof of this, in proportion to the increasing efficiency of the same private schools have diminished until now there are but 12 in the entire Territory. There is no course pursued at any of the private schools which will compare with that given in public schools of our larger towns, or the aparatus for illustration equalled, while the ability of our teachers is certainly unexcelled. A too careful examination and looking after matters pertaining to the advancement of this branch cannot be made. Below will be found some statistic matters pertaining to this department.

ABSTRACT OF SCHOOL RETURNS BY COUNTIES.

COUNTIES.	School Districts.	White Ch'd'n 4 to 21 years. males	White Ch'd'n 4 to 21 years. feml's	Attending School.	School Houses.	Amount of Tax for Schools.	Amou't received from all other sources.	Val of School Houses.
Beaverhead	6	128	108	134	4	$ 2,414 92	.....	$ 2,400
Choteau.	2	120	97	49	2	1,241 65	$ 1,760 00	4,500
Deer Lodge	17	469	467	541	16	9,829 95	11,580 13	28,000
Gallatin.	19	418	351	483	17	3,348 46	2,635 09	17,000
Jefferson.	12	239	211	317	10	1,777 94	62 17	2,480
Lewis and Clarke	10	588	564	691	7	14,464 67	556 00	24,704
Madison.	20	510	441	785	16	6,254 50	5,863 93	15,000
Meagher	7	142	116	114	7	2,090 00	.....	500
Missoula.	12	249	207	205	9	1,695 75	856 00	3,800
Custer.	.	..	..	.	.	......	509 75	....
Total	105	2,863	2562	3,319	88	$ 43,117 84	$ 24,783 07	$ 98,384

Of the Helena schools in particular we would briefly state that since the erection of the splendid edifice the attendance has nearly doubled. By efforts of the teachers and the generosity of the public, it is now supplied with new and improved philosophical and chemical apparatus, globes, maps, charts, and cyclopedias, which are in constant use. To teach pupils to read in a natural manner, to apply the fundamental principals of arithmatic with acuracy and rapidity, and to put its principals to practical use, has been the aim of its teachers, in the carrying out of such they have met with the hearty response of her citizens, as can be noticed from the present state of advancement offered. This has been moneys most judiciously spent, as will be seen from the fact that during the winter of 460 pupils in daily attendance 160 are children who move into the city that they may partake of the greater privileges offered from this advanced school.

CHURCHES.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.

December 25th, 1865, a few persons who were attached to this denomination assembled at the office of Judge Lovell, at Virginia City, for the object of worship, which was conducted by Prof. T. J. Dimsdale, continuing at intervals till March 24th, 1867, when Wm. I. Marshall resumed the services as lay reader. At this time there was no clergyman of the denomination nearer than Boise City, Idaho.

In 1865 the Church set apart Montana as a missionary district, but not until January, 1867, was a Bishop chosen for this extensive field, the Rev. D. S. Tuttle, Rector of Zion's Church, Morris, New York, being chosen. The Bishop was accompanied by Rev. E. N. Goddard, reaching Virginia City July 18th, 1867, and July 21st the first regular services were held in the Council Chamber. After a short visit to Helena the Bishop returned to Virginia City and assumed charge of St. Paul's Church, with the first vestry elected April 14th, 1868. Purchasing of the Methodists a building partly completed, services were given in it May 24th, 1868. June 28th, 1868, Rev. E. N. Goddard assumed charge until July 1st, 1871, when Rev. H. H. Prout, of Windham, N. Y., took charge, remaining until May 4th, 1874, when he was succeeded by his son, Rev. E. G. Prout, the present Rector.

At Helena, the first services were held August 11, 1867, by Rt. Rev. D. S. Tuttle, assisted by Rev. E. N. Goddard, in the school house, on Rodney street. Bishop Tuttle returning to Virginia, Rev. Mr. Goddard remained in charge till October 28, 1867. The parish was vacant till December, 1868, when Bishop Tuttle assumed charge, holding services in the court house. In July, 1868, Rev. W. F. Lloyd arrived, remaining till July, 1870, and in August, 1870, Rev. Morrell Fowler took temporary charge. He resigning in December of the same year, the parish remained vacant till May 7, 1875, when Rev. E. L. Toy, of Franklin, N. Y., took charge till November, 1877. In March, 1878, Rev. M. N. Gilbert was called from Deer Lodge to take charge of St. Peter's Church, and entered upon the rectorship July 14, 1878, and is still its most efficient and zealous rector. Through his personal efforts a handsome stone structure is being erected. The corner stone of this new edifice was laid May 3, 1879, under the beautiful and imposing rights of the Masonic Order, the Rev. Mr. Gilbert being also the M. W. G. Chaplain of that order.

In Deer Lodge, the first services were held in the court room July 19, 1868, by Bishop Tuttle. In September, 1871, Rev. W. H. Stoy took charge, organizing the Parish of St. James, and resigned in January, 1872. In October, 1875, Rev. M. N. Gilbert, at that time deacon in the church, took charge by appointment of Bishop Tuttle, and soon after was advanced to the priesthood, remaining till April 23, 1878.

In Butte, the first services were held in Foster & Ray's store October 20, 1875, by Bishop Tuttle and Rev. Mr. Gilbert, since which time occasional services have been held by Mr. Gilbert. In the spring of 1877 the parish was named St. John's.

In Missoula, the first services were held in August, 1870, by Bishop Tuttle. In July, 1877, Rev. G. L. Stewart took charge of the mission of the Holy Spirit.

In Bozeman, the first services were held by Bishop Tuttle in the summer of 1868, Rev. T. E. Dickey taking charge in November, 1875, and remaining two years, during which St. James' Church was built.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

In April, 1869, the Presbytery of the Missouri river appointed Rev. Sheldon Jackson superintendent of their missions in the Territories. Under this appointment, and confirmed by the Board of Domestic Missions July 1, 1869, Mr. Jackson visited Montana during the summer of the same year and organized several churches: One at Bozeman, Rev. C. L. Richards, pastor. At Hamilton, Rev. L. B. Crittenden has erected a church building. At Helena there is a fine brick edifice, which was built while Rev. W. C. Rommel was pastor. Rev. J. D. Hewitt has, until the latter part of March, 1879, officiated, but at present the parish is vacant.

In Deer Lodge Rev. J. R. Russell has charge of the work, as well as in Butte, to which latter place he will soon remove.

In Missoula Rev. M. L. Cook officiates, and he has a most important field.

The Presbyterian Church now has in the Territory five ordained ministers and nine ruling elders.

CATHOLIC CHURCH.

The first Catholic mission in Montana was established in the Bitter Root valley by Father DeSmet, in 1841, about one-half mile from Stevensville, Missoula county, and called St. Mary's. Father Mengarini is the present pastor.

The second was among the lower Pen d'Oreille and Cœur d'Alene Indians, in 1845, by Fathers Joset and Mengarini, and is located on Clark's Fork of the Columbia, below Flathead Lake. In 1852-3, after consultation with the Indian tribes, the mission was moved by Fathers Hoecken and Minetry to the present site of St.

Ignatius, in Missoula county, where there is also a school for Indian boys and girls.

The third mission was among the Blackfeet Indians on the Teton river, in Choteau county, established in 1856 by Father Hoecken, and called St. Peter's. This mission has been moved to near the Missouri river, below the mouth of the Dearborn, and is under the charge of Fathers Imoda and and Damiani, from which a missionary priest is for most of the time among the Blackfeet, Bloods, Piegans and Assinaboines, in their camp near the British line.

The fourth mission was at Alder gulch (now Virginia City), established by Fathers Kuppens and and Giorda, in 1864, where is now the Church of All Saints, under the charge of Rev. Father Kelleher.

The fifth mission and church was established at Frenchtown, Missoula County, by Father Grassi, in 1865.

The sixth mission was an Hellgate, Missoula county, and was established in 1866 by Father Grassi.

The seventh mission, at Deer Lodge, in 1866, by Father De Ryckere, who is the present pastor.

The eighth was at Helena, in 1866, by Father Kuppens, the first building occupied being a frame structure on the ground now occupied by the commodious brick Church of the Sacred Hearts, built by Rev. L. B. Palladino, the corner-stone of which was laid September 20th, 1874, Rev. L. Van Gorp preaching the sermon, and completed in April, 1876. This church is supplied with a fine pipe organ, costing $1,300. The total cost of the church, organ, furnaces, etc., was $24,600. The first Confirmation (which was the first in Montana) was June 10th, 1877, by Rt. Rev. James O'Connor, Bishop of Omaha, when 174 were Confirmed.

The ninth mission was established in the Missouri valley, Meagher county, by Father Minetry. Confirmation was administered at this church June 17th, 1877, by Bishop O'Connor.

The tenth was established at Butte in 1877 by Rev. Father Poulin.

The eleventh was at Fort Benton in 1878, where a church is now being erected by Rev. Father Imoda.

St. Vincent's Academy for young ladies was established at Helena in October, 1869, with Sister Julia, Superioress.

St. Ignatius school for Indian children, established at St. Ignatius Mission, Missoula county, in 1868.

St. John's Hospital, established at Helena in November, 1870. Sister Julia, Superioress.

St. Joseph's Hospital, established in Deer Lodge in 1871. Sister M. Gertrude, Superioress.

St. Patrick's Hospital, established at Missoula in 1873. Sister M. Carron, Superioress.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

Am compelled to state that in consequence of fires destroying many of the records, its history is very incomplete. The first church built by this denomination was undoubtedly at Virginia City, in 1864, while the Rev. A. M. Hough was in charge of both that and the Helena mission. The first building occupied, afterwards passed into the hands of other parties, but late in the summer of 1875 the present edifice at that place was began under the charge of Rev. W. W. Vanorsdale and Rev. F. A. Riggin, and dedicated December 3d, 1875, by the Reverends Iliff, Riggin, Vanorsdale and Clarke Wright, and is presided over at the present by Rev. Mr. Shippen.

At Helena the first organized body met for worship and dedicated August 1, 1865, a log cabin situated on Cutler street, by Rev. Mr. McLaughlin, he remaining but a short time, and late in the fall Rev. A, M. Hough took charge. During his pastorage a frame structure was erected on the site of the present edifice. He was succeeded in the spring of 1869 by Rev. George Comfort, and in the early part of his pastorage the building was dedicated. He was followed in 1871 by Rev S. G. Lathrop, he by Rev. Mr. Vananda, during this charge the building was destroyed by fire, and the present fine building was erected. Next came the Rev. Mr. Shippen, who was followed by Clark Wright, who was succeeded by the present pastor, Rev. John Armstrong. Cost of the present building, with furnishings complete, $10,000, with a pastorage now being added in the rear. The present church building was dedicated during the charge of Rev. Mr. Vananda.

At Bannack City the present building was erected in 1877. Rev. Mr. Vanorsdale at present officiates there and at Sheridan.

In Missoula the present building was built in 1873. Rev. W. W. Hall now fills this and the Corvallis mission.

In Bozeman, building built in 1874. Rev. W. C. Shannon presides.

In Butte City a fine building is rapidly being completed, and will be dedicated at the next conference.

At Glendale Rev. Mr. Duncan officiates.

I regret very much that a better account cannot be given, but the above is the most complete that can now be obtained.—[COMPILER.]

METHODIST CHURCH SOUTH.

This denomination has a neat frame structure with stone basement, on Ewing street, corner of Grand, in Helena. At the present time they have no resident minister.

C. L. VAWTER,

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